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THE
BREWERS' JOURNAL
AND
Hop and Malt Trades' Review.

at Stationers' Hall.] (ESTABLISHED 1865)
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[REGISTERED FOR CANADIAN MAGAZINE POST.
XXXII. No. 967. LONDON, JANUARY 16, 1946. Annual Subscription, 30s. or Single Copies, 3s. Post Free.

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SALE BY AUCTION.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
re C. H. MORLEY, deceased.
Important Sale of
VERY VALUABLE
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by Public Auction, at the
RAND HOTEL, BIRMINGHAM,
on
THURSDAY, 14th FEBRUARY, 1946.
For further particulars see announcement on page 6.

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re C. H. MORLEY, deceased

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W. REGINALD FRAZIER has received instructions from Messrs. Lloyds Bank Limited, Executor and Trustee Department, Birmingham (the Executors of the above Estate), to submit for Sale by Public Auction, at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham, on

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at 3 p.m. prompt, subject to conditions to be then read, the following

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No. 12, GRACE RD., SPARKBROOK, BIRMINGHAM
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Full particulars upon application to the Solicitors—Messrs. BOTTELEY & SHARP, 47, TEMPLE ROW, BIRMINGHAM; *Auctioneer's Offices*—43, CANNON STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
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THE BREWERS' JOURNAL

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A

MONTHLY TRADE JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1865.

VOLUME LXXXII—JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1946

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LONDON:

PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICES, EASTCHEAP BUILDINGS, E.C.3

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London: Printed in Great Britain by ODHAMS PRESS LTD., Long Acre, W.C.2, for the Proprietors, WILLIAM REED, LTD., and Published at the Publishing Offices, Eastcheap Buildings, E.C.3.

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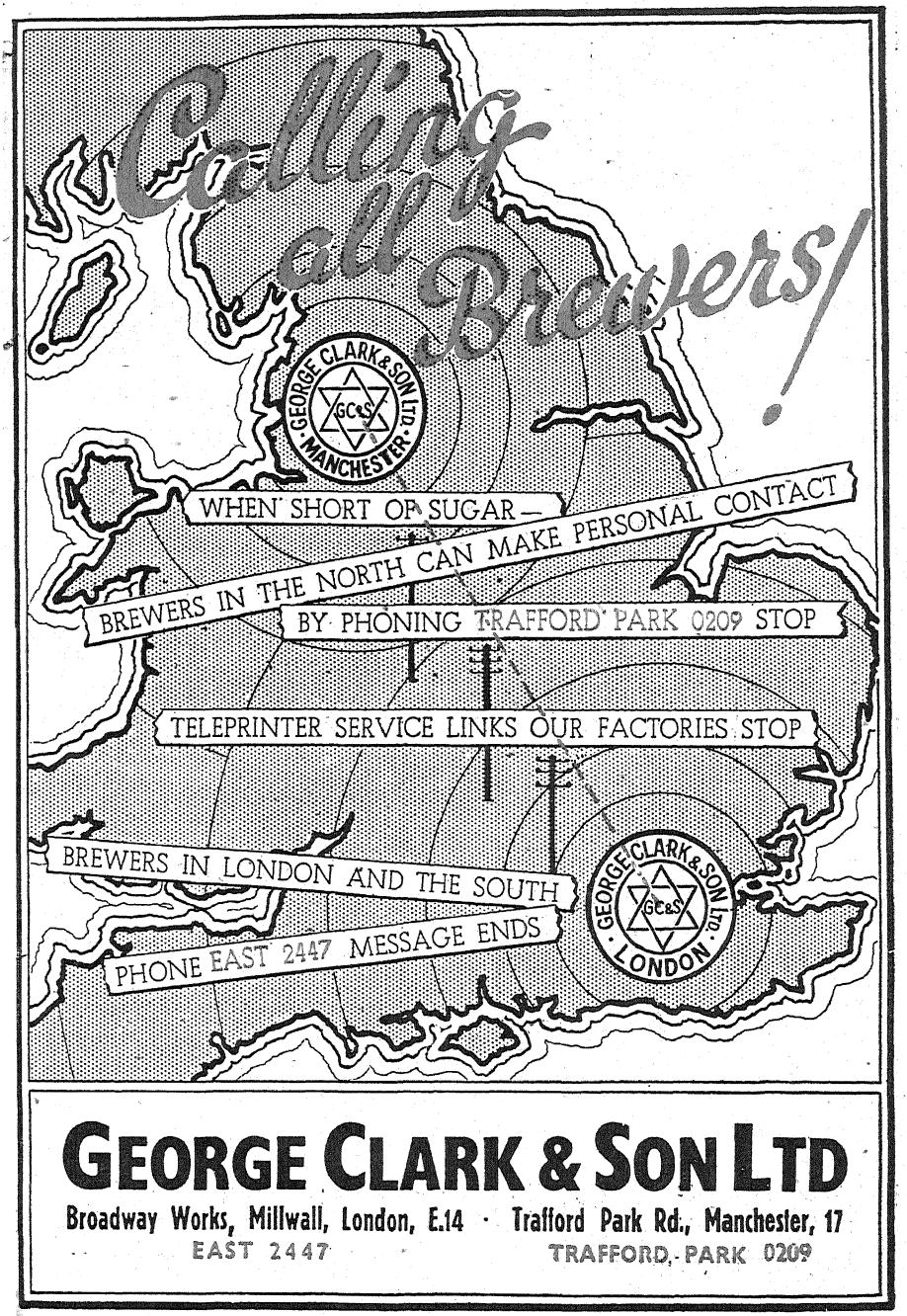

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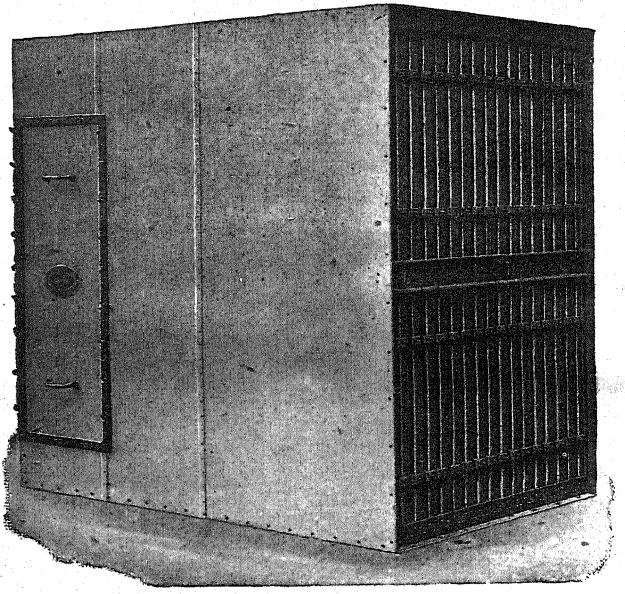

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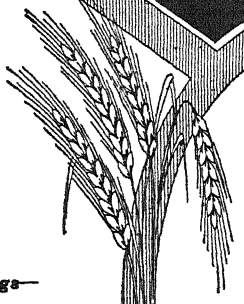

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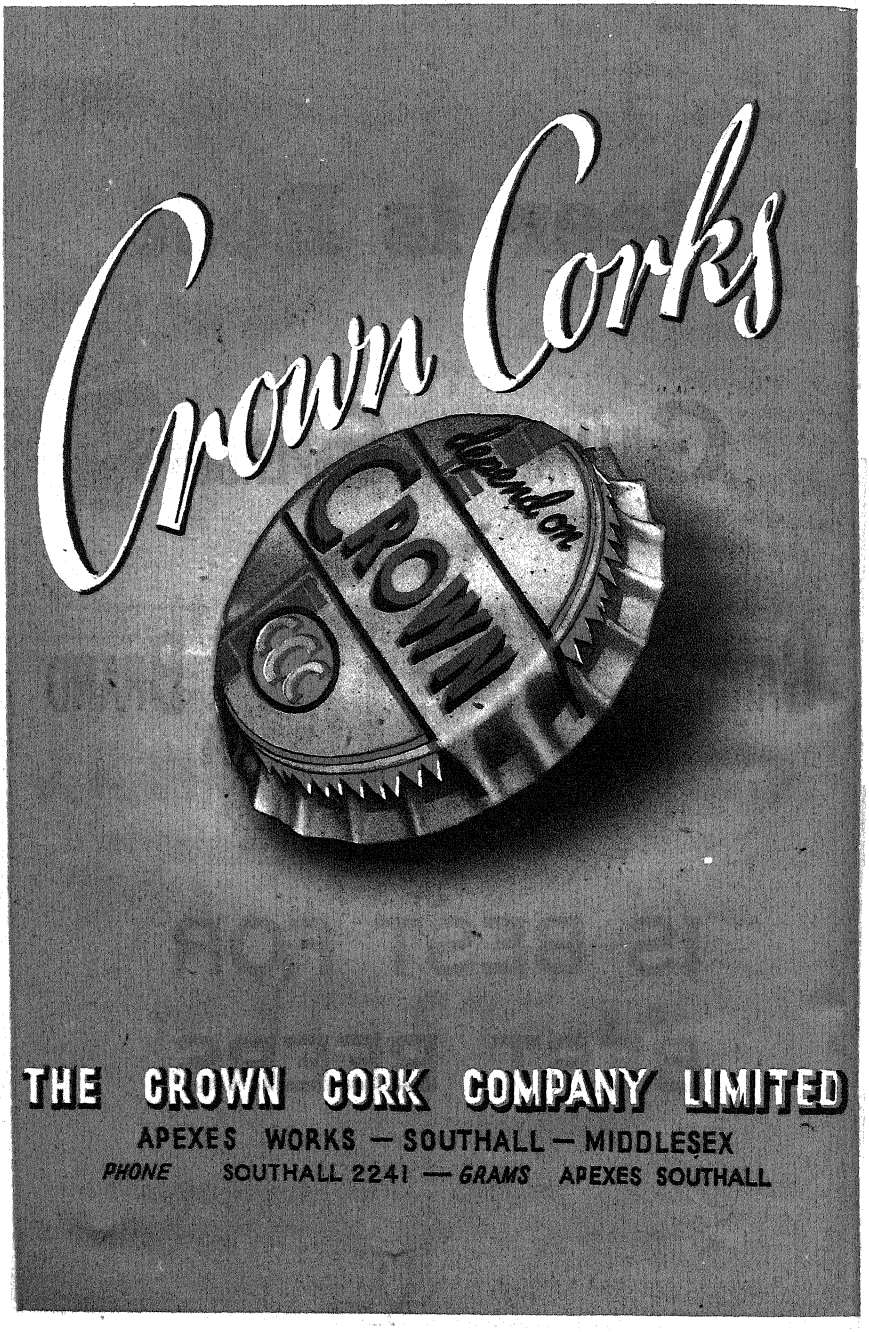

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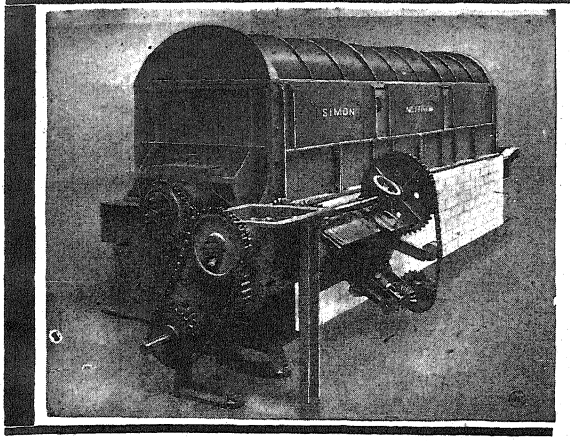

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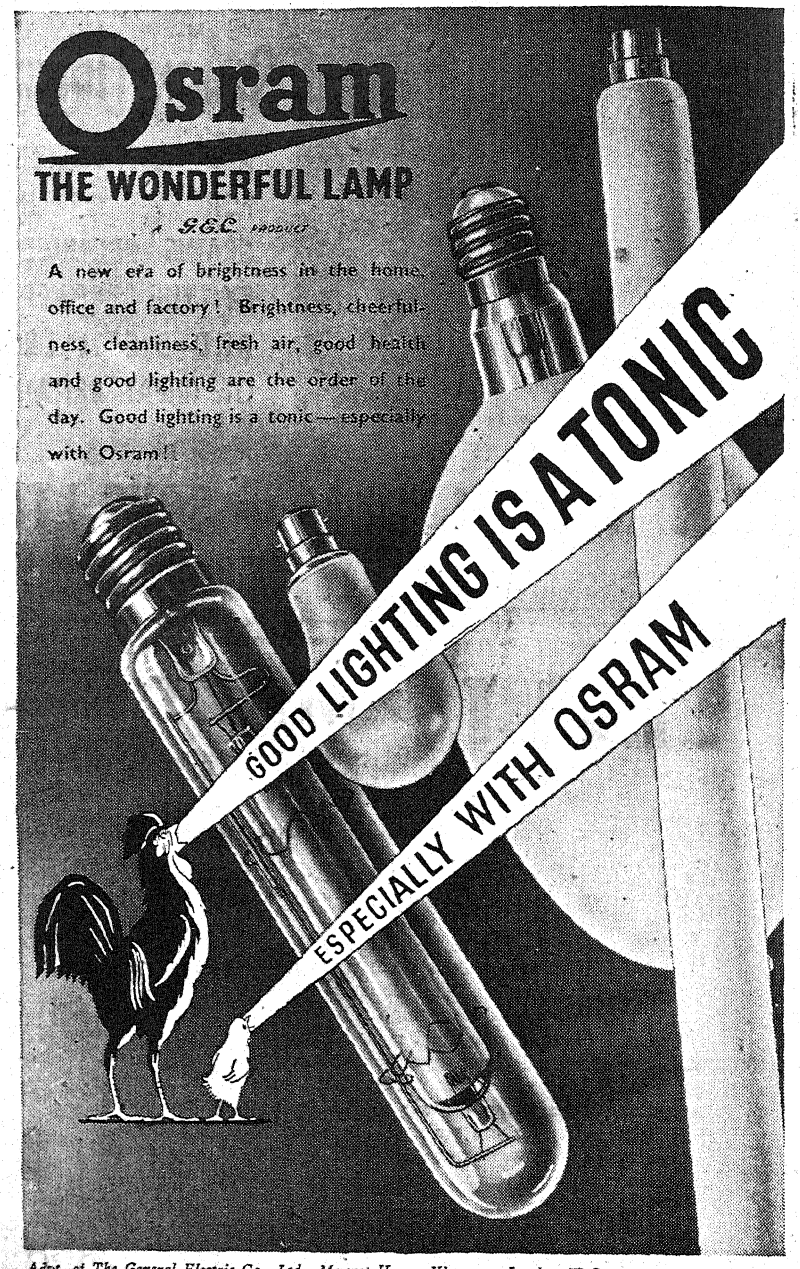

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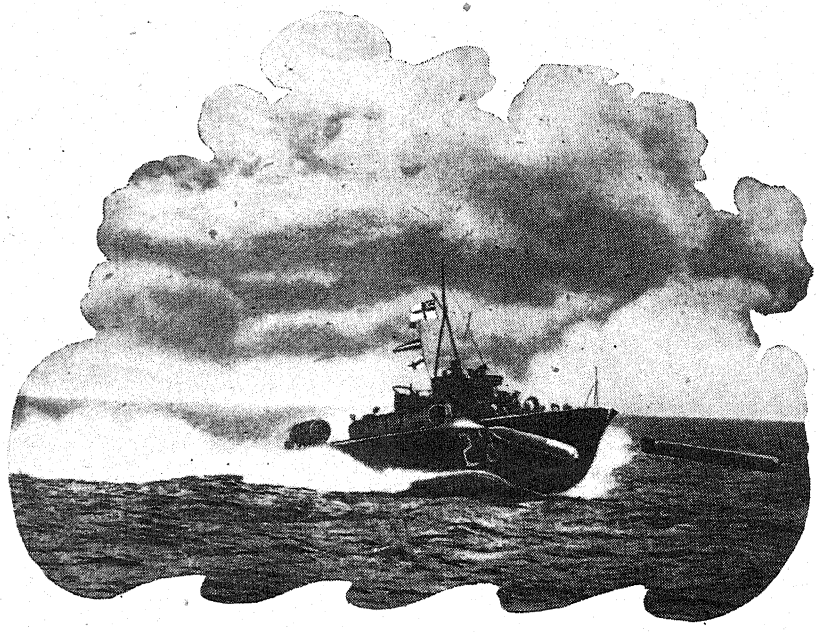

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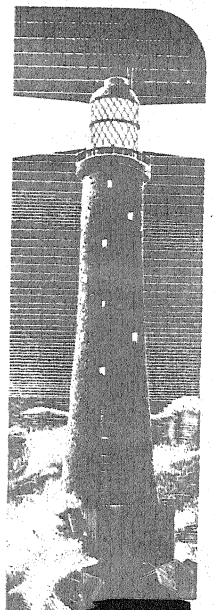

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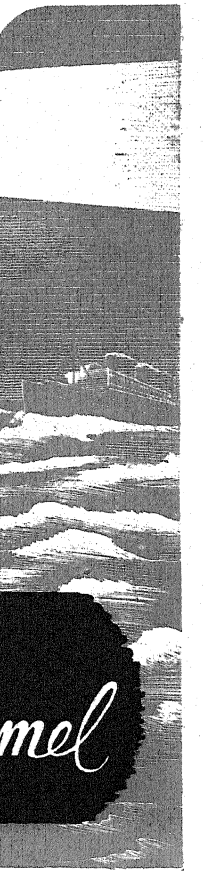

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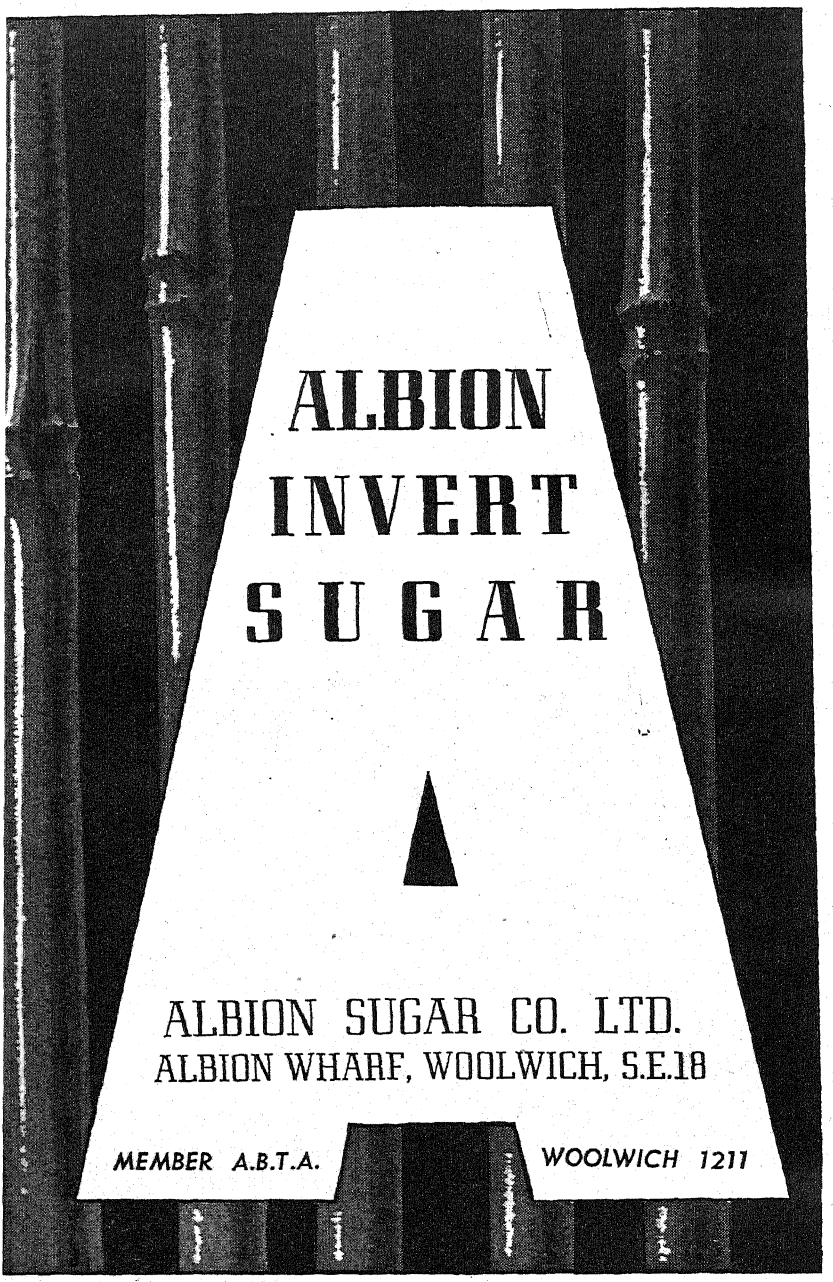
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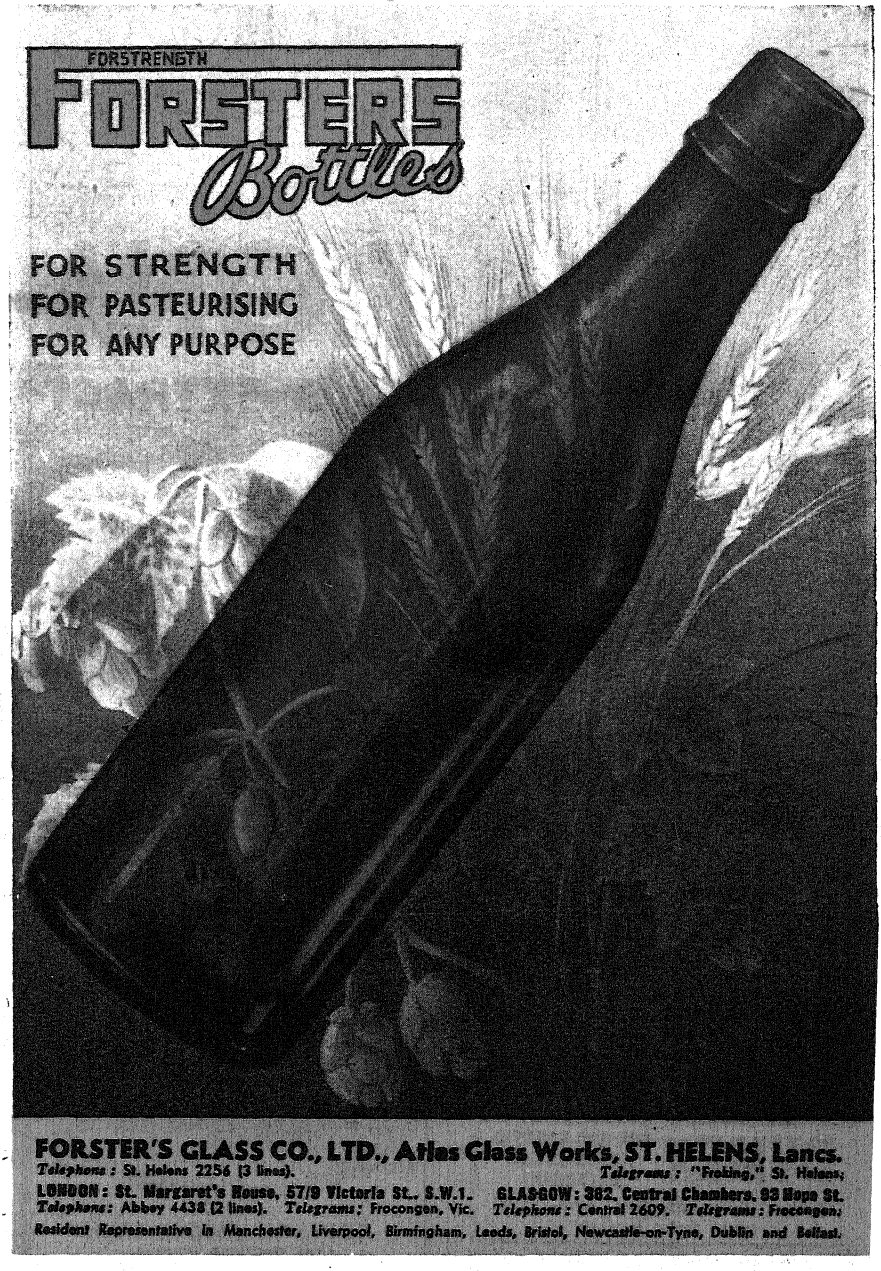

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This bottle photograph is entirely unretouched. *It was taken two days after washing and after packing and rail transit.*

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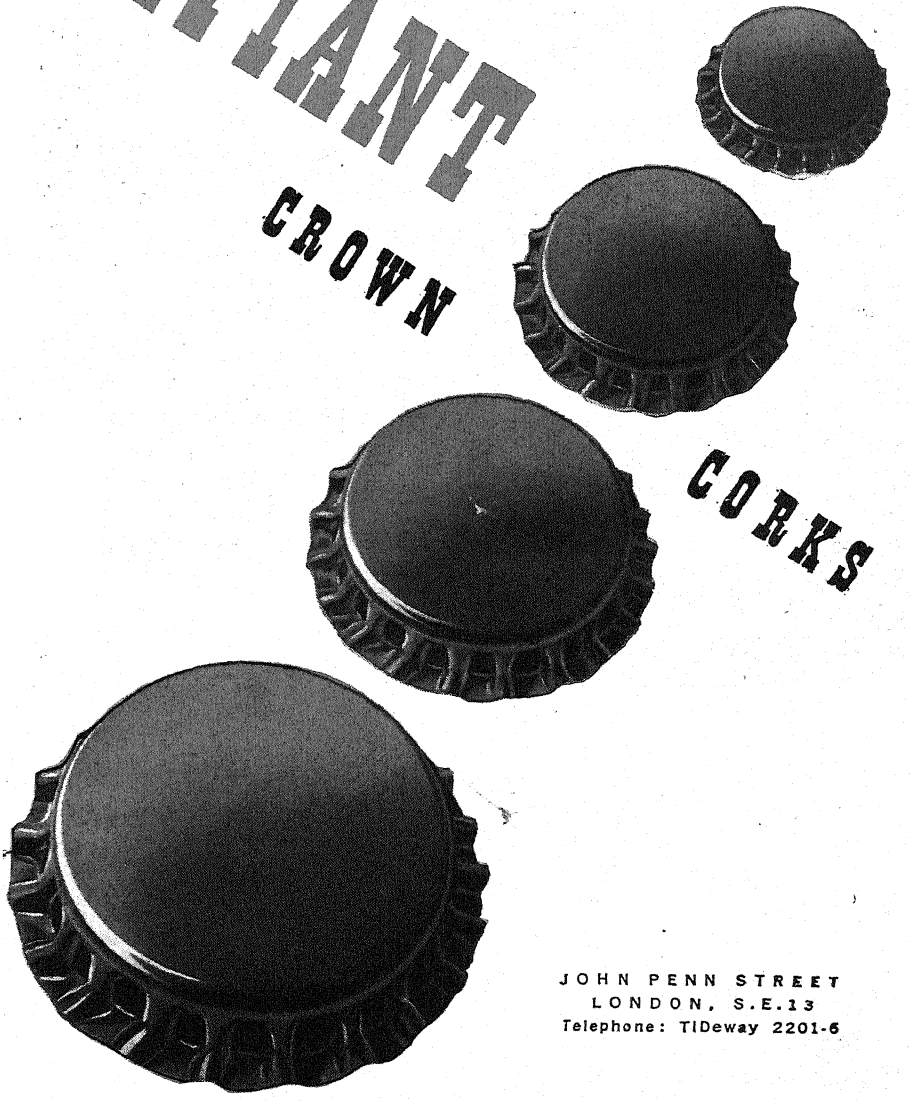

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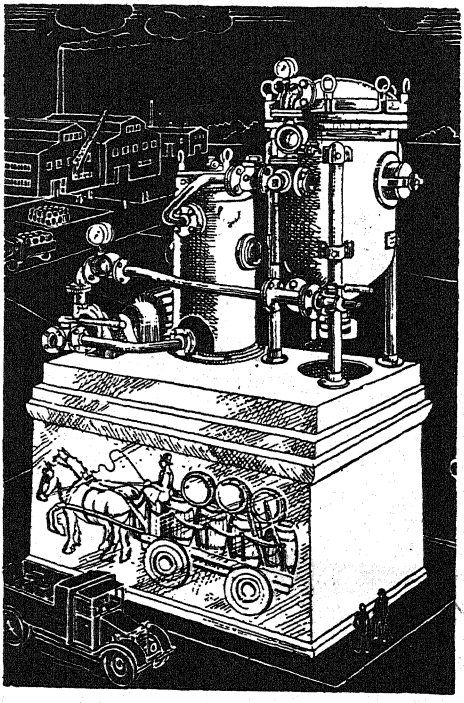

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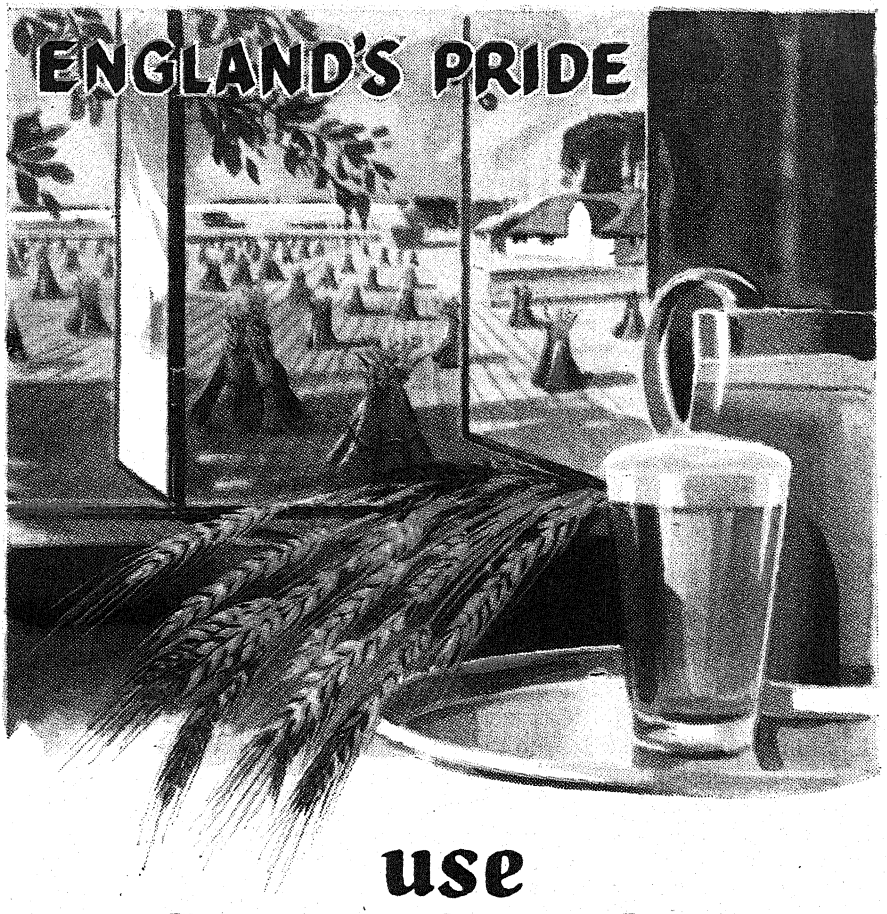

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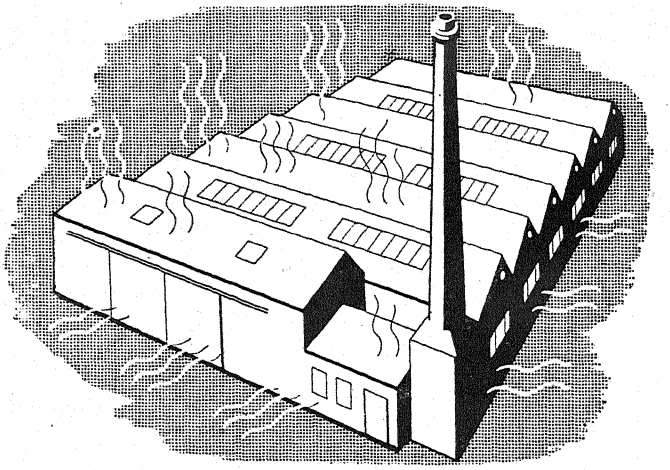

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2 The speed at which a building cools (due to the escape of heat by various means) governs the amount of fuel which is required to replace the escaping heat and maintain the temperature.

3 Adequate insulation reduces the heat loss and, hence, less fuel is required to maintain the temperature. And, remember, the building will be cooler in summer.

Remember . . .
effective insulation cuts fuel consumption

ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF FUEL AND POWER

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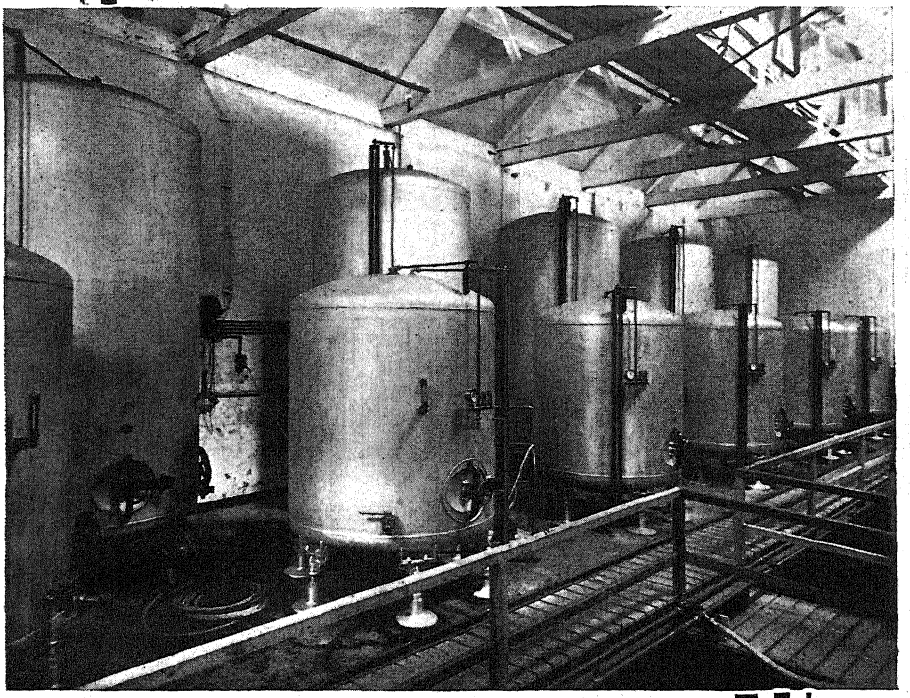

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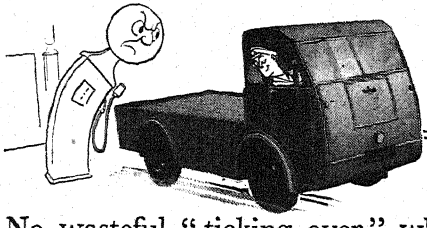

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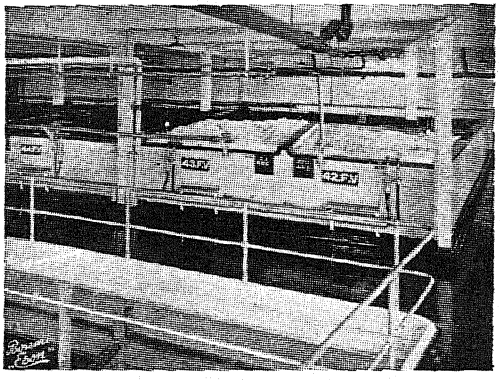

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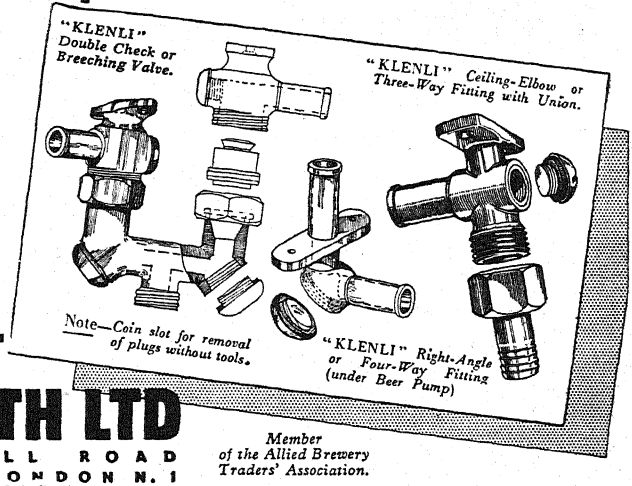

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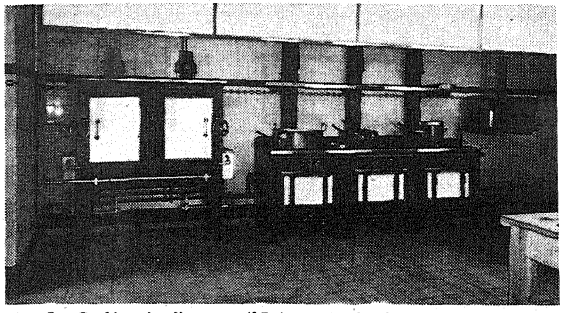

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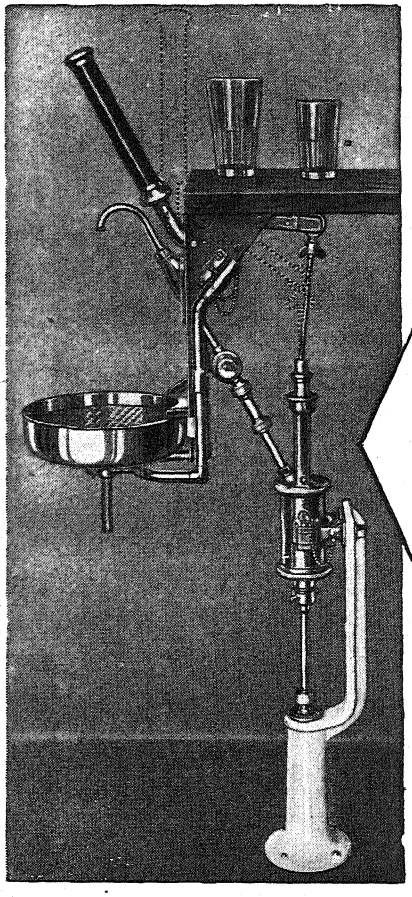

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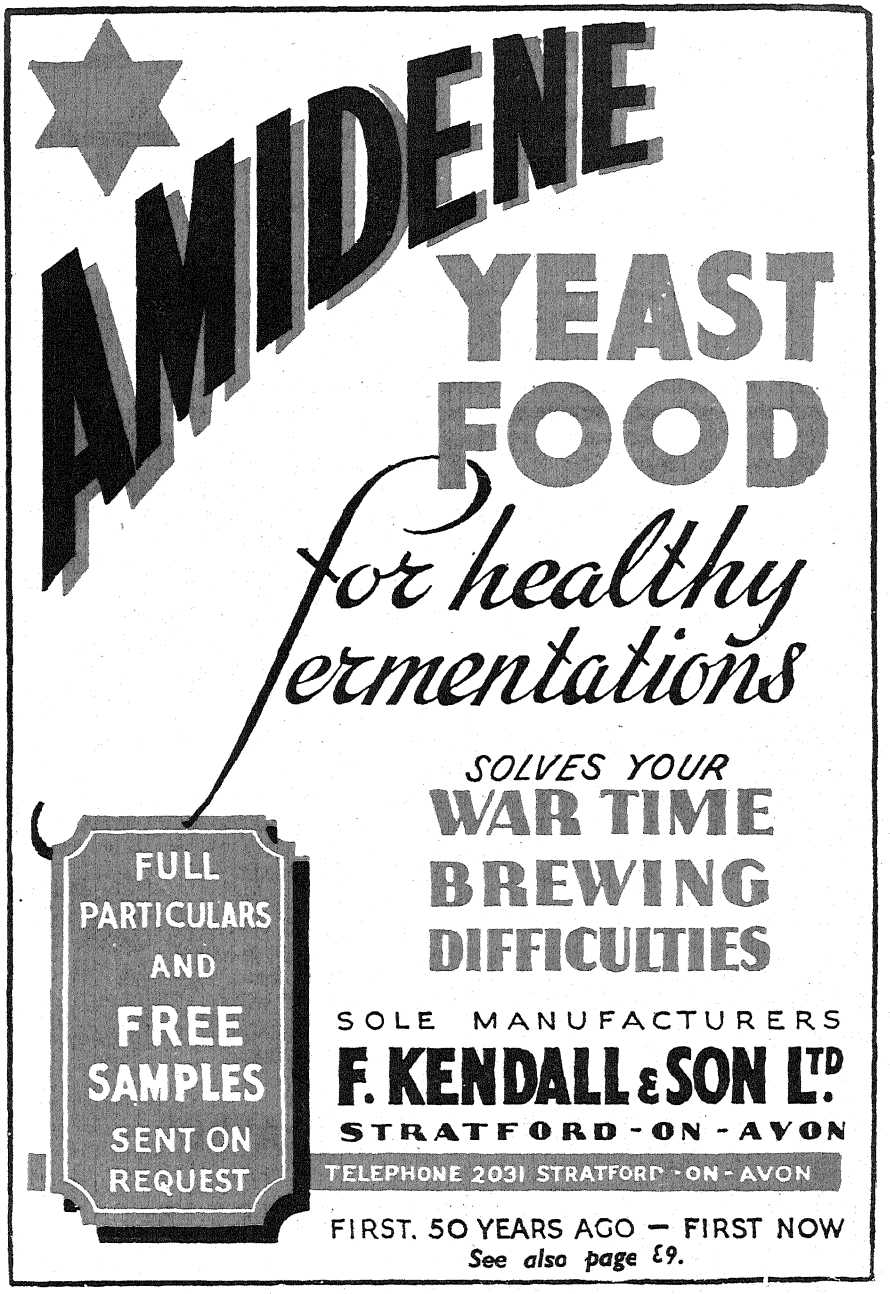
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The Index of this issue will be found on page 79.

28 SEP 19

THE

BREWERS' JOURNAL

AND

Hop and Malt Trades' Review.

Entered at Stationers' Hall] (ESTABLISHED 1865)

VOL. LXXXII. No. 967. LONDON, JANUARY 16, 1946. Subscription 30s. Per Year Post Free

TOWN PLANNING AND OFF-LICENCES.

TOWN planning has become a major subject of public policy. Not only is this so in those towns and cities where whole areas have been devastated by enemy action; undamaged towns equally feel the need for present-day comprehensive planning to guide future development.

Prominent among the social requirements for which town planning must provide are retail shopping facilities, including the provision of off-licence premises. There is already evidence that the need for off-licence facilities is being gravely under-estimated in the same way that on-licences are being "planned" on a scale totally inadequate to meet the real requirements of the inhabitants.

A Retailers' Advisory Committee was formed some time ago at the suggestion of the Ministry of Town and Country Planning. Its duties were "to give consideration to the main factors to be taken into account in relating retail distribution to Town Planning Schemes and to enunciate general principles in resolving the many problems that may arise for submission to the Minister." The personnel of the Committee represented independent traders, multiple shops, department stores and co-operative societies. Their Report has now been published.

It will come as a shock to those who know the real requirements of the population in relation to off-licences to read that:—

> "A 5,000 population is probably too small to provide an adequate turnover for a fried fish shop; and it is certainly too small to justify a dairy, café, or wine and spirit dealer."

If, as would appear from a perusal of the Report, by wine and spirit dealer is meant a shop to which is attached a Justices' off-licence, then

we would unhesitatingly declare that the existence of an off-licence was imperative for the convenience of a population of 5,000. (In the case of an isolated housing estate with such a population, it should normally be presumed that as a minimum five on-licensed houses and one off-licence would be needed.) Steps should be taken to inform the Minister of Town and Country Planning that the statement quoted above does not tally with the experience of the Trade, nor is it in accord with their views.

It is well to record the general recommendations of the Retail Advisory Committee because town planning principles are laid down which have a bearing on the siting of licensed premises—both on-licences and off-licences—in relation to Town Planning Schemes. The main recommendations of the Committee may be summarised thus:—

(1) Shopping centres should be located (in towns) at intervals of about half to three-quarters of a mile so that every consumer lives within a few hundred yards from one or other group of shops. Shop premises straggling along the frontages of main roads or isolated at corners of residential streets should be discountenanced.

(2) Banks, insurance offices and buildings used for similar commercial and professional purposes should be sited in a centre of their own distinct from the shopping centre. Garages and petrol-filling stations should not be sited in the centre of a town but on its periphery.

(3) A town should be planned so that it contains a civic centre, a shopping centre, an amusement centre, a commercial centre, and a centre for wholesale trading—all separate from one another.

(4) Shopping centres should have continuous shops on both sides of the street; this layout has proved most popular with the public. The shops should be provided with public roadways at the back adequate to carry the necessary inward and outward delivery traffic. Street trading should not be permitted. In cases where a market is desired, it should be located in an enclosed space or building.

(5) Car parks should be provided, located as close as possible to the shopping centre; several small car parks are more practicable than one very large one.

(6) A population of 5,000 is the smallest local population which can support a shopping centre of a size sufficient to provide competitive service in the principal trades—a necessary condition to insure its popularity. The number of shops provided should be twenty as a minimum.

We are not here concerned to criticise these recommendations, except to say that they appear to favour the multiple shops at the expense of the small trader. What is a matter for concern is that nowhere in this Report—except in the amazing negative statement that a 5,000 population would certainly not justify the existence of an off-licence—is the need for provision of shop premises to supply alcoholic liquors to the public referred to. This provides yet further evidence of the fact that town-planning advisers have, generally speaking, as yet no proper conception of the requirements of the public in the matter of alcohol supplies.

BETTER BEER AND NO INCREASE IN PRICE?

With one eye on the Budget of next April, the Trade is pondering the words used by Mr. Dalton when explaining his Autumn Budget to the House of Commons on October 23rd last. He then said:—

People are much more stimulated by getting something off the income tax than they would be by my sacrificing an equal amount of revenue by making beer or tobacco a little cheaper at a time when

beer is so weak and cigarettes so few. They would much rather wait until the beer on which the tax is reduced is more worth drinking.

What precisely had the Chancellor in mind in making this assertion? This is a question many members of the Trade are discussing. A strict interpretation is that the Chancellor does not propose to reduce the tax on beer until the national beverage is better worth drinking; alternatively, that a simultaneous reduction in duty as well as the sanctioning of a higher gravity article is what he is aiming at.

Either, or both, of these constructions involve revolutionary principles. The strength of beer and the duty it bears have always been linked—that is, ever since the present system of charging beer duty came into force in 1880. In that year Mr. Gladstone repealed the malt and sugar duties and the brewers' and maltsters' licence duties then in force. He substituted a licence duty of £1 per annum on all brewers, and a duty of 6s. 3d. for every barrel of beer brewed of a specific gravity of 1057 degrees, with an allowance of 6s. a barrel for waste. The brewing industry unsuccessfully opposed this change-over, which was the outcome of years of agitation by those Members of Parliament concerned with the interests of the farmers. All that is a matter of history.

To return to the present day. To increase the gravity of beer without increasing its price to the public would doubtless be hailed with delight by the public and would be a sop to the agriculturists and the rural voters, who, by the way, recorded a distinctly adverse vote against the present Government at the last election. But to bring it to pass would involve a somewhat complicated adjustment of financial circumstances as between the producers of beer and the consumer, since higher gravities would mean the employment of extra materials, at a time when prices of brewing materials have gone up by leaps and bounds over and above 1939 costs. The second alternative, that of reducing the duty on beer and at the same time to give the brewer the opportunity of providing the public with a more worth-while article—if the necessary price adjustments between producer and consumer can be overcome—would be regarded as a handsome bonus by the community in general and by the "heavy" workers in particular. We must wait and see.

Meanwhile it is relevant to point out that the Chancellor of the Exchequer could more easily deal with beer than with that other big producer of indirect taxation, tobacco. To lessen the cost of the latter, and so stimulate demand and sales, would inevitably involve the nation in further payments to the United States at a time when dollar expenditure is being carefully watched by the Treasury. No such criticism could be levelled at the usage of more brewing materials to strengthen beer, since all such materials are home-produced and serve to provide the British agriculturist with one of his most profitable markets. Such action would also assist farmers, who are now facing a large increase in working costs, of which the higher wages obtaining to-day as against the ruling pre-war levels are but one example.

The beer duty stands now at *36 times* the 1914 level, *and more than three times* the 1939 figure. In any amelioration of taxation this charge must therefore rank high for consideration, quite apart altogether from any idea of giving the public beer "more worth drinking" without that involving an increase in its cost to the public—an implication which may or may not be involved in Mr. Dalton's pronouncement recorded above.

D*

THE STATE MANAGEMENT DISTRICTS.

THE statutory Annual Report on the State Management Districts for the year ended March 31st, 1945, extracts from which appear elsewhere in this issue, shows that the combined profits of the three districts, which amounted to about £80,000 in the last pre-war year and rose to a peak figure of £244,090 in the year 1943-44, suffered a slight setback in the year under review—attributed mainly to the movement of Service personnel—and fell to £219,662. The average annual profits over the six war years have amounted to £198,000 and it must be conceded that the State Management Districts Council, which includes two prominent members of the brewing industry, has made good use of this period of financial prosperity. The capitalised improvements, which in the balance sheet as at March 31st, 1939, stood at some £260,000, have been written down to £189,020 and the liability for accumulated profits retained in the Undertaking has been reduced from £406,000 to £118,000. In the Scottish Districts, indeed, the cash remitted to the Exchequer in excess of profits declared has been sufficient not only to liquidate this liability, but to create a credit balance, which will be available in future years for expenditure on capital assets without increasing the liability in respect of retained profits. In addition to all this, reserves for deferred improvements, repairs and renewals, have been built up to a total of £191,500. It would seem, therefore, that the course has been cleared for a resumption on a large scale of the policy of public-house and hotel improvement when labour and materials become available.

The report makes it clear that in arriving at the profits no provision is made for the taxes assessed on profits—Income Tax, Schedule D, National Defence Contribution and Excess Profits Tax—and the question arises whether, if the State Management Districts had been liable to these imposts, it would have been practicable to make such provision for the future as above indicated without depriving the taxpayer, as owner of the business, of a fair return on his invested capital. The answer is necessarily conjectural, but there seems to be no reason to doubt, though such return as is received by equity shareholders in a well-managed business concern could not be expected, that there would have been an ample margin of profit after all taxation had been met to cover payment of interest at current rates, had the State Management Districts been capitalised by an issue of Government stock, and not as, in fact, they were, by borrowings from the Exchequer.

Under the heading "General," the Home Secretary and the Secretary of State for Scotland pay a not very effusive compliment to their advisers and assistants for maintaining the service to the public, despite the difficulties of war-time trading with depleted staffs and material in short supply. They mention the purchase of a site at Maryport for a modern public-house with bowling green to meet the needs of a municipal housing estate, and they say rather wistfully that progress has been made in the formulation of a post-war programme of improvements. As to when it may be possible to make progress with the execution of the programme the Secretaries of State seem to know no more than ordinary mortals.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ADVANCE.

WHILST this annual review of scientific and technical advance in the brewing industry is written with a freedom from those scientific and technical advances with which the enemy was troubling London a year ago, it is clear that the change-over from the requirements of war to those of peace, as in the case of many fields of activity, will take some time, and a considerable part of 1946 will have elapsed before scientific staffs resume their activity, even though that activity in general is likely to receive official encouragement on the ground that it is from this work that the cream at least of the milk of our industrial future will come.

It is something of a paradox that the war, whose end we have seen in 1945, and which has brought about a great restriction in the scientific work in the field of brewing, should have become a period when the widest interest in the future of brewing research has been shown, if one is to judge by the answers to the recent questionnaire of the Institute of Brewing concerning the future research work.

Last year we commented on the discovery of a number of vitamins in beer, which has tended to alter the scientific approach to the problem of the food value of beer, and to explain what may be described as its natural appeal. We are all indebted to two groups of workers for this work, Professor R. H. Hopkins and Dr. Norris, of the Birmingham University, and J. W. Tullo and W. J. Stringer, of the Guinness Laboratories, whose results are in good agreement in showing that some of the vitamins of the grain are further developed both in the malting and fermenting processes. A further justification of the wisdom of man's instinct in the matter of his preference for beer is to be found in the studies that have been made on the native beers of Africa. In these columns in October we drew attention to the work in the Biochemical Department of the South African Institute, from which it is evident that the African native fermented beverages are a fundamental adjunct to the cereal character of primitive diet.

During the year, further progress in the difficult studies of the food requirements of yeast were published from Dr. Thorne on the Assimilation of Nitrogen from Mixed Nutrients. It so happened that the annual research paper to the London Section of the Institute of Brewing was given by Dr. Thorne, and the publication of this work in the May-June number of the *Journal of the Institute of Brewing* provides a valuable summary of method and progress to those who allow their information to become a little rusty.

The year has been a noticeably quiet one from the point of view of Hop Research, except that one must not overlook the record of some valuable comments made on the subject of verticillium-wilt resisting varieties in the laboratory of Messrs. Whitbread's Brewery. It will be remembered that it is not certain as to whether verticillium-wilt will spread or can be controlled, and at the moment the only certain protection against this disease is the employment of wilt-resisting varieties, which, whilst they may be satisfactory from an agricultural point of view, raise the important question of their brewing value.

Experiments showed that these were not very satisfactory in several of the varieties on the ground of flavour, and it is to be noted that

two of the most successful are of moderate brewing value.

Although barley has been short in this war, probably the most serious disturbance connected with barley has been that interference good resting of the English barleys, supply. Californian barleys of pre-war days, in addition to the quality of soundness, were maltable from September onwards, and enabled a good resting of the English barleys which were not required until perhaps December or January. The absence of Californian barley, and the shortage of labour and supplies, with the need of malting throughout practically the whole of the year, have focused attention on the reluctance of barley to germinate quickly after harvesting, a well-known effect but not one previously of any great importance. This problem of dormancy is further complicated by the need to dry the combine-harvested barleys, the drying in turn being well known for having an effect which requires the grain to be rested before steeping. Dr. Bishop has given a very valuable summary of the scientific and practical problems involved, which have to be considered if brewers have to rely exclusively on home-grown barley for brewing. Work on the dormancy of wheat reinforces the view that the property is also something of a varietal character.

As to foreign work, we have even less information than in previous years. The end of the war has enabled one to renew contacts with old friends in occupied countries, and it does seem that the practical problems of existence will continue for some time to overshadow the more pleasurable ones of scientific inquiry. The American brewing chemists seem to be very busy with their standard methods, which some may find curious in a country that is so individualistic in other ways, but then one does notice that in the report of the check sample between separate laboratories a certain individuality in analytical procedure is still followed.

One should perhaps not fail to refer to one technical matter that is not likely to be published. We refer to the export of British bottled beer. As a country, we have not been particularly enterprising in our export of bottled beer, and our exports of beer have tended to be restricted to the cask beers which relied for their stability on gravity and high hop rate. These were not always in favour in some of the hotter climates where the lager brewers, with the universality of their process, had made much headway. It is certainly very doubtful as to whether such a relatively large quantity of English bottled beer would have been exported, or that many of the brewers would have been willing to attempt to export it, except on the ground that it was for the troops. To those who took a too severe view of their beers, there was the fact that there were graded requirements of stability depending on whether the beer was to be sent merely across the Channel, or to the Mediterranean or the Far East. With some wisdom it was decided to export the bottled mild ale types of beer, which are less prone to loss of brilliancy on pasteurising. Having regard to all the difficulties, the limitations of plant, and our general carelessness in matters of filtration and contamination by air in this country, the result appears to have been much more successful than was anticipated.

It is a strange thing that in the national talk of export there is no mention of beer, although we are destined to have little whisky or gin for some years to come, and yet among the achievements of this country it can be recorded that we alone in the world are the successful brewers of top fermentation beer. It may be that we have technical advantages over the lager brewers, to whom we seem to be so content to leave a trade which may be small, but in these days, when apparently even braces and microscopes are valuable "getters of foreign currency," we should have thought that somebody should have the enterprise and official encouragement to follow up a war time need for our troops.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS.

Jobs for Disabled.

Two per cent. is the quota of disabled persons which employers are required to have in their employment after March 1. Mr. Isaacs, Minister of Labour and National Service, made this announcement just before the Recess in the House of Commons. The Disabled Persons (Employment) Act applies to all employers with 20 or more workpeople, but a 2 per cent. quota will not bring in employers of fewer than 25 workpeople, since 2 per cent. of 24 would be less than half and the Act provides that any fraction less than ½ shall be ignored, whereas a fraction over ½ counts as one. The obligation to employ a quota of disabled men does not mean that an employer must discharge other men to make room for the disabled; it means that when filling vacancies or increasing staff he must build up to the quota. That is to say that he must not engage a person not registered as disabled if he is below his quota or if the engagement of a non-disabled man would bring him below it.

Employers are given the assurance that they will not be obliged to engage disabled persons who are unsuitable for the work they have to offer.

Approximately half the number of registered disabled persons a month ago were men and women from the Services, their number being 47,000, and another 1,000 suffered their disability in civil defence or otherwise through enemy action. The cases of disability due to industrial accidents numbered 16,000, and those due to other accidents or diseases 22,000. In addition 11,000 were cases of congenital disability. The number of registered women was 6,000.

End of Emergency.

A statement on the end of the present emergency was made in the House of Commons last month by Mr. H. Morrison, Lord President of the Council. It was not, he said, proposed to make an Order in Council declaring that the emergency which was the occasion of the passing of the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act, 1939, had come to an end. That Act would be allowed to expire on February 24 next. Other Acts which were terminable by Order in Council would be brought to an end on different dates according as they were no longer needed. In reply to a question, Mr. Morrison said that he did not think they were doing badly in letting the Act of 1939 come to an end in February. His recollection was that it was longer after the last war, but he would not be certain. There was laughter when he added that letting it lapse in February was not unreasonable, and he expected congratulations from "hon. Members on this great act of emancipation."

New Labelling Order.

On another page we reproduce in full the text of the Order made by the Minister of Food amending the Labelling of Food (No. 2) Order, 1944.

Many retail traders may feel somewhat apprehensive as regards their responsibility in connection with the new labelling provisions, which will apply to British wines and spirits containing not more than 40 per cent. of proof spirit. While, in the majority of cases, the retailer will be in no way responsible for the labelling of such liquors, nevertheless, proceedings for alleged infringements of the Order will no doubt originate in consequence of a sale by the retailer to the public. It

is therefore desirable that the retailer should be fully conversant with his own responsibility in the matter and the action which it is necessary for him to take should he find himself a party to an alleged offence under the terms of the Labelling of Food Order as amended.

The Labelling of Food (No. 2) Order, 1944, unlike the Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1943, does not apply certain of the procedure laid down in the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, which enabled a retailer to plead a warranty. Up to the present, proceedings in respect to labelling offences in connection with alcoholic beverages have been taken under the Defence Regulation. When the new Order becomes operative, it is evident that the Sale of Food Regulations will be largely superseded. The retail Trade will be glad to learn, however, that much of the defence procedure which has operated in the case of the Food and Drugs Act has been re-enacted in the Labelling of Food Order, although the defence of "warranty" will not remain operative.

The Labelling Order provides that any person charged with a labelling offence shall be able to plead as a defence:—

(1) That he purchased the liquor in the same bottle as that in which it was sold;

(2) That the particulars on the label were the same as those supplied with the goods, or, if the goods were supplied unlabelled, that the labels conformed with the particulars which the supplier is under obligation to supply in connection with pre-packed liquor which is sent out without labels;

(3) That at the time of the alleged offence he had no reason to believe that an offence was being committed.

To be entitled to such a defence it is necessary for the retailer to notify the prosecution within 14 days of the receipt of the summons that he intends to rely on the above provisions as a defence. The prosecution must at the same time be supplied with a copy of the label or a copy of the statement received with the liquor, giving at the same time the name and address of the person from whom the label or statement was received. The person giving the label or statement must similarly be notified by the retailer that he intends to rely on the label or statement as a defence.

Apart from this defence, the retailer also has the right, on giving three days' notice to the prosecution, of issuing summonses against the person he asserts is responsible for the alleged offence. The person summoned as being responsible can thus be brought before the court and can, if the contravention is proved and the retailer shows that he used all reasonable care, be convicted. The court have the right of awarding costs to the retailer should they think fit.

Local Rating for Review.

The statement by Mr. Bevan, Minister of Health, in the House of Commons that an early review of the formula by which block grants are made by the Exchequer to local authorities will be followed by an investigation of the whole system of rating has been welcomed. Mr. Bevan was moving the second reading of the Local Government (Financial Provisions) Bill, which provides for additional grants to local authorities to meet their rising expenditure. The Bill was given an unopposed second reading. After pointing out that the Bill was an interim measure, Mr. Bevan said there were "grave defects in the whole system of rating," and they probably would have to be considered. But the special need at the moment was to examine the block grant formula to ensure an even greater bias in favour of the local authorities than there was at present. Although there was great substance in the demand for a thoroughgoing overhaul of the sources of local government revenue, they ought to wait and see what would be the effect on local govern-

ment functions and on the relationship between local government and the Government Departments before they undertook that review. With " grave defects " in our rating system, a review is long overdue. The system has more than once been dubbed by experts as " archaic."

War Damage Repairs.

The Minister of Health, Mr. Aneurin Bevan, recently made several important announcements regarding bomb damage repairs in London and his housing programme. He was addressing newspaper representatives at the Ministry, after a conference he had had with representatives of the 96 local authorities in the London region, and said that 31,775 temporary houses had been allocated to the region, and 3,905 erected. He had urged local authorities to get ahead as quickly as possible with their plans for permanent houses. It was particularly important that contracts for new building should be let quickly so that as releases of operatives from the Forces took effect the men would find work waiting for them.

Mr. Bevan announced that " cost-plus " contracts for war damage repairs were to be ended. The Essential Work Order would cease to apply to war damage repairs in the London region after January 17. The force of 147,000 men on war damage repairs in London was to be gradually reduced, so that most of the 40,000 building workers from the provinces could go home to build new houses. The emphasis on war damage repairs in London was now steadily turning to an emphasis on new building. All war damage repair work was formerly done on a cost-plus contract, but local authorities have been encouraged to turn to fixed price contracts on " seriously damaged " work.

Staggering of Holidays.

Brewers, particularly those supplying the popular coastal resorts, and licensees in those areas have more than a passing interest in the progress of proposals for the staggering of holidays. The Catering Wages Commission reported that the present time, when so many customs were in the melting-pot and people had learned to accept a holiday at some time other than July or August because of war-time conditions, seemed to offer an opportunity for progress which might never occur again. This report states that the aim should be to secure the spreading of holidays as evenly as possible over the months June to September. Compulsion should be avoided, but the extension of town holidays on the lines of the " wakes " weeks and the transfer of existing holiday weeks from the peak period is suggested. Where the town holiday week does not take place at the time of the August Bank Holiday this holiday should be transferred to the holiday week. Schools should close during town holiday weeks. Special action should be taken to secure the staggering of holidays within large cities either by industries or by areas.

The Minister of Labour has reported that the matter was being actively considered and was being examined by a joint committee of industrial employers and workers. Should the staggering of holidays take place on any large scale, it should at least ease the situation at holiday resorts during those few weeks when there used to be such a large influx of population. Brewers would find it easier to maintain supplies over a longer holiday period and licensees would be better able to meet the catering and refreshment demands of customers.

Staff Training.

Constructive suggestions for handling Suuth African hotel problems were given in an interview to the *Licensed Victuallers' Gazette*, Johannesburg, by Mr. Werner Hinder, whose hotel experience in Switzeriand is supplemented by ten years' experience in the liquor and catering trades in South Africa.

In the opinion of Mr. Hinder, the staff training problem in his country can only be achieved by solidarity on the part of hotel owners and managers.

His suggestion for the formation of an Association of Hotel Employees, as in Switzerland—the home of good hotels—is one that he considers the Hotel Association and the various Licensed Victuallers Associations should examine very carefully.

Briefly, his idea is that an Association be formed in each Province or big centre, and that every hotel employee, in whatever branch of the trade, be registered with the Association and supplied by it with a membership card or official testimonial. Such cards would give the qualifications, experience, age, character, etc., of its owner. No one seeking employment in any hotel would be taken on unless he was a member of the Association and had the evidence of his membership card to prove it. Newcomers to the Trade would be subject to the investigations of the Association before membership cards could be issued. When an employee left, the employer would indicate by a code provided (for the information of the central office of the Association) his opinion of the character and abilities of the employee.

"At this stage," Mr. Hinder adds, "therefore, it should not be impossible for Training Institutes to be promoted by the Trade itself, each hotel contributing towards the costs thereof on a *pro rata* basis.

"A very excellent start has been made in Durban, but the facilities are at the moment confined to training waiters only and do not serve the Trade as a whole. If South African hotels are to be able to serve adequately the tourist traffic, to say nothing of our own people, a big effort must be made without further delay to reorganise the Trade as a skilled trade, and not, as it is so largely at the moment, the one which is the last hope of those who have failed to make a living by other means.

"Hoteliers complain of lack of efficiency and interest on the part of their employees. It is ludicrous to expect pride of workmanship from untrained workers, and without pride of work among the staff the outlook for South African hotels must continue a sorry one."

Sobriety Record.

Fewer people were arrested for drunkenness in Salford during 1945 than in any of the eighty or ninety years since police records have been kept. The total was 193—158 men and 35 women—and it compares with 412 in 1944 and 509 in 1943. The previous lowest figure was 252 in 1941.

The proportionate decline as between men and women in 1945 as against 1944 is almost exactly equal, showing that the year's figures are a reflection of a genuine decrease in drinking and not the result of any one fortuitous factor. The decline in drinking in the city is more remarkable even than is shown in the more recent figures, for as recently as 1914 the police were handling an average of 2,000 to 3,000 cases a year, and it was not uncommon for forty or fifty "drunks" to be charged at the courts on a Monday morning.

Among them would be many "regular customers," men and women with convictions running into hundreds; this class of "drunk" has all but vanished, partly because of the change in social habits and partly because of the more enlightened treatment by the Courts of people who appear in danger of becoming habitual drunkards.

As for the reasons for the 1945 low record, a senior police official said recently that it was due as much to the ending of the blackout as to shortage or poor quality of supplies. "Give people reasonable facilities for entertainment and there will be little abuse of drink," he said. "The lifting of the blackout has meant that it has been easier to get around to cinemas and

theatres, dog tracks, and other outdoor amusements, or to visit friends and relatives. There can be little doubt that the increased attendance at dog tracks, for example, is one explanation of fewer people sitting all evening drinking in their local public-house."—*Manchester Guardian.*

"Come to Britain" Campaign.

The Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland is planning its "Come to Britain" campaign for 1947, and hopes to stimulate a nation-wide interest in the tourist industry and arouse among foreigners a desire to visit the British Isles. The association is sponsored by the Government, but, in order to achieve the results at which it aims, the whole-hearted support of the public is needed. Lord Derby, president of the association, has stated that £100,000,000 should be the target for normal years so far as the value of this invisible export is concerned. A membership campaign launched in July last has succeeded in reviving the interest of pre-war members and in adding many new members. The funds of the association are derived from its members, which include municipalities, transport undertakings, hotels, caterers, tourist agents, entertainment concerns, brewers, and commercial companies. For the present financial year the Government have agreed to double their grant by contributing £1 for each £1 subscribed by members.

Sir Gifford Fox, M.P., at the victory banquet of the Oxfordshire Licensed Victuallers' Protection Society, said that the Licensed Trade could play a great part in attracting foreign tourists to this country. In saying that "we must make our hotels attractive both to our own people and to foreigners," he should not be unmindful of the fact that it is the very licensing laws under which hotels and public-houses have to be conducted that often make them so decidedly unattractive to visitors from overseas.

Licensed Houses in Scotland.

A strong plea for better licensed houses in Scotland has been put forward by Mr. John J. Calder, of Ardargie, Forgandenny. In the course of a letter to the *Dundee Courier*, Mr. Calder, referring to the Rev. R. N. Paton's remarks in that newspaper, says: "I think Mr. Paton would at once admit that at the General Assembly Edinburgh licensed hotels are full of ministers and their wives. There is, therefore, no true wrong in a building being used for better-class people, in Mr. Paton's eyes, seeing ministers quite rightly use them themselves. What is wrong in his eyes is the use of licensed houses which the working class go to. Now, however we may view the election of a Labour majority in Parliament, I think we can one and all approve of the breaking down of the old class divisions. Surely our working class are as entitled to good class houses of refreshment as anyone else. Both the late and the present Government hold this view. The present Attorney-General was chairman of the Catering Commission, formed very largely for that purpose.

"In England there has been a complete revolution. In the ten years before the war I should say at least ten million sterling had been spent in improving licensed houses, which compare favourably with the best hotels or London clubs. This in itself has greatly raised the tone of those who use public-houses.

"As to women drinking, I, having had 60 years' experience, naturally had old-fashioned ideas, and when I saw girls in the Services drinking beer I was astonished. With so many younger people called up I have had to do a great deal of travelling in the six years of war, and after a time I saw it was far better these girls should sit enjoying themselves with their friends in a reasonable way than wander about the streets as their younger sisters were doing, often getting into bad company."

Mr. Calder concludes with the assertion that "I have no doubt, with a more broad view of the question, nothing would do more good to the working people of my native land than good class licensed houses such as can be seen all over England."

"Public-Houses"?

Mr. J. Malcolm Lickfold (Secretary and Solicitor to the National Consultative Council of the Retail Liquor Trade) has recently made the suggestion that some other name than "public-house" should be given to licensed houses.

It arose in this way. A writer in the *Middlesex Chronicle* recorded the fact that many letters had been received by that newspaper protesting against the haphazard methods adopted by certain licensed victuallers in relation to the opening of closing of their premises. The allegation was that some houses remained closed every Sunday evening, while others closed apparently when they liked. The writer went on:—

> Frankly, I do not think that this is in conformity with the licensing laws of the country, and I think the teetotalers would have a strong case to lay before the Licensing Bench that quite a number of our houses are not needed. After all, these houses are "public-houses" and we (that is the community) grant them a licence from year to year only. When the houses are locked, bolted and barred to the public during legal opening hours, it seems to me that they no longer come into the category of "public"-houses.

Mr. Lickfold took up the point. The writer, he said, appeared to think that the public at large have rights in respect of a public-house:—

> "The expression 'public-house' is an unfortunate one, and leads to the inference that the public have some rights in the house. This is erroneous. The house is the private property of the licensee so long as he holds the licence or tenancy of the property. It is full time that a different name were found for the so-called 'public'-house."

From time to time we have reflected on the same theme. "Public-house" is not only not euphonic; it is misleading. Now that a figure well-known in the Trade has raised the question, perhaps some more suitable alternatives may be forthcoming for consideration.

There can be no doubt that the public have a very hazy idea of the law governing their "rights" in the matter of obtaining supplies of alcoholic and non-alcoholic refreshment in licensed houses.

The Licensee's Wife.

A great deal has been said, and rightly, about the part which licensees play in the everyday life of the people. Especially warm tributes, all richly deserved, have referred to the part they have played during the war. No one would wish to detract one word from what has been said. Nevertheless, we were pleased to note that Mr. M. H. Francis, managing director of Messrs. Tennant Brothers, Ltd., Sheffield, recently paid a glowing tribute to the licensee's wife.

After outlining the importance that planning authorities attach to the proper distribution of public-houses in communities old and new, he stressed the valuable part that retailers, and particularly their womenfolk, can play in the post-war reconstruction of public-houses, and in helping to make the Licensing Planning Act operate to the greatest benefit to the public in the spirit in which the Government designed it. Mr. Francis said that "one of the greatest assets of the brewer comes to him for practically nothing. I refer to the goodwill and refining influence of the licensee's wife."

LICENSING LAW IN 1945.

A practitioner in licensing law returning from service in the Forces or other war time activity who glanced through the cases reported under that heading in THE BREWERS' JOURNAL in 1945 would not be surprised to find them few in number. *Inter arma silent leges* is a tag which has particular application to an old-established system of administrative law, and the real difficulty would be to discover whether the problems which had presented themselves were peculiar to war conditions or represented a distinct tendency to changes in the structure and organisation of the Licensed Trade.

In this connection, the case of *Bent's Brewery Co., Ltd., and others* v. *Alderman Luke Hogan,* heard at Liverpool Assizes in April, 1945, and reported in THE BREWERS' JOURNAL at pages 436 and 523, though not a licensing case, is perhaps of particular significance as marking the end of the paternal and individual relation between brewers and their tenants and their managers and other servants which has been a tradition in this old-established Trade. The defendant, who was the Liverpool Divisional Officer of the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers, had issued to the managers of public-houses in Liverpool and district a questionnaire in which he sought information not merely as to the managers' own conditions of employment, but also as to their weekly sales and total wages bill. The information was intended to be used in the preparation of evidence before the Catering Wages Commission and also to improve the wages and conditions of the managers. The plaintiff brewers claimed a declaration that the questionnaire in so far as it sought to obtain information of a private and confidential character relating to the business of their licensed premises constituted an unlawful interference with the contractual obligations and relationships of their employees, or was an inducement to the employees to commit a breach of such obligations and to abuse the confidence existing between the employees and the plaintiffs. The learned judge rejected a defence under Section 3 of the Trade Disputes Act, 1906, which renders such acts as were complained of not actionable if done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, on the ground that no such dispute existed or was threatened; and he granted the declaration sought in respect of the questions as to weekly sales and total wages bill. It is objectionable that trade unions should seek to obtain confidential information from employees even for their legitimate purposes, if for no other reason than that such information is likely to be partial and inaccurate, but now that wages and conditions of employment in the licensed and other branches of the catering trade fall to be regulated by external authority, the free disclosure of essential information, of course under the seal of confidence, to the employees' accredited representatives, will probably best serve the employers themselves.

Two cases, one heard by the Essex Quarter Sessions Appeal Committee (p. 525) and one by a Metropolitan Magistrate (p. 709) raised important questions as to the liability of joint licensees. In the Essex case the appellant, who was the secretary and managing director of a well-known catering company, had been convicted and fined £10 by the Stratford Justices for suffering betting on licensed premises of which (together it appeared with some 80 other licensed premises) he held the licence jointly with a resident manager. The offence was not disputed, but counsel for the appellant argued that where the licensing authority joined a non-resident with a resident licensee, the former was not responsible for offences at the house unless he could be proved to know what was going on. He could cite no authority for this contention, but rather flamboyantly suggested that this case was destined to become the leading case on the question. The learned Chairman (Sir Herbert Cunliffe, K.C.) declined, however, to make history in this manner and pointed out that if there had been only a non-resident licensee there would have been no ground for counsel's submission at all. The conviction was upheld, but the Committee felt that some distinction should be made in the matter of penalty and reduced the fine to 40s. The defendant in the London case was the town manager of a large brewery company and held a number of licences jointly on their behalf. The offence, which in this case was that of selling to a drunken person, was held to be proved, but the summons was dismissed as against this defendant on payment of £10

costs. It was argued for him that a joint non-resident licensee only became effectively a licensee and responsible for offences in the absence of the resident licensee, but the learned magistrate declined to accept this submission.

The lengthy index to "Paterson's Licensing Acts" contains no entry under the heading "Joint Licensees," and the licensing statutes appear never to have contemplated the possibility of their existence, though it would seem from these cases that the association of an official of a brewery or catering company with a resident manager in the holding of licences is an increasing practice. The imputation of liability to a non-resident multiple joint licensee might in certain circumstances have serious consequences. He might, for instance, owing to the misconduct of a co-licensee, be convicted under Section 77 of the Licensing (Consolidation) Act, 1910, for permitting premises of which he was co-licensee to be a brothel. This would disqualify him for life from holding a licence and would entail the forfeiture of the licence held in respect of the premises where the offence took place. It is interesting to speculate whether it would also involve the forfeiture of all the licences held by him jointly, a possibility which the terms of the relevant subsection do not seem to exclude, for it runs: "(3) A holder of a Justices' licence convicted whether under this Section or otherwise of the offence of permitting his premises to be a brothel shall forfeit his licence." As in Acts of Parliament words in the singular include the plural, the word "licence" might be read as meaning "licences" where more than one was held. That extreme danger may be remote, but it suggests that there are potential disadvantages to set against the advantages, whatever they may be, of multiple joint licence holding.

Two cases in which an unlicensed manager was charged with supplying drinks out of hours also indicate that the rather rigid categories of the licensing laws need some adaptation to changing conditions. One of these cases (p. 524) was adjudicated upon in the High Court. The manager of a licensed house had supplied liquor to six military bandsmen who had cleaned up the floor after playing at an hotel dance. The licensee was absent at the time, but in evidence he stated that he had on a previous occasion himself treated the bandsmen after a dance and he thought they would be regarded as *bonâ-fide* friends; further, if he had been there on this occasion he would have instructed his manager to give the bandsmen a drink. The Magistrates found that the entertainment was a *bonâ-fide* one, that the drinks were not given as a reward for services rendered and that the manager had the implied authority of the licensee. The Superintendent of Police appealed by way of case stated, and the High Court upheld the decision of the Magistrates. Mr. Justice Humphreys, indeed, observed that he could not understand why the police should have thought it necessary or desirable to prosecute perfectly respectable people who had done nothing more, if anything wrong at all, than commit an extremely technical offence. His Lordship said that on the facts given, the magistrates' conclusion was a fair one. In the other case (p. 901) the manager of a public-house who had entertained four friends in a private room was fined £1 for aiding and abetting in the supply of liquor outside permitted hours and the licensee, who was absent and knew nothing of the manager's party, was fined for the substantive offence!

In the State Management Districts where the managerial system is applied generally, the liability of the managers of public-houses, who are, of course, unlicensed, is preserved by the statutory provision that any person appointed by the Secretary of State to conduct business on his behalf shall be subject to the statutory provisions affecting the holders of licences and the occupiers of premises licensed, in like manner as if they were the holders of the appropriate licences. A provision on these lines in favour of private licensees would not be of much assistance in cases involving forfeiture, and in any event the Legislature is in the highest degree unlikely to give to private licensees the right thus to transfer their liabilities and immunities to any servant they might care to appoint. In fact, a solution for the difficulties indicated by the cases above cited is not likely to be found without a more radical revision of the licensing code than has yet been suggested. As the phantom horse still stalks before every railway train running on lines of the standard gauge, so the shadow of the almost extinct individual licensee selling his own liquor in his own dwelling-house haunts our licensing system, and it is creditable to the judiciary and magistracy that they have without undue injustice been able to apply in changing circumstances a code which knows nothing of the growth of the tied house, the expansion of the managerial system, and the development of large-scale organisation in the retail liquor trade.

TENANTS OR MANAGERS?

A QUESTION FOR THE FUTURE.

The war period saw an extension of the managerial system, occasioned not so much by design as by the unusual circumstances prevailing. For example, during the heavy bombing attacks in 1940-41, tenants could not always be found willing to risk capital in businesses whose very existence was imperilled. So it came about that in many parts of the country where formerly the Licensing Justices had frowned on managerships, a relaxation of their previous "rule" became commonplace. Thus brewers who had had little or no experience of "direct control" of licensed houses were able to gain experience of that system.

It seems certain that in the next ten years the vexed question of tenants or managers will loom large in inter-Trade politics. One reason is that thousands of new licensed houses will be rebuilt in that period—not only because of the time-lag in normal rebuildings caused by the war, but because of the new rehousing schemes, destruction of or serious damage to some 1,360 on-licences and 377 off-licences by enemy action, "planning removals" under the Licensing Planning Act, and the carrying out of town-planning schemes in very many towns and cities up and down the country.

In comparing the relative costs of rebuilding as at 1939 against rebuilding in the future, regard must be had to the desire of the brewer to provide in the new public-houses those many advantages which come under the wide heading of "amenities"—all of which add to the cost. The cost of rebuilding (including in a fair proportion of cases the purchase of new sites) may well work out at, say, between 60 per cent. and 80 per cent. above 1939 prices. Yet there is no evidence that the income to the brewer from such newly built properties will much exceed, if indeed it exceeds at all, that which accrued from a house enjoying a similar trade before the war. Many such rebuilds will not, therefore, be possible (on purely economic grounds) unless a brewer is permitted to run the house under management and so have the advantage of retail as well as wholesale profits. The enhanced cost of providing these modern licensed houses may well create a new problem, bearing in mind that the licensed houses of the future should stand on their own feet in the matter of finance. Can these new houses be made to pay their way if let to tenants is a new and enigmatic problem.

Meanwhile we proceed to an examination of the two systems. The primary advantage claimed for the managerial system is that it affords "direct control" of the premises by the brewers—a manager is subject to orders, a tenant is not. Let it be granted that a good tenant is as good as the best manager. But an indifferent tenant may not be wholly co-operative in such matters as the prices at which goods shall be sold, the supply of beers in the best possible condition, clean cellars, the adequate provision of snacks and meals, and a host of other details.

Furniture and Effects.

Then there is the question of furniture and loose effects. In the case of managed houses these are the property of the brewers, who are responsible for their maintenance and upkeep. Tenants, on the other hand, mostly own the furniture and effects themselves; in practice it has been shown that, for financial and other reasons, tenants are less likely to maintain these assets to the business on the same high level as would be the case under managership. Improvements to licensed houses carried out by brewers are not always followed by improvements in furnishings where houses are let on tenancy. Moreover, there is an understandable tendency for outmoded, if not useless, items comprised in a tenant's inventory to be passed on from one tenant to another (often at a quite unreal valuation) and to be retained in the business. Yet the "effects" in a licensed house are of equal importance to the structure itself.

Managers, of course, are by no means exempt from such irregular practices as dilution, over-charging, badly cooked or badly served meals, or permitting un-

desirable people to frequent the premises; but they can more easily be brought into line than tenants when such faults appear. Again, whether or not the brewer-owner deals in wines and spirits, a manager must perforce sell the supplies chosen by the brewer, that is, the person having the main stake in the premises. A tenant not subject to a wine and spirit tie may, on the other hand, possess no expert knowledge of wines and spirits, and may be tempted to buy in the market that best suits his purse.

Although to-day there are vastly more individuals desiring tenancies of licensed houses than there are tenancies to let, this has not always been the case, particularly in times of industrial depression. On the other hand, managers are rarely lacking to fill vacancies. One of the reasons is that a manager requires virtually no capital to set up in business, whereas the choice of a suitable tenant is frequently in practice limited by the consideration of whether or not he has sufficient capital to take over a particular business, for which he may otherwise be well suited. In short, brewers have a wider choice under the managerial system; and the wider the choice the better should be the outcome.

Efficient Running of the House.

What, it may be asked, are the principal objections put forward by those opposed to the managerial system? The tenant, so their argument goes, will be likely to run a house better than a manager because he has more at stake. Certainly he has more capital invested; on the other hand, a manager, having chosen that vocation, has the same interest as the tenant in keeping the licence "clean," and his future no less than that of a tenant depends on good and efficient working of the business and giving adequate service to the public. No brewer would employ a manager without making exhaustive inquiries as to his abilities and antecedents. A manager's future prospects are as much wrapped up in successfully applying himself to his work as are a tenant's.

Another argument put forward is that under the managerial system the brewers take the retail as well as the wholesale profits of the business. But if a brewer gets the retail profits he forgoes rent in order to do so, pays a manager and his wife, and has to provide the capital for stock, furniture and loose effects, as well as maintaining the structure and the contents of the premises.

The security of tenure of a manager, it is put forward, is less certain than that of a tenant, hence he is less inclined to use his best endeavours in the public interest. Nowadays it is the general practice of managers to hold the licence of the premises either solely or jointly. This fact alone assures that a brewer will not get rid of a manager except for good cause: repeated applications for transfer of the licence from manager to manager would not be in the best interests of the house itself, apart from what the Licensing Justices might have to say.

The public, it is said by those who oppose managerships, prefer a house run by a tenant—"the public like to come in contact with the guv'nor." Experience has shown that what the public wants is a variety of houses and houses of variety. In many towns tenancy houses and houses run by brewers or by the well-known firms of multiple licensed caterers, compete with each other side by side. The fact that the managed houses have survived, and indeed have multiplied very considerably in the last twenty years, provides good evidence that at least the public has no rooted objection to managed houses. In many of these houses the manager receives a substantial bonus on the sale of food, snacks and non-intoxicants; never on alcohol sales. This introduces an element of interest in providing the public with a wide choice of refreshments which is absent under the tenancy system.

Tenants and Legislation.

A point favouring the tenancy system is, strangely enough, hardly ever brought forward by those who argue on its behalf. It is that the thousands of tenants each having a big stake in their particular on-licensed or off-licensed premises, would form an excellent bulwark against unwise legislation, such, for example, as Public Ownership of the Licensed Trade. That fact certainly deserves adequate consideration.

A good deal of prejudice has crept into the Tenant or Manager controversy in the past. Even Sir Alan P. Herbert allowed himself latitude which comes near to inexactitude when he wrote: "The publican who is not bound to concentrate on the sale of Fiddlewick's ales will provide seats and skittles, music and meals, if anybody wants them." The fact is, of course, that the amenities provided in the managed house, especially in the matter

of food and seating, are by and large distinctly in advance of those displayed by tenancy houses.

One last point. If the tenancy system is superior to the managerial system, how comes it that after 30 years of unfettered control in Carlisle no single licensed house of any type or kind in that area has been let on tenancy?

Were we called upon to give judgment on this wide subject, we should say that whilst many licensed houses, particularly the small type of property, may well lend themselves to the tenancy system, the average public-house is at least as capable of serving the needs of the public when run under managership, particularly managership that conforms to a plan of uplift and betterment conceived by the brewer-owners. Moreover, that in the matter of upkeep, the provision of indoor and outdoor amenities, and particularly in relation to the service of meals, managed houses, as a whole, excel to an extent never yet attained under the tenancy system.

THE MARCH OF SOBRIETY.

During the war official figures showing the proceedings and "charges proved" in cases of alleged drunkenness were not available. Now that they have been issued by the Home Office they make interesting, as well as heartening, reading. Proceedings in England and Wales for the missing years were:—

1939	54,301
1940	48,299
1941	42,072
1942	28,366
1943	28,189
1944	23,405

Fortunately sociologists, the Licensing Justices, the Trade, and even the Home Office itself, were not left in complete ignorance of what was going on during that long period. With commendable zeal *A Monthly Bulletin* stepped into the breach, approached the Chief Constables up and down the country, and was able year after year to provide returns for drunkenness proceedings which were gratefully accepted by friends and opponents alike. Nor were those who pinned their faith in this source of information let down in the outcome: these unofficial figures, it is now shown, correctly informed those who relied upon them of the downward tendency of drunkenness at a time when it was most important to know the direction that public sobriety was taking. Such knowledge was especially desirable in view of the determination of the Government to provide during the war period as adequate beer supplies as circumstances permitted "in the interests of the nation."

What can be usefully learned from these official figures now that they have been made available? How do they compare with sobriety tendencies in the first world war? And, in particular, what do they portend for the years immediately before us? Here are the facts:—

The 1914-18 war proceedings for drunkenness dropped from 213,000 in 1913 to 32,700 in 1918. This spectacular reduction was artificially aided by the drastic curtailment of beer output in England and Wales from 29,657,000 standard barrels in 1914 to 10,748,609 in 1919, combined with a restriction placed on the amount of spirits made available for consumption. In 1920, when the beer output (once more freed from control) rocketed to 20,961,055 standard barrels, the inevitable increase in proceedings occurred—to 103,000 from the 1918 figure of 32,700. Thereafter an almost unbroken progressive reduction occurred until the 1932 low level of 30,146 was reached in a period of acute industrial depression, followed by an increase to the 44,000 mark, the ruling average in the years 1935-38.

The Outlook.

Will the present post-war years witness a departure from sobriety such as occurred between 1918 and 1920, when proceedings increased threefold? We do not think so. Even if beer becomes stronger or cheaper, or both, the high output reached during the 1939-45 war period is certainly not likely to be exceeded and may very well decline. As to the more ardent forms of liquor, whilst

wines will probably tend to become more plentiful, the necessity to limit imports is likely to act as a brake on available supplies for a considerable period. As to spirits, it is well recognised that whisky will be in short supply for at least five years, whilst the amount of gin available will be dictated by considerations of allocation of grain, which in turn will depend on the general food position in a number of European countries.

This picture differs materially from the post-1918 scene. Between 1918 and 1920 the beer output was doubled, war time restrictions of spirits were removed, wine was plentiful. And the cost to the consumer of all these forms of alcohol was relatively much lower than those which are likely to rule in this post-war period. Furthermore, the official financial policy differs materially now, and will operate to prevent the spate of spending witnessed after the 1914-18 war. Wages are higher now, but taxation at to-day's levels probably leaves less in the pocket of the wage-earner now than then.

Drunkenness has been more than halved since 1939. We cannot expect to see so fine a record maintained. But always on our side is the advancement in the social drinking habits of the people. The proceedings for drunkenness in England and Wales in 1944—21,517—creates an all-time low record. Every expedient must be called into aid to prevent the 1939 figure of 54,301 from ever again appearing as part of our official licensing statistics.

Postscript—dedicated to the men and women who have worked to bring about public-house reform and betterment and to stimulate the public conscience on the unwisdom and harmfulness of excess—*When the present century opened, drunkenness proceedings for England and Wales stood at* 204,349.

THE BREWERS' SOCIETY.

At the December meeting of the Council of the Brewers' Society it was reported:—

Barley and Malt.—The Committee had examined the figures of farmers' deliveries of barley. They had also considered a letter from a member pointing out that breweries in the North were finding great difficulty in getting delivery of malt and barley. Long delays on the railways were resulting in the material arriving in a damaged condition. It was recommended that an approach should be made by the Society to the Ministry of Food that malt and barley should be classified as perishable goods, preferably at any time, but certainly during the barley season.

Barley Sacks.—The Society had been invited to be represented at a conference called by the National Farmers' Union to consider a proposal which they desired to put forward for the adoption of a barley sack smaller than the present 2-cwt. sack on the ground of the difficulty of handling this weight with labour at present available on the farms. While the Committee appreciated difficulties on the farms, a smaller sack would have serious drawbacks in maltings, but they felt that the question was one which should be left to the Maltsters' and Millers' Associations to negotiate with the N.F.U.

Beer Duty.—The Committee had further considered the possibility of a reduction in the rate of beer duty in the next Budget. In view of the present shortage of materials which would prevent for some time any considerable increase in the quantity or strength of beer which could be produced, they recommended that no approach should be made to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on this subject.

Laminated Casks.—The Sub-Committee had interviewed prospective manufacturers of laminated staves and headings. The shortage of casks and the inadequacy of the present supply of American oak staves to keep pace with necessary repairs and replacements created a problem of pressing importance. Something had to be done if the delivery of beer in the immediate future was to be maintained. Laminated casks had been in extensive use in America for some years, and efforts were being made to secure a trial supply from America so that these might be thoroughly tested by brewers in this country in ordinary trade; but in view of the large numbers of casks

needed to replenish brewers' stocks it would be essential for production to be carried out in this country, for which English oak could be largely used for the interior surface. Through the rationing system which had been carried out on behalf of the Ministry of Food and the Timber Control in respect of staves and casks for the past four years, the Society was in a position to give a close estimate of the requirements of brewers, but the proposed manufacture of laminated casks involved the installation of new machinery on a considerable scale, and it might be necessary for a few breweries to give financial support. To ensure that laminated casks as they become available are distributed fairly over the Trade, the Committee recommended that arrangements should be made for permits to be issued by the Society in the same way as was already done for ordinary casks and staves.

Milk Stout.—A letter from the Ministry of Food had been considered in which they stated their decision that this description should no longer be permitted on labels. Although the Committee were of opinion that it was questionable whether the description as milk stout of stout in which a due proportion of lactose was used could be said to be misleading, it was decided not to challenge this decision, but to recommend to members that they accede to the Ministry's request.

Hops Acreage.—A reply had been received from the Hops Marketing Board to the offer authorised by the Council at its last meeting that brewers should undertake not to import more than 1,000 cwt. of foreign hops (required for the brewing of lager beer) in any twelve-month period beginning on August 16th unless the whole English crop of that season had been contracted for; such undertaking to be for a period of seven years and to relate to the crop grown on 21,000 acres, less that grown on brewers' acreage. It had been the intention that this period of seven years should run from August 16th, 1946, but the Board had asked that it should be concurrent with the revised Hops Marketing Scheme which, subject to the proposals which might be laid before Parliament by the Minister of Agriculture on the recommendations of the recently appointed Reorganisation Commission, might be expected to date from April 1st, 1948. The Committee recommended (in the absence of a meeting of the Hops Committee) that the Council authorise the undertaking to be given for a period of seven years ending on August 15th, 1955. Subject to this adjustment of date the Board had stated that it was their intention to recommend strongly to their registered growers that they should increase their acreage under hops and to carry out the issue of additional basic quota to growers.

Travel Association.—A suggestion had been received from the Association that the Brewers' Society should participate in the production of a film intended to promote the attraction of tourist traffic to this country

Town Planning.—The position in a London district had been considered where it had become necessary for the planning authority to proceed with a small part of its area, with the result that difficulties arose in dealing with the licensed premises under the Licensing Planning Act. The whole area had been created a Licensing Planning Area, but licences which it might be desirable to move out of the small portion now being dealt with could not practicably be the subject of planning removals until the whole area was under replanning. Steps were being taken to ensure that all the licences were covered by suspension certificates under the Finance Act, 1942, but the position of such a licence when the original site had been utilised for other purposes before a planning removal could be effected was uncertain. A helpful opinion of counsel had been taken, although it stated that these particular circumstances were probably not contemplated by existing legislation. The position would be kept closely under consideration by the Committee.

The Aluminium Development Association, 67, Brook Street, London, W.1, has been formed to provide a central body of design and development technicians representing the whole industry and maintained by its member firms. Its functions, said Air Commodore W. Helmore, at a reception at Claridge's Hotel, London, to celebrate his appointment as Director-General of the Association, were to initiate, produce and pioneer aluminium prototypes and to evolve new uses and processes for the metal.

Aluminium was now in abundant supply. At one stride, he said, the war years had increased British and Empire output of raw aluminium and its alloys nearly sevenfold, with a comparable increase in the number of technicians and workers, who had achieved an unrivalled craftsmanship in handling and fabricating these materials.

NORWEGIAN BREWERIES.

Specially Contributed to THE BREWERS' JOURNAL.

The circumstance which dominated the brewing trade in the year 1945 was, like that of other industrial concerns, the transition from war production to more normal conditions.

Before tendering a report of the position of to-day, however, it would be better to give a short review of the position during the years of occupation, because it has been impossible to make any communication at an earlier date.

When the war broke out, the breweries put into operation an emergency contract which embraced all breweries in the country. By this contract the breweries mutually placed their stocks at the disposal of each other in case one of the concerns should run short of raw materials. When the war came, the breweries were very well supplied with raw materials. They were, as a matter of fact, anticipating that they would have sufficient raw materials for two years under considerations of normal turnover of the regular types of beer. During the war the breweries had almost exclusively to carry on with the stocks they had in hand, because supplies were very scarce. For the supply of beer to the civilian population it was only possible to import during the period 1940 to 1945 enough malt and barley as would have corresponded to the normal trade of six months. After having discarded the types which demanded large quantities of malt, brewing could nevertheless be carried on, having regard to the extent of the turnover.

The breweries were obliged to deliver large quantities to the occupation troops. However, these deliveries were covered as to raw materials by deliveries of malt from Germany, because the breweries sought support from the Ministry of Supply to carry this through as a condition for the requisition. As all breweries were desirous of obtaining the least possible proportion of these deliveries, this problem was solved by means of a pro rata system based on each company's turnover in the past.

The emergency arrangements materialised through the intermediary of the Norwegian Breweries' Association, which was also in charge of their administration. From January, 1944, till the end of the war the Association had been "remodelled" and a Nazi leader was placed at the head of it. He, however, got no assistance from any of the representatives of the trade. The collaboration between the breweries was during this period maintained as best as possible outside the Association.

When war conditions had passed, the breweries had raw materials in stock, and consequently, with limitation of the sales and discarding the beer types which demanded the largest quantities of malt, they were in a position to maintain business until barley of the new harvest was supplied. The breweries, which usually cover their requirements of raw materials for one year every autumn, have not as yet been able to purchase all of the quantities which the authorities have authorised for use in the production of 1946. However, it is expected that the remaining quantities will be bought in the near future.

During the years of war it has been very difficult to procure bottles and corks, but even the supplies of these commodities are gradually becoming better.

The demand for beer has decreased considerably in certain localities, but as a whole the position has been maintained even after the end of the war, which must be considered in connection with the superabundance of money which has been the result of the occupation, as well as the demand for other liquids such as milk, coffee, tea, wines, etc. Whereas these circumstances are being altered, one must reckon with a considerable decrease of the turnover of beers, because the prices of beer have become very high during the war, the rise being the result of an enormous increase in beer taxation. In this connection it may be mentioned that in 1939, 20 öre was paid in dues for one litre of "landsöl" (pale, weak beer), and to-day the dues have increased to 87 öre, including beer dues, dues on turnover, additional war dues and dues in favour

of the Board of Prices "Regulations" beer fund.

At present the breweries are working to full capacity with their normal staff. How conditions will be in the future will depend upon how the turnover will be maintained.

With regard to machinery, this has been submitted to a severe strain during the years of war. The particular machinery which is used by the breweries, more especially the bottling plant, has hitherto had to be imported. Such imports were, of course, impossible during the years of war, which has resulted in the machinery getting worn out and is now in need of replacement if production is to be maintained.

AUSTRALIAN NOTES.

Specially Contributed to THE BREWERS' JOURNAL.

Figures recently released by the Commonwealth Statistician show that for the years 1942-43 and 1943-44 consumption of beer was as follows: Total consumed: 1942-43, 90,534,091 gallons; 1943-44, 94,334,943 gallons. Consumption per head: 1942-43, 12.58 gallons; 1943-44, 12.91 gallons. Estimated cost (wholesale, including Customs and Excise), £28,669,128 and £31,051,918. Cost per head, £3 19s. 8d. and £4 5s. Duty and Excise paid, £19,661,656 and £21,619,768.

Western Australian figures just released by the State Statistician show that for the year 1938-39 production was 7,269,000 gallons, and consumption 7,576,000 gallons; for 1939-40 production was 8,009,000 gallons, and consumption 8,124,000 gallons; 1940-41 figures were (p.) 8,162,000 and (c.) 7,969,000; 1941-42 showed (p.) 8,384,000 and (c.) 8,041,000; 1942-43 were (p.) 9,063,000 and (c.) 8,940,000; and 1943-44 (p.) 9,671,000 and (c.) 9,284,000 gallons. Final figures were an all-time record, working out at an average consumption of over 18 gallons per head.

Unfortunate position in Western Australia at the moment is a severe shortage of beer, despite the fact that the State holds a sufficiency of malt, hops and other essentials, including labour. Total gallonage is restricted merely to prevent the State being better served than the Eastern States, but protests are being lodged regarding this attitude, as the West suffers without complaint many shortages which are not apparent in the East. Federal Government has been approached on the matter.

Outlook for supplies of barley is greatly improved, but shortage of hops is now causing some concern. No improvement in general supplies of beer can be expected until the New Year.

Attacking what he called "the silence of brewers and the U.L.V.A. on the question of probable beer supplies for Christmas," Mr. Gerahty, M.L.A. (N.S.W.), recently challenged brewers to deny "That more beer is being brewed to-day than before rationing was introduced, and that there is no shortage of bottles." Figures quoted above can be used to show that Mr. Gerahty is right, but they can also be used to show that, whatever Mr. Gerahty's opinion may be, consumption has also increased considerably. Unfortunately, like many politicians, Mr. Gerahty uses available figures to prove just what he wants to prove.

A similar attack on breweries recently took place in the West Australian Parliament, when Mr. Triat (Labour, Mount Magnet) stated that 75 per cent. of metropolitan hotels were tied houses, and that the breweries concerned not only increased their rents, but had the right to say where groceries and linen had to be purchased. This loose statement was quickly followed by a letter to the Press from Mr. A. W. Jacoby, general manager of the Swan Brewery, who in correcting these misleading remarks expressed the opinion that such inaccurate statements under the cloak of privilege should not be made on the floor of the House.

Report recently tabled in the Federal Parliament by Mr. H. C. Lasser, oversea representative of the Australian Wine Board, stressed the fact that it is impossible not to be struck by the absurd and antiquated licensing laws operating in the Commonwealth. "If Australians are ever to become beverage-minded," he said, "revision of the licensing laws is long overdue."

A New South Wales referendum of hotel hours is forecast in many quarters. Meanwhile a State Parliamentary Committee is examining the question. Western Australia, despite some opposition from temperance bodies, is to revert to the old hours of 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. In Tasmania, since the introduction of longer trading hours, a considerable decrease in drunkenness has been observed.

New Zealand is finding a number of advocates for community ownership of hotels. Statistics from South Australia show that the community hotel at Renwick has been able to devote its profits to the erection of local halls, the building of a swimming-pool, and the donation of £14,000 to the local hospital, £5,000 to unemployed relief, and £2,500 to local schools.

South Australian Gas Co. has recently designed and installed a cask depitching plant at the Nathan brewery of the South Australian Brewing Co. Plant uses hot air and replaces one in which burners were inserted directly into the casks. Air is heated to 860 deg. F., and equipment is thermostatically controlled. Times for depitching are as follows: 36-gallon casks, 14 minutes; 18-gallon, 6 minutes; 10-gallon, 4 minutes; 5-gallon, 2 minutes.

TEXT OF THE NEW LABELLING ORDER.

The text of the Order made by the Minister of Food amending the Labelling of Food (No. 2) Order, 1944, has now been published. Hitherto the labelling provisions of the Labelling of Food (No. 2) Order, 1944, have not applied to intoxicating liquor. The amending Order brings them into operation as regards "sweets," including British wines, and spirituous liquors containing not more than 40 per cent. proof spirit, subject to certain modifications necessitated by the nature of these products. An additional Article imposes restrictions on the labelling of such products, if the fruit basis of the product is not exclusively grapes, or products derived from grapes. The new Order will come into force on April 1st, 1946, except that as regards the sale or delivery of intoxicating liquor by the packer or labeller otherwise than by retail the Order will come into force on February 1st, 1946.

The text of the Order, which is dated December 10th, 1945, is as follows:—

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2 of the Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1943 (*a*), and of all other powers him enabling, the Minister of Food hereby makes the following Order:—

1. The Labelling of Food (No. 2) Order, 1944, as amended (*b*), shall be further amended as follows:—

(*a*) by inserting in paragraph (1) of Article 1 thereof the following additional definitions:—

"'Intoxicating liquor' means spirits, wine, beer, porter, cider, perry and sweets, and any fermented, distilled or spirituous liquor which cannot be lawfully sold without an Excise licence.

"'Spirits' means spirits of any description, and includes all liquors mixed with spirits and all mixtures, compounds or preparations made with spirits, other than fortified wines or fortified sweets";

(*b*) by inserting at the end of Article 2 thereof (which relates to the labelling of pre-packed food for retail sale) the following additional paragraph:—

"(7) Paragraphs (3) and (4) of this Article shall not apply to intoxicating liquors pre-packed for sale as such, but in the case of such intoxicating liquors (other than those wholly exempt from the provisions of this Article by virtue of the First Schedule to this Order) the said statement must also include, except in the case of spirits, the appropriate

designation of the product and in every case such one of the following declarations as may be applicable or such other declaration substantially to the like effect as may be allowed by the Minister:—

(i) in the case of liquor (other than spirits) which, in so far as it is derived from fruit, is derived exclusively from one variety of fruit:—

FRUIT BASIS EXCLUSIVELY (x) ALCOHOL CONTENT NOT LESS THAN (y)

(ii) in the case of liquor (other than spirits) derived from more than one variety of fruit:—

FRUIT BASIS (x) AND (x) ALCOHOL CONTENT NOT LESS THAN (y)

(iii) in the case of liquor (other than spirits) which is not derived either wholly or in part from fruit:—

NOT MADE FROM FRUIT ALCOHOL CONTENT NOT LESS THAN (y)

(vi) in the case of spirits:—

ALCOHOL CONTENT NOT LESS THAN (y)

The declaration shall be completed by inserting at (x) in cases (i) and (ii) a word or words accurately specifying the description of fruit or fruit products as used by the manufacturer of the liquor, and at (y) in each case the minimum alcohol content expressed either as a percentage by volume or as a percentage of proof spirit, and followed immediately by the words "per cent. by volume" or "per cent. proof spirit" as the case may be.

In case (ii), the fruit or fruit products used shall be specified in the order of the proportion in which they were used, that used in the greatest proportion (by weight) being specified first. In every case the declaration shall be printed in dark block type not less than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in height upon a light coloured ground and shall be enclosed by a surrounding line, and no matter other than that hereinbefore described shall be printed within such surrounding line.

For the purposes of this paragraph

(*a*) "appropriate designation" means a name or description, being a specific and not a generic name or description, calculated to indicate to a prospective purchaser the true nature of the product to which it is applied;

(*b*) "fruit" includes rhubarb;

(*c*) intoxicating liquor shall be deemed not to be derived from any fruit which is present therein only in insignificant quantities;

(*c*) by substituting in Article 4 and Article 7 thereof for the words "Article 2, 3 or 5 of this Order," the words "Articles 2, 3, 4A or 5 of this Order";

(*d*) by inserting after Article 4 thereof the following additional Article:—

"Special provision as to intoxicating liquor:

4A. No person shall sell or have in his possession for sale intoxicating liquor produced in the United Kingdom described in a label, whether attached to or printed on the wrapper or container or not:—

(i) by any name or words calculated to indicate either directly or by ambiguity, omission or inference, that the liquor is or resembles imported wine or is a substitute for or has the flavour of imported wine, unless such liquor, in so far as it is derived from fruit, is derived exclusively from grapes; or

(ii) (in the case of liquor derived wholly or partly from fruit other than grapes) by the use of the word "wine," unless that word is immediately preceded in identical lettering by a word or words accurately specifying the description of fruit or fruit product used";

(*e*) by inserting in entry No. 10 in Table A in the First Schedule thereto (which specifies certain foods partly exempt from paragraph (3) of Article 2 of the Order) after the words "'M' flour" the words "Intoxicating liquor";

(*f*) by substituting in Table B of the said First Schedule (which specifies foods wholly exempt from Article 2 of

the Order when prepacked for sale as such and partly exempt when forming an ingredient of some other food) for the entry relating to intoxicating liquor the following entry:—

"Intoxicating liquor of the following descriptions, that is to say, spirits containing more than 40 per cent. of proof spirit, wine imported into the United Kingdom, beer, porter, and any product sold under the description cider or perry."

2.—(1) Sub-paragraphs (*b*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) of Article 1 of this Order shall come into force—

(*a*) so far as they affect the sale or possession for sale otherwise than by retail or the delivery pursuant to a sale otherwise than by retail of intoxicating liquor by the packer or labeller thereof, on the first day of February, 1946;

(*b*) in all other respects, on the first day of April, 1946.

(2) The remaining provisions of this Order shall come into force on the date hereof.

STATE MANAGEMENT DISTRICTS.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31st, 1945.

The Licensing Act, 1921,* provides that the schemes of State Management of the liquor trade established by the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) under the Defence of the Realm (Liquor Control) Regulations, 1915, in the districts of Carlisle in England and of Gretna and Cromarty Firth in Scotland are to be carried on by the Home Secretary as respects the Carlisle District and by the Secretary of State for Scotland as respects the Gretna and Cromarty Firth Districts. The Secretaries of State are assisted by an Advisory Council, of which the members now are Mr. I. J. Hayward, Sir S. O. Nevile, Sir J. C. G. Sykes, K.C.B., Mr. E. J. Venner, and representatives of the Home Office and the Scottish Office.

The Act requires the Secretaries of State to present to Parliament an annual report as to their procedure in connection with the schemes. This report is the 24th report to be presented in accordance with the requirements of the Act and relates to the year ended March 31st, 1945.

The geographical limits of the three Districts are defined in the Second Schedule to the Licensing Act, 1921. Briefly, the Carlisle District comprises the City of Carlisle, together with the Cumberland Ward and Maryport Petty Sessional Divisions, and certain portions of the Wigton, Longtown and Cockermouth Petty Sessional Divisions, all situate in the County of Cumberland. The number of licensed premises and businesses acquired in this District since the inception of the Scheme was 321, and that number has been gradually reduced to 178. In the Gretna District, which comprises the Burgh of Annan and part of the surrounding County of Dumfries, a reduction has been effected from 29 to 15, and in the Cromarty Firth District, consisting of the Burghs of Cromarty, Dingwall and Invergordon, and part of the County of Ross and Cromarty, the corresponding figures are 39 and 18.

The financial position of the three districts as at March 31st, 1945, is set out in the Summary of the Accounts printed in the Appendix to this Report.

The net profits of the three undertakings for the year ended March 31st, 1945, amounted to £219,662 (as compared with £244,091 in the previous year). As in former years, in arriving at these profits, no provision is made for the taxes assessed on profits, Income Tax—Schedule D, National Defence Contribution and Excess Profits Tax. All ordinary recurrent charges, including licence and other duties, Property Tax, rates, headquarters and local administrative expenses, cost of architectural staff, depreciation of fixed and loose plant, furnishings and utensils, and insurance, have been deducted to arrive at the profits. The premiums accrued to March 31st, 1945, under Part II of the

* 11 & 12 Geo. 5. c. 42, s. 16.

War Damage Act, 1941, have been written off.

Suitable provision has also been made for the writing down of the cost of alterations and improvements estimated as not adding to the capital value of the properties.

To provide for improvements, for repairs and for renewals of furnishings and equipment necessarily deferred owing to war conditions, allocations amounting to £43,500 have been made to the reserves for these purposes, which now total £191,500.

As the balance from trading accounts indicates, there was some falling off in trade, due mainly to the movement of Service personnel, but the reduction was insufficient to relieve appreciably the difficulties of war time trading with depleted staffs and materials in short supply. It reflects credit on all concerned that services to the public were well maintained, despite these difficulties.

Although it continued to be impossible to undertake any building work, a site for a modern public-house with a bowling-green was acquired at Netherton, Maryport, where the local authority have a housing estate, and progress was made in the formulation of a post-war programme of improvements.

CATERING INDUSTRY.

Report on "Training."

A report by the Catering Wages Commission entitled "Training for the Catering Industry" has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. The report is addressed to the Minister of Labour and National Service, the Secretary of State for Scotland and the Minister of Education, and it deals in the main with the training of the juvenile entrant.

In a reference to the juvenile labour supply position likely to obtain in the early post-war years, the report emphasises that it is becoming more than ever important for an industry to offer prospects of progressive employment conditional on the acquisition of recognised standards of higher skill. After surveying existing training facilities in the catering industry—and a tribute is paid to the sponsors of existing schemes, and in particular to the work of the Hotels and Restaurants Association in the field of hotel training—the Commission reaches the view that these facilities are meagre and unco-ordinated, and is impressed by the need for the provision of training facilities on a nation-wide scale with tests of skill on some recognised standard.

The report comments on the importance attached by the Commission to the establishment of the Catering Trades Education Committee—a joint body representative of the whole catering industry which is applying itself to questions of technical education and training. Strong support is given to the proposals of this Committee for a national scheme of basic training in catering, to be given within the existing framework of technical education in the country.

The difficulties likely to arise in extending the present provision of technical education to cover the needs of the catering industry are dealt with under the three headings of (i) Buildings, (ii) Equipment, and (iii) Teachers; and suggestions are made for easing these difficulties.

An Institute of Catering is one of the long-term projects mentioned as being worth further study by the industry.

Licensing of Retail Food Shops.

1. The Minister of Food has come to the conclusion that he should not at the present time discontinue the licensing of food businesses under the Food (Licensing of Retailers) Order, 1945, and the Food (Licensing of Establishments) Order, 1943. He will, however, shortly invite all national retail and catering trade organisations to place before him fully and in detail their views concerning the continuation and duration of licensing for their respective trades, in order that he may be able to consider these views before he comes to any decision concerning the removal of control by means of the licensing system.

2. The Minister has also decided to maintain for some time to come the system of priority and preferred classes of applicants for retail food and catering businesses so as to facilitate the return to their former businesses of traders who closed those businesses as a result of circumstances attributable to the war, and in order to provide opportunities for the entry into food businesses of suitable disabled persons selected in consultation with the Minister of Labour and National Service.

3. It is, however, the intention of the Minister, as particular classes of foods cease to be in short supply, to aim at increasing the number of retail distributive points in the trades concerned in order to provide for the greater shopping convenience of the public generally. It is also the Minister's intention, as the supply of foods generally tends to improve, to license catering establishments more freely so as to re-establish and extend the catering facilities available for travellers, and the amenities of holiday resorts.

REINSTATEMENT CLAIMS.

Licensee.

Mr. Herbert Martin, of Auckland Road, Doncaster, a member of the Town Council, is to appeal against the Doncaster Civil Employment Committee's rejection of his claim for reinstatement as a licensee.

It was contended for Mr. Martin that a tenancy agreement was to some extent a contract of service between himself and the brewery company—Tennant Bros., Ltd., Exchange Brewery, Sheffield.

Mr. R. S. Pennington (for Mr. Martin) said Mr. Martin was in the Army during the 1914-18 war, and was commissioned on the field. He was licensee of The King George Hotel, Doncaster, when war broke out in 1939. In 1940 he formed a pioneer unit in the town, and in July was called up as subaltern with the Durham Light Infantry.

Before the call-up he arranged with the brewery company for the licence to be transferred to his wife. Mrs. Martin held the licence till 1942. In the meantime a daughter had married, two sons had joined the Forces, and another daughter had joined the W.L.A. Mrs. Martin had to relinquish the licence, as she could not carry on.

Mr. Martin said he was demobilised last July, with the honorary rank of captain, and he informed the brewery company that he was available for re-employment. He and his wife interviewed the general manager of the firm, and was told the firm had nothing to offer, but that his name would be placed at the top of the list for a tenancy.

Mr. Pennington now contended that most licence tenancies were under a form of agreement which combined tenancy with "service," and that the brewery company's control over Mr. Martin's business as licensee was to some extent also a contract of service as between Mr. Martin and the brewery company.

Mr. Martin said he wished to remain at Doncaster, and although desirous of returning to The King George, he was prepared to take another licensed house in Doncaster. He had always understood the contract to be one of service, as distinct from one of tenancy. His income was determined by the hotel profits.

Mr. W. B. Siddons (for Tennant Bros.) contended that Mr. Martin had never been an employee of the firm, but had been the tenant of a licensed house of which they were the owners.

Mr. Taylor (manager, Tennant Bros.) said there had never been a suggestion before this claim arose that Mr. Martin was employed by the brewery company. The tenancy of both Mr. Martin and Mrs. Martin was restricted to three months.

The Chairman, announcing the dismissal of the claim, said they came to the decision that Mr. Martin was not a pre-Service employee of Tennant Bros., and that he was not a man to whom the Act applied.

Head Waiter.

Birmingham Reinstatement Committee has given an important decision in reference to a demobilised Army man, who applied for full reinstatement as head waiter at The Imperial Hotel, Birmingham. John William Cook (41) was head waiter there for some months before he joined the Army in 1941; and the manager had offered him a position as second head waiter among a much larger staff.

It was stated that Mr. Cook had been in the catering trade since he was 14, and from 1937 onwards had been head waiter at various hotels.

At The Imperial his weekly wage was 25s., and his earnings, including tips, were £8 on the average.

The manager, Mr. B. Martin, told the Committee that as second head waiter applicant would receive £6 a week, and with tips he would earn well over £12.

For the manager, Mr. A. J. Hatwell said that when applicant was employed at The Imperial trade was at its lowest

ebb, but since then it had increased considerably. The present head waiter had had much experience in London, and the company felt that a waiter of wide experience was now required. He agreed that while with them Cook had given every satisfaction.

Applicant declared that he would be able to perform the duties of head waiter, even if the business had increased tenfold. Perhaps the question of dignity entered into his disinclination to accept the post offered him.

The Committee ruled that the applicant should be reinstated as head waiter as from January 7th, but granted the employers leave to appeal against this decision.

CONTROL OF OUTDOOR ADVERTISING.

Mr. Lewis Silkin, Minister of Town and Country Planning, and Mr. George Buchanan, Under-Secretary of State for Scotland, last month met representatives of the advertising interests and discussed with them the question of the future control of outdoor advertising.

The Minister said the present position was unsatisfactory and existing legislation inadequate. It was his duty to see that the amenities and natural beauty of this country were not destroyed. In carrying out that duty he wished to be just to the advertising industry, and he was hopeful that it would be possible to reach a broad measure of agreement.

A full and friendly discussion took place, and the representatives agreed to consult their respective associations with a view to discussing details with the Minister at a further conference early in the new year.

LICENSEES IN "OVERSPILL" AREAS.

At a recent meeting of the London Central Board Councillor Collins referred to the post-war construction proposals which had been before the West Ham Borough Council, and indicated the line he had taken in order to safeguard the interests of licensed victuallers.

Eventually the West Ham Council had agreed as follows:—

Licensing Planning (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1945.—"Surplus" licences where overspill areas are not available.—That with reference to clause 2 of their report under date October 3rd, 1945, they have, in the light of the discussion on this matter at the last meeting of the Council, considered the suggestion that the recommendation made to the Secretary of State and the Minister of Town and Country Planning, should be added to by way of a representation that the suggested amending legislation should be designed to afford protection for the licensees of the licensed premises in question as well as for the owners, and they accordingly recommend that the following further representation should be made to the Secretary of State and to the Minister of Town and Country Planning:

"That in addition to the amendment of the Licensing Planning (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1945, recommended to the Secretary of State and to the Minister of Town and Country Planning, for the protection of the licences of 'surplus' licensed premises in the congested areas of London and Greater London, the Act should be so amended as to secure that the licensees of these premises may have the first preference on equitable terms of becoming the licensees of any premises to which the licences of the 'surplus' licensed premises may be removed in the proposed 'new town' or other 'overspill' areas within or outside the Metropolis."

CAN LICENSEE BE CHAIRMAN OF WATCH COMMITTEE?

At a meeting of Newport Town Council, Councillor A. F. Dolman moved the reference back of the minute of the Watch Committee which recorded that Councillor A. H. Pursey had been appointed chairman, because Councillor Pursey was a licensed victualler. It was in no sense intended as a personal complaint against Councillor Pursey, he said.

Councillor R. S. Tyack said the Council gave power to committees to appoint chairmen, and, if necessary, deputy-chairmen, and the matter finished when the appointment was made by the Committee.

Councillor Pursey said the matter was challenged when he was appointed deputy-chairman of the Watch Committee some time ago, and the Town Clerk then ruled that there was nothing wrong in it.

Councillor Dolman: I give notice that I shall submit a motion to the next meeting of the Council, because the present position, in the opinion of many worthy citizens, is a grave scandal.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

DECEMBER 17TH.

Beer Transport.

Mr. RENTON asked the Minister of War Transport why the use of certain railway waggons known as all-open waggons has been forbidden for the carriage of beer from certain breweries in the Midlands to distributors in Peterborough and district; and whether, in view of the approach of Christmas, he will remove this veto so as to ensure proper distribution of beer in the area served by Peterborough.

Mr. BARNES: To ensure so far as possible that there is no loss of coal production through a shortage of waggons at the collieries or open cast sites, the railway companies have been instructed that, with certain exceptions, mineral waggons are to be used only for coal class traffic and heavy merchandise in classes 1 to 6. The provision of a limited number of mineral waggons is, however, being allowed to supplement supplies of merchandise waggons for certain breweries in the Midlands where difficulties have arisen.

DECEMBER 18TH.

Tourism (Report).

Mr. FARTHING asked the Minister of Labour whether any decision has yet been taken to publish the most recent Report of the Catering Wages Commission on Tourism.

Mr. ISAACS: Yes, Sir. The report is being published, but I must make it clear that the recommendations which it contains and which cover a wide field are still under consideration by the Government Departments concerned. No decision has yet been taken on them.

Distillation Grain.

Sir R. GLYN asked the Minister of Food what proportion of home-grown grain is now permitted for the distillation of spirits in the United Kingdom; if he is satisfied that the export of grain to Holland from the United Kingdom is not being allocated by the Dutch Government for distillation of spirits, some part of which is imported into this country; whether he will state the quantity of whisky that has been exported during the last six months; and whether he will consider the demands of the home market and release more grain for distillation in this country.

Sir B. SMITH: The proportion of home-grown grain of the 1945 crop permitted to be used in the distillation of spirits is 1.9 per cent. The only grain being exported to Holland from the United Kingdom is barley for brewing beer for the exclusive use of troops. This barley is not allocated to the Dutch Government but to N.A.A.F.I., who are responsible for seeing that it is used for this purpose only. No potable spirits are imported into this country from Holland. Figures of exports of whisky are not available, but the "Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom" give exports of home-made spirits, which in the main are whisky, as 2,888,331 proof gallons in the six months ended October 31st, 1945. I am satisfied that the home market is obtaining a reasonable share of the available supplies of whisky in relation to the demand for export and for the Services. The requirements of liberated countries and the need for grain for animal feeding-stuffs make it impossible for me at present to licence the use of additional cereals for distilling from the 1945 crop.

DECEMBER 19TH.

British Restaurants.

Mr. MCKIE asked the Minister of Food how many British Restaurants are operating in the United Kingdom; and if it is his intention to continue these restaurants in whole or in part.

The Minister of Food (Sir BENJAMIN SMITH): On September 15th there were 1,450 British Restaurants operating in the United Kingdom. In addition to these, there are 42 feeding-centres set up by voluntary organisations and 24 school canteens serving meals to the general public. Under the Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) Act the temporary powers of local authorities to operate British Restaurants will be continued. The Government are in favour of local authorities being given permanent powers to operate British Restaurants and will,

when time permits, ask Parliament to pass such legislation as may be necessary. With this object in view, and in conjunction with the Minister of Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland, I propose in the near future to consult with the representative associations of local authorities.

Sir FRANK SANDERSON: Can the right hon. Gentleman state whether British Restaurants are running at a profit or a loss, and, if at a loss, whether they are subsidised by the Government?

Sir B. SMITH: Some are and some are not, but in the future the policy will be that each one will have to stand on its own economic footing.

Mr. GALLACHER: If there is any closing down of restaurants, will the Minister give first priority to West End hotels?

Wing-Commander ROLAND ROBINSON: Will the right hon. Gentleman consult with the catering industry about this competition with legitimate trade?

Sir B. SMITH: I imagine that the catering industry will wish to consult me.

DECEMBER 20TH.

Coloured British Subjects (Hotels and Restaurants).

EARL WINTERTON asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department if he will instruct the Commissioner for the Metropolitan Police to oppose annual licence courts in the Metropolitan Police district granting a licence to any hotel, restaurant or public-house which refuses to serve Indian or African subjects of the Crown on the ground of their colour.

Mr. EDE: While I fully sympathise with the object which the noble Lord has in mind, I do not think, on present information, that it would be appropriate for me to issue any general instructions of the kind which he proposes. But I am glad to have the opportunity of emphasising my strong condemnation of such conduct on the part of any licensed premises, and I am sure that it would be equally condemned by responsible public opinion throughout the country.

Mr. HOUSE: Is there not something more practical which the right hon. Gentleman can do to prevent such a deplorable practice?

Company Intelligence.

ASSOCIATED BRITISH MALTSTERS, LIMITED.

Better Barley Crop.

The 24th annual general meeting of Associated British Maltsters, Limited, was held in London on December 31st.

The following is the statement of the chairman, Capt. H. Nutcombe Hume:—

I am glad to report that this year's barley crop was on the whole better than usual both in quality and in yield per acre. The acreage under barley was greatly in excess of pre-war years, with the result that maltsters can be more selective and still leave large quantities of barley for the many other excellent uses to which it can be put at the present time.

The increasing use of combine harvesters has the effect of flooding the market during the few weeks of harvest, and is creating considerable problems of drying and storage which can only be overcome when new buildings and plant can be erected.

Your company is vigorously pushing forward with plans to deal with this amongst many other schemes of improvement and modernisation. We have appointed an engineer to deal with these matters and propose to derive as much benefit as possible from a study of methods of malting used in other countries. Personal visits by directors and members of the staff will be arranged as soon as possible.

Last year I told you that our deliveries in that year were some 40 per cent. in excess of 1939, and we have substantially maintained that figure again. The output of the group of companies comprised in Associated British Maltsters, Limited, is a substantial part of the whole malt production of the country, and it is your directors' intention to maintain the company's leading position by following an active policy of constant improvement in methods of manufacture, sale and service.

We are still greatly handicapped by labour shortage, but, like everyone else in industry, are hoping that this difficulty

will be quickly solved. Permission to build houses for our employees would materially help both our company and the housing problem generally.

Export Trade.

We are very anxious to build up a substantial export trade in malt, and there is at the present time a great opportunity to do so; but this will pass if the authorities do not act quickly. Our applications to be allowed to do this business have not so far met with any response, nor indeed would it be our intention to use for this purpose materials or plant needed for production for the home market; but at least we should be allowed to make preparations by way of ordering and erecting the necessary equipment and in sending out sample deliveries in order to establish a connection for the future.

Our younger colleagues are now returning from the Forces, and we are recruiting still younger men as opportunity offers. Subject always to an absence of political interference and to the adoption by the Government of an enlightened taxation policy in connection with beer, I see no reason to fear that your company cannot render a good account of its doings in future years.

I conclude with an expression of gratitude (in which I am sure all stockholders will join) to everyone engaged in the business, all of whom have materially contributed, often at great personal inconvenience and at no profit to themselves, to the maintenance of so high a rate of production of an essential ingredient of an essential commodity.

NEWCASTLE BREWERIES, LTD.

Mr. Alex. McConnell's Survey.

The 57th ordinary general meeting of the Newcastle Breweries, Ltd., was held on December 21st at the registered offices, Haymarket, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Mr. Alex. McConnell, the chairman, in the course of his review, said: The trading period we have to deal with to-day had its own peculiar difficulties, the principal one being the continued extraordinary demand for beer and a consequent shortage which led to a certain amount of unrest.

A scheme agreed on between the local magistrates, the police, and the Trade during the summer, to shorten the hours of opening of licensed houses, and to keep them open every day, did something to alleviate the position, and lately matters have been somewhat easier. The labour situation, particularly in the earlier part of the year, also caused anxiety, and the impossibility of obtaining sufficient bottles and stoppers necessitated a further reduction in the output of bottled ale.

In the early part of the year your board were much concerned to learn that by resolution of the Newcastle City Council plans for a new civic centre had been assented to, which if and when carried out would mean the mutilation or elimination of these excellent offices, the modern wine and spirit stores and mineral water factory; the engineering department, the extensive bonded warehouse and cellars; five fully licensed houses in the Haymarket, including The Crows Nest Hotel, and our valuable freehold in Northumberland Street.

The prospects of having to remove or may be lose these properties is sufficiently alarming, but when the possibility of the terms upon which the Council are empowered to purchase them is taken into consideration, the outlook becomes more serious still, as the sum required for removal or rebuilding would involve a cost greatly in excess of the compensation likely to be awarded. Since then the Town Planning Sub-Committee have issued a volume illustrating the fruits of their labours, which is very worthy of perusal. As mentioned in the foreword, many of the proposals are controversial and some revolutionary. One thing is certain: the cost of carrying out the scheme in anything like its entirety would necessitate it being spread over many years. The plan itself and its implications regarding the fortunes of the company are naturally having our watchful attention.

Prospects for the coming year in this district would seem to point to continued activity, and provided that labour troubles are avoided the shipyards and collieries should be very busy for some time to come. Many new factories of the so-called light industry class are being erected in the neighbourhood, which may have as a result the levelling up of the average volume of employment.

Dividends and Reports.

Clarkson's Old Brewery, Barnsley, Ltd.—Interim, 5%.

John Groves and Sons, Ltd.—Interim, 3%.

John Lovibond and Sons, Ltd.—Interim, 4%.

Associated British Maltsters, Ltd.—Profits, year to August 31st, arising from dividends from associated companies after all expenses, including E.P.T., £230,631. Provision for income tax, £114,485. Brought in, £29,903. To general reserve, £50,000; properties redemption and depreciation reserve, £12,594; dividend on ordinary stock, 10%; forward, £35,955.

Barnsley Brewery Co., Ltd.—Net profit, year to October 31st, £91,131, after £173,854 for taxation. Brought in, £33,144. Final ordinary dividend, 10%, and bonus 7½%, making 22½% for year; to contingencies and deferred repairs, £15,000; properties improvement, £22,000; forward, £35,676.

Bell and Co., Ltd.—Net profit, year to October 31, £33,203, after £83,600 for taxation. Provision for future taxation, £8,903; repairs special reserve, £4,500; dividend on ordinary, 15%, and bonus 2½%; to reserve, £4,000; forward, £20,847.

Blair and Co. (Alloa), Ltd.—Net profit, year to September 30th, £2,559, after £16,450 for taxation. Dividend, 6%; forward, £3,862.

Brandon's Putney Brewery, Ltd.—Net profit, year to September 30th, after taxation and preference dividend, with £65,091 brought in, shows balance available £138,277; of this, £50,000 is distributed as dividend on ordinary, £15,000 placed to reserve for contingencies, and £73,277 carried forward.

J. W. Cameron and Co., Ltd.—Profits, year to September 30th, £123,997, after all expenses, £71,620 for taxation, and £49,518 reserves for deferred repairs and contingencies. Brought in, £13,592. Final dividend on ordinary, 5½%, making 7½%, and victory bonus 2%; to staff benevolent reserve, £2,500; improvement of properties, £10,000; forward, £15,439.

Archibald Campbell Hope and King, Ltd.—Net profit, year to September 30th, £25,788, after £60,000 for taxation. To reserve, £5,000; reserve for replacement of plant, £10,000; ordinary dividend, 15%, and bonus 5%; forward, £17,835.

Chesham Brewery, Ltd.—Net profit to September 30th, £23,161, after £28,245 for taxation. To deferred repairs, £2,000; taxation reserve, £10,000; final dividend on ordinary, 7%, making 11%.

Cornbrook Brewery Co., Ltd.—Net profit, year to September 30th, £43,326. Final ordinary dividend, 6½%, making 10% for year; to general reserve, £5,000; forward, £48,157.

Eley's Stafford Brewery, Ltd.—Net profit to September 30th, £22,939, after £40,231 for taxation. Brought in, £38,793. Ordinary dividend, 2½%, tax free; to properties suspense, £6,000; general reserve, £5,000; deferred repairs, £3,000; forward, £42,607.

Heavitree Brewery, Ltd.—Net profit to October 31st, £56,630. Final ordinary dividend, 20%, and bonus 5%, making 35%; to excess profits tax, £23,198; deferred improvements, £5,000; forward, £11,570.

Hewitt Brothers, Ltd.—Net profit, year to September 30th, £58,981, after £242,629 for current taxation. Dividend on ordinary, 15% for year; to properties improvements reserve, £5,000; provision for future taxation, £20,000; forward, £27,305.

J. Hey and Co., Ltd.—Net profit, year to September 30th, £19,732, after £60,079 for taxation. To property maintenance, £6,000; general reserve, £2,000; final ordinary dividend, 7%, making 10%; forward, £20,672.

Holt Brewery Co., Ltd.—Net profit, year to September 30th, £56,000, after £285,784 for taxation. Ordinary dividend, £32,507 net; to general reserves, £43,010.

Kenward and Court, Ltd.—Net profit, year to September 30th, £8,350, plus £3,636 from sale of investments. Brought in, £2,292. Dividend, 16%; to contingencies reserve, £3,613; forward, £2,665.

Lamot (Belgium). — Work at the breweries has been almost uninterrupted throughout the war, but considerable damage has been sustained by the cafés, hotels, etc. Dividends were declared in respect of each of the years 1939 to 1943 inclusive at the rate of 7½% on the preference and ordinary shares, less Belgian tax in respect of 1942. All these dividends so far as payable to shareholders with registered addresses in Belgium have been paid, but the position as regards payment to shareholders resident in Great Britain is complicated, and there are many difficulties to be met in obtaining the release and power to remit the various sums. To assist the board so to do, shareholders will be asked to pass a special resolution authorising the board to take all steps for that purpose.

Frederick Levey and Sons, Ltd.—Net profit to September 30th, £40,692. Brought in, £54,223. To contingencies, £10,000; properties improvement, £1,000; dividend on ordinary, £25,000; forward, £54,978.

Moors' and Robson's Breweries, Ltd.—Net profit, year to September 30th, £57,354, after £125,000 to reserve for taxation and £10,000 to reserve for reconstruction and improvement of properties and plant. Brought in, £48,093. Final ordinary dividend, 10%, and bonus 10%, making 25%; further £10,000 to reconstruction and improvements reserve, £1,500 to employees' benefit fund; forward, £49,707.

Morgans Brewery Co., Ltd.—Net profit, year to September 29th, £38,328, after £133,000 for taxation and £30,000 for deferred repairs and renewals. Brought in, £53,513. To general reserve, £6,500, and £1,648 to rebuilding and improvements reserve; final ordinary dividend, 10%, and bonus 2½%, making 17½% for year.

William Murray and Co., Ltd.—Net profit, year to October 31st, after taxation, £23,290. Brought in, £27,887. Final ordinary dividend, 15%, making 20% for year; to special reserve for deferred repairs, £5,000; to reserve, £5,000; forward, £28,365.

Noakes and Co., Ltd.—Final on ordinary, 29%, making 50% for year to September 30th. Net profit, £10,695.

Northern Clubs' Federation Brewery, Ltd.—For half-year to September 30th, after providing for interest due on share and loan capital and depreciation of casks and properties, surplus on half-year's working is £166,860. The dividend on bulk beer is now 45s. per barrel on net purchases, and discount on bottled beers is 12½% on the net value of purchases.

Paine and Co., Ltd.—Profit to March 31, £53,600. To taxation, £42,000. Final ordinary dividend 5%, making 10%, and bonus 10%.

Plowman, Barrett and Co., Ltd.—Net profit to September 30th, £4,247. Brought in, £13,619. To reserve for E.P.T., £4,750; dividend on ordinary, 5%.

Tadcaster Tower Brewery Co., Ltd.—Net profit, year to September 30th, £27,825, after providing for taxation on profits to date, £2,500 to employees' superannuation, and £5,000 to deferred repairs. Results are not comparable, due to changed procedure in providing for taxation. Final ordinary dividend, 8%, and bonus 1%, making 14% for year; forward, £45,013.

J. and T. Usher, Ltd.—Profit to September 30th, £6,657. To taxation, £3,570; sinking fund reserve, £334; dividend on deferred ordinary, 7½%, tax free; forward, £6,845.

D. Watney and Son, Ltd.—Net profit to September 30th, after taxation, with £3,414 brought in, shows balance available £7,572. Dividend on ordinary, £2,500; reserve for contingencies, £1,500; forward, £3,572.

Webb's (Aberbeeg), Ltd.—Profit to September 30th, £88,710. To E.P.T., £54,000; income tax reserve, £19,000; final dividend, 11%, making 16%; forward, £25,323.

Wenlock Brewery Co., Ltd.—Net profit, year to October 31st, £74,798, after £117,096 for taxation. Brought in, £110,092. To reserve for improvements to licensed properties, £20,000; dividend on ordinary, 10%, free of tax; deferred repairs, £15,000; forward, £112,390.

Wheeler's Wycombe Breweries, Ltd.—Net profit to September 30th, £20,327, after £25,200 for taxation. Final ordinary dividend, 8%, tax free, making 18%, tax free; forward, £12,035.

Yates's Castle Brewery, Ltd.—Net profit, year to September 30th, £42,662, after taxation and £9,921 for repairs and £10,000 for deferred repairs. Brought in, £14,972. To rebuilding and improvements, £6,000; final ordinary dividend, 5%, and bonus 7½%, making 17½%; forward, £16,484.

Youngs, Crawshay and Youngs, Ltd.—Net profit to October 10th, £37,355, after £12,019 for taxation and £19,705 for deferred repairs. Brought in, £30,172. Final ordinary dividend, 10%, making 12½%; to pensions, £1,000; rebuilding and improvements, £3,213; forward, £30,279.

Robert Younger, Ltd.—Net profit to September 30th, £21,164. Brought in, £15,994. Final ordinary dividend, 15%, making 22½%; to stock reserve, £1,500; general reserve, £5,000; new plant reserve, £3,000; forward, £16,158.

NEW COMPANIES.

Rafferty and Brown, Ltd. (23,649).—Private company. Registered in Edinburgh, December 8th. Capital, £500 in 500 shares of £1 each. Objects: to carry on the business of coopers, manufacturers and exporters of and dealers in all kinds of wet and dry casks, vats, barrels, etc. The directors are: Thos. Rafferty, 1359 Argyle Street, Glasgow, C.3, cooper; James Brown, 37, Allanton Drive, Glasgow, S.W.2, cooper. Registered office: 45, Hope Street, Glasgow.

G. Ruddle and Co., Ltd. (402,238).—Private company. Registered December 19th. Capital, £50,000 in 20,000 6 per cent. non-cumulative redeemable preference and 30,000 ordinary shares of £1 each. Objects: To acquire the business of brewers, maltsters, distillers and wine and spirit merchants carried on by G. K. F. Ruddle at Langham Brewery, Oakham, Rutland, as "George Kenneth Fordham Ruddle." The subscribers (each with one share) are G. K. F. Ruddle and Mrs. N. M. Ruddle, both of Harewood House, Langham, Rutland. G. K. F. Ruddle is the first director. Solicitors: Whetstone and Frost, Leicester. Registered office: Langham Brewery, Oakham, Rutland.

Correspondence.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF CATERING PERSONNEL.

To the Editor of THE BREWERS' JOURNAL.

SIR,—On behalf of the Catering Trades Education Committee, I appeal to all caterers to help in providing enough students and teachers to be able to demand from their local education authority the setting up of classes for the vocational training of catering personnel.

To be of real value, courses must get down to practical training for trade purposes, and who can know so well as the actual caterer what these practical points are?

In the past the catering industry has at times had a bad "Press." Its enemies have accused it of being far behind other nations in skill and efficiency. Every self-respecting caterer wants to remove this impression, and the way to do so is to increase the efficiency of himself and hit personnel by study and training. The C.T.E.C., which represents the whole of the catering industry, has ready a comprehensive syllabus for basic training, and will soon complete a full educational ladder, to fit students for specialised and executive work.

What is needed now is action to get classes established for courses covering these syllabuses.

The Ministry of Education will enrol suitable caterers as part- or full-time teachers, with expenses paid and a fee—the Ministry of Labour will in certain cases pay the expenses of students; but the drive must come from caterers themselves. We must prove there is an "educational need"—we must find the teachers to start the classes. That there is a need is obvious, but it must be focused.

I appeal to caterers in each district of the country to get together, organise local demand, and canvass for masters or employees willing to act as teachers. If you have a local association, get it interested; if not, get your fellow-caterers together. Only by doing so can training for caterers be started; without such action the hard work that has gone to the preparation of syllabuses will be just waste of time.

If the industry is to progress, if it is going to attract the right type of new entrants, it must have adequate training and the classes to give it. Your efforts, locally, are what will really count; and the more strength you put into your punch the better.

Let the Catering Trades Education Committee know how you get on. Send the secretary (Mr. Roy Snell, 23, Queen's Gardens, Lancaster Gate, London, W.2) particulars of possible teachers, so that a "panel" can be prepared for the whole country. If you have trouble, let the Committee try to help.

The job is big, but is well worth doing; and it will be done if all pull together.

E. W. COLLINSON,

Chairman, The Incorporated Association of Purveyors of Light Refreshments.

Wills.

Mr. Frank Rothwell, chairman of W. T. Rothwell, Ltd., who died on July 25th last, left £61,929, with net personalty £60,864.

Mr. Philip F. C. Elwes.—A further grant of probate in respect of settled land valued at £74,042, has been issued in the estate of Mr. Philip Francis Cary Elwes, a director of Brutton, Mitchell Toms, Ltd., who died on January 22nd last, leaving unsettled estate valued at £52,540, making a total of £126,582.

Mr. Percy Frank Plunkett Chaplin, a director of Hewett Brothers, Ltd., who died on June 9th last, left £189,769 gross, with net personalty £188,686.

Obituary.

We regret to announce the death of the following members of, and others associated with, the Trade:—

Mr. Harry Thomson, chairman of Maclachlans, Ltd., Glasgow, on the 22nd ult., aged 72 years.

Mr. Thomas Hay, J.P., managing director of William Murray and Co., Ltd., Edinburgh, on the 25th ult.

Mr. George Eadie, director and secretary of Wilson's Brewery, Ltd., Manchester, on the 4th inst., aged 74 years.

Mr. Albert Horrox, of Leeds, who retired from business in 1938, on the 26th ult., aged 82 years. Mr. Horrox was well-known as a valuer and consultant on matters appertaining to hotels, breweries, maltings, and brewing plant.

Mr. John Douglas Charrington, on the 15th ult., aged 93 years. Mr. Charrington joined Charrington's Brewery as a partner in 1877 and retired from the board of the company in 1906.

Lieut.-Colonel Richard Niven Coulson, D.S.O., chairman of Steel, Coulson and Co., Ltd., Edinburgh and Glasgow, on the 26th ult., aged 66 years.

Mr. Philip Wyndham Cobbold, D.L., J.P., chairman and joint managing director of Cobbold and Co., Ltd., Ipswich, on the 28th ult., aged 70 years.

Odd Items.

Mr. R. H. Morgan has retired from the board of Manbré and Garton, Ltd.

Mr. A. W. Westerman has resigned from the board of Tennant Brothers, Ltd., Sheffield.

Charles Beasley, Ltd., North Kent Brewery, Plumstead, celebrated their centenary in November last.

Mr. W. T. Martin, manager to Messrs. E. Mason and Co., Maidstone, for over 20 years, has been taken into partnership.

Major C. F. Mackay, after service abroad, has returned to the brewing staff of Messrs. Magee, Marshall and Co., Ltd., Bolton.

J. G. Swales and Co., Ltd., Manchester, have acquired the business of Mr. T. W. Farrimond, Newtown Brewery, Wigan.

Mr. P. H. Ashby-Smith, head brewer to Beverley Bros., Wakefield, has been appointed head brewer to Cobb and Co., Margate.

L. Lambert and Co., Ltd., Uxbridge, have now opened their London offices at 4, Percy Street, W.1, to which address correspondence should be sent.

Mr. P. W. Ratcliff has resigned from his directorship of Bass, Ratcliff and Gretton, Ltd., and Worthington and Co., Ltd.

Mr. J. E. Cullum, after 25 years' service with T. B. Ford, Ltd., London, is retiring owing to ill-health. Mr. Cullum has been succeeded by Mr. G. F. Collins.

Mr. J. Tatton Ridd has been demobilised after service in the Royal Navy, and has now rejoined J. M. Collett and Co., Ltd., Gloucester, as representative in Southern England.

Mr. F. A. Simonds, chairman and managing director of H. and G. Simonds, Ltd., and a vice-president of the Brewers' Society has consented to become president of the Licensed Victuallers' School for the ensuing year.

G. Ruddle and Co., Ltd., Rutland, announce that the firm hitherto trading under the style of "G. K. F. Ruddle" has been converted into a private limited company, and that there will be no change in the executive control.

New Year Honours.—Capt. H. Nutcombe Hume, chairman of Associated British Maltsters, Ltd., received the C.B.E. The award of the M.B.E. was made to Mr. J. S. Eagles, Whitbread and Co., Ltd., and to Mr. Sidney A. Horwood, secretary of the Brewers' Society.

Mr. E. Barnett, head of the Transport Department of Barclay, Perkins and Co., Ltd., has been presented with a gold watch from the directors and a cocktail cabinet from his colleagues on the occasion of his retirement after 50 years' service with the company.

The True Temperance Association, founded in 1908-1909, has discontinued its activities, the great advance in the policy of public-house improvement, together with the remarkable decline in insobriety, having convinced the Association that its original objectives have been achieved.

Mr. Charles E. Payne, a district manager for Charrington and Co., Ltd., was recently presented with a gold watch by the chairman and directors on the occasion of his retirement after nearly 60 years' association with the Trade. A presentation was also made to him on behalf of tenants in his district.

Markets.

HOPS.

English.—Distribution of the crop continues, and most brewers are agreeing to take their Phase 2 hops into store without waiting for the valuation prices. It is now possible to give a clear picture of the crop, as about 75 per cent. has in most cases passed through merchants' hands, deliverable to brewers. There is no doubt that the quality is not as choice as in 1944, and there is a little blight in some of the later pickings. On the other hand, many samples that appear on the green side will be found on examination of the seeds to be fully ripe.

The negotiations between the Brewers' Society and the Hops Marketing Board are reported to have reached a satisfactory conclusion. It is understood that for the period of the seven years ending August 15th, 1955, not more than 1,000 cwt. of foreign hops (for lager beer brewing) shall be imported unless the entire English crop for the appropriate season has already been contracted for by the brewing industry.

Foreign.—It has been agreed that a quantity of Bavarian hops of the 1945 crop shall be imported into this country in ballots of 3 cwt. each. It is understood that the quantity will be limited to approximately 14,000 cwt., and brewers have been asked whether they would like to receive these on a *pro rata* basis to their English contracts, and, if so, to nominate their merchants through whom they wish to be supplied. It is not possible to accurately report a duty-paid price at this juncture, as it will depend upon the Allied Military Control price for the quality delivered plus cost of freight and insurance. It has also been agreed that a very small quantity of low-quality Saaz hops shall be imported, the price for which is understood to be £15 per cwt. in Czechoslovakia.

Despite the proposed loan from U.S.A., there seems no likelihood of any imports from America, and in any event all the best quality of the current crop has been absorbed.

BARLEY.

In general there has been little change in market conditions during the past month. Before the holidays there was, as usual, less demand on the reduced steeping requirements, and while supplies early this month were larger, the quality continued to show wide variation. In the last fortnight, however, offers were renewed on a rather liberal scale, and maltsters have been well able to cover requirements. Threshing has been retarded latterly by adverse weather conditions, which presages somewhat smaller supplies for the near future.

A new variety of barley which was experimented with by the East Riding War Agricultural Executive Committee during the cereal trials last year has outyielded the usual varieties grown in the East Riding. Mr. R. B. Ferro, chief executive officer of the Committee, told a *Yorkshire Post* correspondent that they had carried out experiments with most cereals, including wheat, oats and barley, with peas and potatoes, and also had manurial trials. "By far the most successful of the trials has been the new variety of barley," he said. "It is a new barley and is not yet on the market, and we shall carry out further trials this year, but on a more extensive scale. We found it to be an earlier barley than the usual varieties grown here and likely to extend the season for the use of combine harvesters. It has given very good yields, and we want to find out from the second year's trial if the yield continues to be good, and also its malting quality."

Prices.—Trade in barley during the month has been on a substantial scale. The total marketings of home-grown barley for the season to date are now well in advance of those for the corresponding period a year ago. The general tone has been firm, but latterly the tendency has been somewhat more in buyers' favour. The demand for high-grade and good medium malting descriptions has been consistently good, and prices have been well up to allowed maxima. The best home malting sorts continue to realise the maximum of 100s. per 448 lb., with good secondary sorts firm at 95s. upwards per 448 lb. Milling sorts have been steady for the higher grades, but the demand for the cheaper varieties has been hesitating. The best

milling barleys hold around 90s. per 448 lb., and potentially millable sorts are quoted at 80s. upwards per 448 lb. The best feeding sorts are still held for the maximum of 58s. per 448 lb., quotations being ex farm with allowed additions.

Sales of home-grown barley (in cwt.) for the past 19 weeks of the agricultural year were:—

	1945/46.	1944/45.
Total to—		
December 8th...	9,675,283	9,219,265
Week ending—		
December 15th	564,629	440,775
December 22nd	505,992	443,925
December 29th	328,393	392,924
January 5th ...	220,640	397,078
	11,294,937	10,893,967

The average prices (per cwt.) of home-grown barley during the corresponding period have been:—

	1945/46.	1944/45.
	s. d.	s. d.
Average to—		
December 8th ...	24 8	25 1
Week ending—		
December 15th ...	24 8	25 1
December 22nd...	24 7	25 1
December 29th ...	24 7	25 2
January 5th ...	24 5	25 2
	24 7	25 1

MALT.

The malt market has been steady to firm, with previous prices fully realised.

The following are the latest quotations:—

Pale ale	...	152s. to 160s. per qr.
Mild ale	...	144s. to 151s. ,,
Brown	...	136s. to 140s. ,,
Crystal	...	132s. to 137s. ,,
Black	...	143s. to 148s. ,,

EMPLOYMENT IN DRINK INDUSTRIES.

The Ministry of Labour has published an analysis of employment in industry in Great Britain for mid-1939, mid-1945, and September and October, 1945. The figures include only those persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, together with women in part-time employment, two of whom have been counted as a unit. The figures relating to drink industries are given below (in thousands):—

Drink industries	Mid. 1939	Mid. 1945	Sept. 1945	Oct. 1945
Males (14 & under 60)	95.0	71.0	73.1	74.1
Females (14 & under 60)	25.9	38.1	39.0	38.7
Total ..	120.9	109.1	112.1	112.8

BEER OUTPUT

A monthly return showing the number of Standard and Bulk barrels of home-made beer charged with duty in Great Britain and Northern Ireland:—

	STANDARD.			BULK.		
	England, Wales & N. Ireland.	Scotland.	Total.	England, Wales & N. Ireland.	Scotland.	Total
Oct. 1945 ...	1,658,124	164,061	1,822,185	2,623,707	262,204	2,885,911
Sept. 1945 ...	1,579,104	153,201	1,732,305	2,519,638	247,685	2,767,323
Aug. 1945 ...	1,785,988	171,791	1,957,779	2,865,313	272,579	3,137,892

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BREWING AND MALTING NOTES.

By BRETTANOMYCES.

Experimentation in Brewing.

Brewing, like other biological industries, requires quite different methods of experimentation from those employed in what may be termed the chemical industry. In the latter a given formula and a given method of applying it invariably lead to the same result. So that if an improvement in a chemical process is required, it is not necessary to carry out the old process side by side with the experimental one, for the result obtainable by the old process is already known, and is invariable. In any art, science or industry utilising living organisms, however, the use of " controls " becomes a necessity. The chemist, for instance, knows that if he mixes a certain weight of ingredient A with a certain weight of ingredient B and submits the mixture to a standardised process, the end product will always be the same. In biology, however, it is always necessary to have a side-by-side experiment so that any inadvertent variations in the original method will not be mistaken for a variation due to the change of recipe or technique.

This difference between biological and chemical science is perhaps the greatest difference between them and, curiously enough, is often far from being appreciated by the purely chemical worker. If the latter should be called upon to carry out some biological experiments he is apt to neglect the use of controls, and to attribute any change produced as necessarily due to his changed recipe. In this connection, for example, it may be mentioned that many medical men are far from being of a scientific turn of mind; their training has, in fact, been more of a " technical " than a scientific nature. As Mr. Bernard Shaw recently pointed out, a doctor, having tried a new remedy on two patients, one of whom died and the other survived, is quite capable of claiming this as a 50 per cent. success. A truly scientific man would require to see the results of hundreds, if not thousands, of such treatments compared with a similar number of results where no such treatment was given before he would dare to decide whether the remedy was beneficial, deleterious or merely harmless.

In the laboratory all experiments dealing with yeasts, bacteria or other micro-organisms require plentiful controls before it is safe to attribute anything to the variation of one single factor. In the growing of barley and hops, and, indeed, in any agricultural or horticultural investigation, the necessity for similar controls is equally essential.

The Practical versus the Scientific Man.

It is in this respect that the scientific man is very often one ahead of the purely practical worker, for however experienced the latter may be he often does not appreciate this necessity for controlled experiments where living things are concerned. The farmer may know far better how to grow barley than any laboratory worker, and may hold very strong views as to the best methods of growing this crop. He may hold, for example, that deep ploughing is the secret of his success, and will continue to plough deeply all his life without ever having tried the effect of shallow ploughing. The scientific man, however ignorant he may be of agricultural technique, will, at any rate, at once point out that until one has tried both methods side by side one cannot know which is the better nor even whether deep ploughing is any advantage at all. To this the farmer will probably reply that " it stands to sense " that deep cultivation must give better results. Nothing will probably persuade him to conduct an experiment on deep versus shallow ploughing, since " everybody knows " what the result would be. He may even go so far as to welcome such an experiment if someone else will carry it out, since he is quite sure in his own mind that it will clearly demonstrate the superiority of deep ploughing. It so happens, however, that experiments on deep versus shallow cultivation have been extensively carried out at the Rothamsted Experimental Station during recent years, and the results recently published demonstrate conclusively that there is no advantage in deep ploughing. Other results obtained of an equally shocking

nature are that hoeing does not conserve moisture and that earthing-up potatoes is a waste of time. As an example of how little these results were anticipated by those who knew that they were going on is well illustrated by a recent paper in the Institute of Brewing Journal, in which it is said that experiments then being carried out at Rothamsted should show the superiority of deep ploughing. The results, however, showed no such advantages.

Experimentation in the Brewing Process.

However scientifically minded a brewer may be, and however desirous he is of making only one change at a time, and of running control experiments in the course of actual brewing, yet this is one of the most difficult things to arrange when the product has to be saleable and not deleteriously affected by his experiments. Furthermore, if he is anxious to remedy some defect in the beer, it is a great temptation to make all the changes possible which will or may tend towards curing the trouble. If his yeast crops are beginning to fade away, for example, without apparent reason, he will be tempted to make perhaps several changes simultaneously, in the hope of curing the trouble at the first shot. He may, for instance, modify his mashing procedure, alter the composition of his grist, employ some yeast food and give different treatment during the fermentation stage. If the combination of these changes cures the trouble he will be satisfied in one respect, but he will not know which of the changes has done the trick. He is thus faced with the need for experimenting now in the reverse order. That is to say, he must discontinue one of the changes at a time if he wishes to find out which of the changes was the correct one. This, however, inevitably means that he will have at least one brew with the old defect. If, however, none of the changes—either separately or together—cures the trouble, he will be dissatisfied as a brewer, but as a scientific man he will at least know, by elimination, that these changes were unnecessary and can be cancelled immediately.

The Use of Pilot Plant.

This difficulty of carrying out experiments in the brewery in such a way as to yield useful information, and at the same time remedy defects of the process, points, of course, to the use of a pilot or experimental plant, and in a large brewery, capable of carrying the expense of running such a plant, no more useful piece of equipment can be installed. Even so, a pilot plant does not always parallel the conditions in the main brewery, for in all microbiological fermentation processes size of plant often has a very pronounced effect. The writer knows of at least one case where a pilot plant, installed for experimental purposes, yielded a beer so different in character from that of the company's main product that it might have been mistaken for that of a different concern.

"All Other Things Being Equal."

Another difficulty confronting the enlightened brewer who wishes to experiment on the large scale is that of ensuring that in any of his experiments all other things are equal when a single change is made. However determined one is to alter only one thing at a time, it is surprising how often one subsequently finds that the change has carried some unavoidable alteration in another respect. In mash-tun procedure, for instance, one is tempted to think that the raising or lowering of the initial heat is chiefly concerned with the alteration of the carbohydrate constituents of the wort (the higher the temperature, the more dextrinous; the lower, the more sugary). Alteration of temperature of the mash, however, not only affects diastatic conversion, but also proteolytic action, and although this may be small in practice, one cannot say that one has altered only one thing at a time. Many other and better examples will, no doubt, occur to the reader.

An Open Mind.

Thus so many old beliefs are going to the wall when tested experimentally that it behoves us brewers to keep an open mind on all questions of the so-called principles and practice of brewing, and not to scoff at the scientific workers' enthusiasm for controlled experiments on the grounds that the results would be a foregone conclusion, or when such experiments are carried out we may feel a little foolish when—like deep ploughing—some cherished illusion or tradition is proved to be fallacious.

And whilst it is undoubtedly true to say that if a practical man says a thing is so, he is very often right, it also happens that he is sometimes wrong. In brewing particularly, there are so many interdependent factors involved that it is often a very difficult matter for anyone, whether scientific, practical, or both, to put an unerring finger on the responsible spot without some preliminary eliminating experimentation.

BOTTLING NOTES.

Modern Fillers and Crowners.

In the early days, when automatic fillers and crowners were being developed for use in the bottlery, the employment of definitely and specifically non-corrosive metals in their construction could not be claimed as one of the many advantages associated with these time- and labour-saving assemblies. However, no sooner had stainless steel become a commercial proposition than the brewers' engineers, like most other foodstuff and beverage specialists, commenced experimental incorporation of the new metals in their machines. It had taken years to obtain the great success now acknowledged on all sides, and there are available to-day some designs of filler and crowner in which the parts in contact with the beverage are constructed of stainless steel.

In more recent times, just prior to the outbreak of war, a further precaution was embodied in the assembly by constructing the tank of "nickel silver." The result is that there are now available the remarkable machines for filling and crowning beer bottles in which the beer never comes in contact with corrodible metal.

An Economical Design.

The latest designs are very economical of space, in that respect alone comparfng favourably with some of the older machines. It is also pleasing to observe that a one-horse-power motor is able to do all the work of movement in the line. The tubes are of stainless steel, and the tank is constructed of nickel silver—in fact, so much perfection is embodied in this attractive assembly that it is not easy to suggest any further developments or improvement.

The "salesman" of this plant described it as "an amazing machine," and in our opinion this epithet is applicable equally to most of the machinery installed in a modern bottling factory. A *Times* special correspondent remarked, after a tour in a certain industrial area, upon the wonderful ingenuity of the bottler's engineers, and how he was impressed with the fact that beers in bottle are, in that particular area at any rate, replacing sales of draught ales at an astonishing rate.

It is obvious that this "replacement" will be increasingly evident in the coming years, and the bottling industry will require adequate plant to cope with the certain demand. At the moment repairs and renewals are the anxious concern of brewers and their stores managers, and the makers of bottling machinery have a very extensive field open to them for business. One feels sure they can satisfy their customers, and the best preliminary to this campaign is to let the brewers know what the engineers have to offer It has often been said that the most interesting and valuable portion of our great contemporary *Engineering* is that portion devoted to "publicity."

"Natural" CO_2.

A few years ago many brewers collected and compressed the carbon dioxide formed during fermentation, and a certain stimulus was given to this procedure by the argument that the gas so collected was a natural product, and one possibly rendered aromatic to some extent; so that its right and proper place was in the beer it came from.

In general, the collection of gas is not very efficient. An apparent attenuation of approximately 2 deg. should provide a volume of gas equal to the volume of the beer from which it is fermented, and this quantity, added to a beer at racking, should give adequate carbonation. Even at present brewing gravities it is often the custom to collect some five or six times this amount of gas, and yet breweries collecting their own gas often find their stores continually short. (CO_2 is invisible and does not possess a smell which would make leaks easily detectable.) Because the quantities involved are not so easily appreciated as in the case of a liquid there is a tendency to be very extravagant in the use of gas for blowing out vessels. Further expansions of gas-collecting equipment may have some opposition from the brewing room on the ground of interference with the normal control of fermentation, and of the alternatives the solid form, or dry ice, has advantages, and it is to be noted that small plants preparing this form of CO_2 are available.

ENGINEERING NOTES.

What is " Energy " ?

The brewing pupil will be wise to employ some of his time in studying the scientific meaning of the term *energy*, which appears so frequently in these Notes, and to become familiar with the constant inter-equivalence of different forms of force and the law of conservation of energy. The definition of energy is simple, for it means the power of doing work, and *work* itself is another term of which the scientific sense demands some attention.

For many decades engineers and scientists of past generations had expressed the labouring powers of man or horse in terms of the loads that the muscular effort of either could raise to some specified height in a given time. It was, however, the invention of the steam engine that brought into general notice this conception of forces doing work. Watt estimated the effective values of his engines by their *horse-power*. The engine was not directly compared with the actual labouring power of horses, but the horse-power was defined arbitrarily as that which would in one second raise 550 lb. one foot high. In the scientific sense, work is done when anything is moved against resistance, and the work is measured by the space through which the object is moved.

Measure of " Work."

Be it noted that time does not enter into the measure of work. The space may be measured in feet, and the resistance may be compared with that which is overcome when a block of metal called a " pound " weight is raised vertically. Thus, the compound unit of work in this country is the *foot-pound*. The expression 100 units of work will imply 100 lb. raised 1 ft., 10 lb. raised 10 ft., and so on; in brief, a weight raised to such a height that the product of the weight, expressed in pounds, into the height, expressed in feet, is 100.

It was proved by Joule's brilliant experiments that by the expenditure of 772 units of work one unit of heat is produced; and, with widening generality, the experiments also proved that chemical action, electricity, magnetism, heat and mechanical energy are convertible into each other in definite and invariable equivalents.

The entire economy of the mechanical operations performed throughout the brewhouse is based on this great generalisation.

Concern of the Engineer.

In a former Note it has been shown how the principal concern of the engineer is the conversion of natural energy into convenient forms for the use of man, and the basis of his work is that energy can be converted from one form into another. The expansive energy of steam which drives the steam engine is derived from the energy stored up by the sun in bygone ages, in the vegetation now become mineral, and converted in the boiler into a source of power for doing countless forms of mechanical work. Conservation of energy is the goal in all methods of applied mechanics, and in the operation of a machine it is the business of an engineer to find out what has become of the work that has been performed. It is necessary to draw up a kind of balance-sheet as a prelude to every effort to obtain mechanical energy in less wasteful fashion, for by this means one is enabled to investigate the points of such vital importance in practical affairs.

It is correct to say that energy cannot be destroyed; it is also correct to assume that in every conversion of energy from one form to another some of it is always wasted or lost to useful work. Steam, gas and oil engines all furnish examples of waste.

Problem of the Future.

The great problem is to obtain mechanical energy in less wasteful manner than is at present in vogue. Progress in this direction is not wanting, for gas and oil engines are less wasteful than steam engines. But the best of them cannot render as useful work much over one-third of the energy supplied to them. An electro-motor wastes less energy than a steam engine, but the electrical energy is usually obtained from coal, by way of steam, and a considerable proportion of the energy of the coal is wasted on the road.

TRANSPORT NOTES.

Licences to Acquire New (Unregistered) Motor Vehicles.

The Minister of War Transport has announced that, in view of the increased production anticipated in 1946, he has decided to discontinue the system of licences to acquire all types of new motor vehicles. No further licences are to be issued.

Classes "A," "B," or "C" operating licences or defence permits under the Road and Rail Traffic Act, 1933, will still be necessary and the public are advised to lodge the necessary application with the Regional Transport Commissioner before purchasing a new vehicle.

Frost Precautions.

The Ministry of War Transport has issued the following notice:—

"Owners of motor vehicles are reminded by the Ministry of War Transport that they should now take precautions against frost.

"There is still difficulty in effecting repairs quickly and a considerable shortage of the parts most likely to suffer, such as cylinder heads, cylinder blocks, radiators, and waterpump components. If a vehicle has to stand in the open for any length of time, the best precaution against frost damage is to empty the water system.

"Several brands of anti-freeze solution are on sale and if the water system is not emptied one of these should be used in accordance with the instructions issued by the makers."

Uninsured Motorists—Compensation.

On November 12th the Ministry of War Transport stated in the House that within six months the Insurers would set up (and supply with funds) an Association. This Association will pay any amount awarded by the Courts to a third party in respect of any liability required to be covered by the Road Traffic Acts relating to compulsory insurance, where the judgment is not satisfied. The arrangement will *not* cover a case where injury is caused by a motorist who cannot be traced. The Insurers may, however, make an *ex gratia* payment where there is reasonable certainty that a motor vehicle was involved and that but for its unidentifiability a claim might lie.

Lighting of Vehicles.

After the many years of "black-out" conditions a large number of operators have not taken full advantage of the relaxation of the regulations. Rear-lights are frequently almost indistinguishable even when lit. Head lamps are often tilted upwards and so causing dazzle. And many vehicles still use only one headlight in spite of the fact that the plunge from illuminated main streets into "blacked-out" suburban streets causes a greater degree of momentary blindness than did "black-out" driving.

More Export Licensing Concessions.

By the Export of Goods (Control) (No. 8) Order, 1945, the Board of Trade has abolished some of the export licensing requirements. The principal effect is that as from January 1st the following products do not require export licences for any destination:—Plates and sheets of iron and steel, hand tools, mobile cranes, vans and lorries.

Carrier's Liability.

The case of *Lewys* v. *Burnett and Dunbar*—which came before the King's Bench Division recently—is of special interest to all operators of commercial vehicles.

In this case, a lorry driver offered a soldier a lift in his lorry. The route about to be taken passed beneath a railway bridge which had a headroom of only 8 ft. 9 in. The driver well knew this, but failed to warn the soldier, who did not know of the danger. When the lorry passed under the bridge, the soldier's head was struck and he sustained fatal injuries. It was held, *inter alia*, (a) that the driver was negligent in failing to warn the soldier of the danger, and (b) that even assuming that the duty to warn gratuitous passengers of impending dangers begins only when a passenger actually enters a vehicle, the driver had committed a breach of that limited duty because, once the soldier had embarked on the journey the driver could neither see him nor give him any warning when approaching the bridge.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Sugar Formation in Germinating Barley.

It is common knowledge that deep flooring of the piece in the maltings and inadequate turning tend to produce high "ready formed sugars" in the malt, and this is not only brought about by the consequent rise in temperature. Another factor operates to hasten the formation of these sugars, and that is the oxygen shortage, or, to look at it from another angle, the excess carbon dioxide which accumulates as a by-product of the activities of the germinating seed. This depresses the pH of the seed environment towards the acid side, as well as decreasing the available oxygen. In agriculture it is an accepted axiom that seeds and roots of plants "need air" for good growth, but it seems probable that equally important, at least, is the removal of carbon dioxide from their proximity, and this helps to maintain the neighbouring soil at a pH figure nearer neutrality. It appears that acid conditions immobilise some of the available nitrogen to the detriment of the plant. Is it not logical to argue that acidity on the malting floor reduces the available internal nitrogen of the germinating barley corn and slows down acrospire and root growth without affecting the other changes that are occurring at the same time?

An interesting sidelight is thrown on this question by T. W. Barnes in a letter published in *Nature* for December 8th, 1945. It had been noticed at Woburn Experimental Station for a number of years that seedling barley plants just appearing above ground sown in acid soil (about pH 4.3) were very much more attractive to small birds than similar seedlings grown on a normal soil (pH 6.0 to 6.5). Experiments were carried out, and it was found that both the plant tops and the seeds (minus the roots) grown in acid soil were much higher in total sugars than in the plants grown in normal soil. Thus the glucose equivalents of the seeds (without tops and roots) expressed on dry matter in two experiments with soil at pH 4.2 were 42.6 and 30.6 per cent., whilst the "normal" seeds contains 26.8 and 21.1 per cent. respectively. It should be added that 19 to 21 days were required with acid soil for the seedlings to reach the stage of growth attained in 11 to 15 days on normal soil.

Interchange of Potassium and the Ammonium Ion in Yeast.

All work that adds to our knowledge of that important substance, yeast, is to be welcomed, and in *Nature*, Vol. 39, No. 4, 1945, there is published an article by E. J. Conway and J. Breen, which throws some light on yeast behaviour from an unusual angle. They worked with a pure culture from baker's yeast, and they show that it is possible to replace all the potassium of the living cells by ammonia, and, furthermore, the process can be reversed, the potassium being restored. A comparative study of the fermentation rates was made, and it was found that the "ammonia-yeast" ferments glucose at about 40 per cent. of the rate of the "potassium yeast." It is shown that yeast can grow in the absence of potassium, but the growth rate is much slower in the earlier stages. After some days, however, the number of cells produced by the "potassium yeast" reaches a limit which is later much exceeded by the "ammonia yeast." The latter produced smaller cells, with a tendency to branching chains.

The replacement of potassium by ammonia is carried out by suspending the yeast in a dilute solution of ammonium chloride buffered to pH 5.65, and with small quantities of sodium and calcium chlorides, sodium phosphates, and a little glucose. A mixture of 3 per cent. carbon dioxide and 97 per cent. oxygen is bubbled through the suspension, and within 24 hours the change is nearly complete. Examples are given of the replacement of quantities of potassium of the order of 400 to 600 milligrams, per 100 grams, to 300 to 400 milligrams of "ammonia-nitrogen." By susbstituting potassium chloride for ammonium chloride the reverse process occurs.

The authors found that at pH 7.3 the presence of carbon dioxide was essential to the complete replacement of potassium by the ammonium ion, and conclude that the latter may cross the yeast membrane as carbamic acid, ammonium carbamate or related substance, which dissociates inside the cell. They deduce that potassium is not essential for fermentation, but it has a pronounced stimulating action on the process, though growth can occur in its absence.

THE PHYSICAL SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

By Dr. J. H. Oliver.

This Exhibition, held at the Imperial College early in January, has been a welcome annual event to those interested in scientific instruments, and the Society is to be congratulated on organising the Exhibition this year so soon after the end of the war. The exhibition is unlike the larger ones, such as the Wireless and Motor shows, in that its main purpose is scientific rather than commercial, which is in keeping with its origin in the Physical Society's annual Conversazione at which instrument-makers were invited to show. The exhibits ranged from the demonstrations provided by the Imperial College itself, well reinforced by examples of research work from large industrial firms, and a contribution from the National Physical Laboratory, to the most sophisticated examples of the instrument-maker's art.

After an interval of some six years—the last Exhibition was held in 1939—one noticed some broad differences. At one time it was the optical equipment which seemed to be so prominent, whereas it is clear that the electrical equipment now dominates the Exhibition. The wireless valve, or "toob" as our American friends call it, is everywhere. All the moisture testers—there are three different makes—use two or more, the commercial pH apparatus now almost exclusively employing electrodes require special forms of valve, whilst the electron microscope is a mass of them. Similarly, cathode ray tubes solemnly make their traces for a whole variety of purposes that are quite unconnected with the Radar that served so well to save our skins.

The finish of an instrument may seem an unimportant matter, and the changes one notes are not those of fashion so much as a reflection of the wide range of cellulose and plastic compounds that are available, whilst the use of stainless steel and non-corrodible alloys for such parts as scales has altered the one-time universality of brass, although no doubt lacquered brass work will be found in our brewing rooms for many years to come. One noteworthy feature of finish is connected with the question of instrument protection. It is no secret that a considerable amount of delicate apparatus, particularly wireless apparatus, literally fell to pieces when it was unpacked in certain theatres of war, and a good deal of hurried work had to be put through before the scientific equipment that was urgently needed could be made to withstand climatic conditions. The success of these efforts was to be seen on some of the stands, where electrical instruments; ordinarily regarded as of great delicacy, were to be seen standing up to a continual water jet, or even being steadily boiled in water.

The brewer might feel that these instruments are all very well, but they do not concern him. However, neglecting those instruments he already uses, the polarimeter and microscope, which do not alter greatly, there are brought together here a whole variety of new instruments, notably pH and moisture meters, as well as some elements of control and automatic control gear which are finding increasing use in brewery and bottling store.

Moisture Meters.

There were three different makes of moisture meter, working on the dielectric principle, or as they are more popularly called "electric moisture meters," which are of interest in that they represent what may be termed three stages of development. There is firstly the National Physical Laboratory instrument, already fairly well known to our readers, which was demonstrated by the National Physical Laboratory staff, and also available at the stand of the makers. As far as barley is concerned, this has not been a particularly successful instrument, partly because of the poor reproducibility of the readings and the narrowness of the scale round the 12 to 18 per cent. moisture content, where most samples that the maltster handles fall. The instrument is open to a broad criticism of design in that it does not employ a symmetrical condenser.

It should perhaps be explained that the action of these machines depends upon the fact that water has a high dielectric constant compared with the dry matter of barley, and it is the effect of the water of this high constant on the capacity of the condenser that affects the rest of the

circuit, and, being capable of measurement, is related to the actual water content. In an ideal instrument one should obtain exactly the same result if one placed in the condenser on the one hand the barley with its moisture, and then secondly the dry barley with the moisture sealed off in a little glass capsule. In practice, what is called the conductivity effect of the barley enters. In an unsymmetrical condenser, such as is used in the National Physical Laboratory instrument, the results would be greatly affected by the place at which one inserted the water capsule in terms of its proximity and distance from the central pin. On the other hand, if the condenser consisted of two parallel plates, then, subject to other limitations, the position of the water would be immaterial. The circular construction is easy and provides a convenient container for the barley, and the arrangement of plates with the problems of insulation and rigidity of support is a good deal more troublesome, but on principle in design one can imagine that a designer, having regard to the other complications of this particular instrument, would at least wish to minimise that defect, and one can remark here that the efforts of private enterprise are more satisfactory than those of the State laboratory.

The Marconi instrument, which has now been on the market for some time, and is in use in a number of maltings, uses a symmetrical condenser, that is, two equal plates opposite each other, and has a filling device to limit the difficulties with packing. It is a very pleasing instrument to use, and one's general impression is that it works more easily and gives more reproducible results.

If one were to use a moisture tester in the laboratory, one refinement would be to use a known weight of barley and try to arrange the condenser so that this barley was always accommodated within the vessel. It is interesting, therefore, to note that the third instrument, the Mullard, definitely incorporates the weight principle, and a balance rather like a letter scale is provided. From the specification it appears that 50 grams of barley are employed, and the circuit would appear to be a little more complicated, since a stabilising lamp is provided which might have certain electrical advantages in the design of the oscillator. It, too, possesses a well-extended scale, and is rather more expensive than the other two instruments.

None of these instruments appears to work on the substitution principle of the earlier forms which some readers of this Journal may remember having seen abroad, notably in Denmark and Holland. Looking to the future, it is reasonable to suppose that even malt moisture will be within the capacity of an instrument of this type. In fact, the writer has heard of one maltster who, by mixing barley of known moisture with malt, does consider that he can check his malt moistures to within a few tenths per cent.

pH Apparatus.

It is worth recalling that it was only a little over 30 years ago that the late Mr. John Ford set up in Messrs. Younger's brewery what was probably the first working pH apparatus in this country, as a result of a personal communication from Sorensen. The industrial use of pH apparatus is probably much greater in industries other than brewing, perhaps because Nature has provided such a number of buffers in malt that its control is very largely fixed. There is no doubt that the pH apparatus employing the hydrogen electrode was essentially a laboratory instrument. Those forms of apparatus which worked on a chance of the linear relationship between certain oxidation and reduction systems and pH were perhaps a little more robust, and, indeed, found use in some of the recording types of meter used in water undertakings, but it was the glass electrode that showed the greatest promise from the point of view of accuracy of hydrogen ion recording, although it had the fundamental practical difficulty of possessing a very high resistance. It was here that special forms of wireless valve were developed with a success that is reflected in the number of different makes of pH apparatus, all working with glass electrodes.

In this connection, a new form of electrometer tetrode by Ferranti, both of the single and double type, fills a gap in this class of valve made in this country for those who wish to use this particular circuit, as against the existing very excellent electrometer triode of the General Electric Company. One of the requirements of electrical instruments used in war has been the stability of sources of potential. The ordinary neon lamp has characteristics which lend themselves to this purpose and make possible the production of suitable voltage sources from ordinary public supplies, and there is a notable increase of the pH meters, which are of the all-mains category. These range from those intended for general laboratory work to a massive

affair by Marconi Instruments, which has the necessary arrangements to draw its samples, such as feed water, at intervals, then measure and record the results on a recorder very much like the well-known temperature recorder.

The Electron Microscope.

Over the last few years there have been periodical references to electron microscopes, of which commercial models have been made, notably in America, a few of which have been supplied to this country during the war under Lend-Lease. It will be remembered that the limits of magnification, in the ordinary microscope, have been reached for quite a number of years, because almost the full theoretical advantage has been taken of the practicability of the wave-length of light employed to resolve detail. Shortening the wave-length will improve the useful magnification, but one quickly enters into manipulative difficulties, and, without a large gain of magnification, soon reaches the stage where even air is too great an absorber of the shorter radiations. If one is to accept these difficulties, then one might as well make use of an accelerated electron stream whose potentialities in wave-length are even shorter, permitting of relatively enormous increases in magnification, but which at the moment have a limitation because the lenses, which, in this case, are either magnets or charged plates, cannot yet be produced with the equivalent optical properties which have been achieved in glass. Nevertheless, apart from these limitations, the electron microscope has proved to be a practical instrument of high resolving power, although perhaps its usefulness in brewing problems is limited by the fact that the materials under examination have to be in a vacuum.

Whilst laboratory forms of this instrument were in process of development in several countries, it is worth recalling that one of the most successful designs was manufactured by the Metropolitan-Vickers Company as long ago as 1936 for Professor Martin, of the Technical Optics Department of the Imperial College of Science. This fact has perhaps been overlooked in the relatively large number of electron microscopes that have been made by the Radio Corporation of America, and of which several have been received in this country under Lease-Lend arrangements. The Metropolitan-Vickers Company have developed a post-war model of the instrument which follows the former practice employing three magnetic lenses for focusing the 50,000-volt electron beam. It is worth noting that in the design the initial magnification is some 60 times, contrasting with microscope practice, which is permitted by the use of an electron beam. This image is further magnified by the projection lens 180 times. The image is formed on a fluorescent screen, which can be replaced by a photographic plate, and it is considered that further enlargements of this photograph can be made to give a magnification up to about 50,000 times. As previously, the instrument is arranged vertically, but the control gear is on a separate unit, particular care being paid to the protection arrangements to safeguard the operator. In considering these modern apparatus one is inclined to overlook the achievements in technique in producing high vacuo rapidly. The instrument uses the Metro-oil diffusion pumps, and the whole arrangement of airlocks for changing specimen and photographic plate, which are likely to constitute a very important part of this type of instrument, incorporates some ingenious features.

REVIEWS.

Standard Methods of Analysis of Iron, Steel and Ferro Alloys. Third Edition, 1945.—The full title of this book of methods runs "as used by the laboratories of the United Steel Companies, Ltd.," and this is the key to the value of this comprehensive little book, which, whilst it does not set out to be a catalogue of the various methods for the detection of the large number of elements that for one reason or another need to be estimated in the analysis of the alloys of iron, nor does it make any claim to describe the only method that can be employed, describes sufficiently fully for any competent analyst to follow the methods that have stood the test of practical experience.

Physical methods which have been so greatly extended, particularly with the absorptiometer, are not given, neither are certain rapid methods used for control purposes. The book should be a most valuable guide to the analyst who wishes to make an occasional examination, as well as for the expert, and there is no reason why this edition should not enjoy the success of its predecessors.

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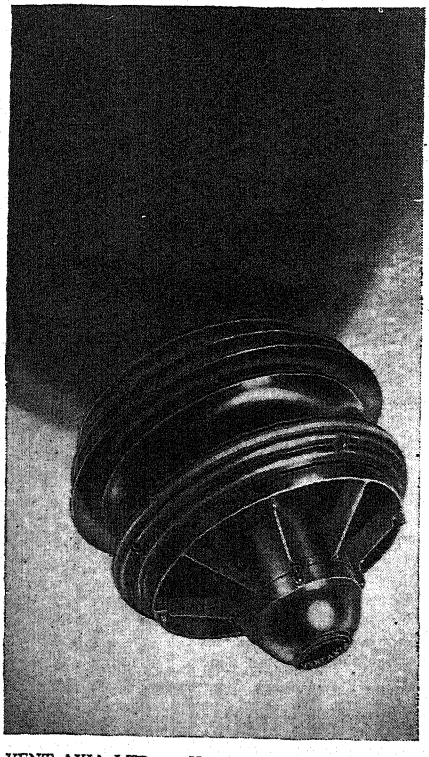

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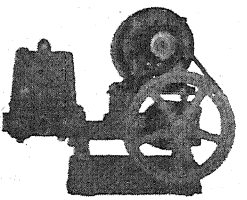

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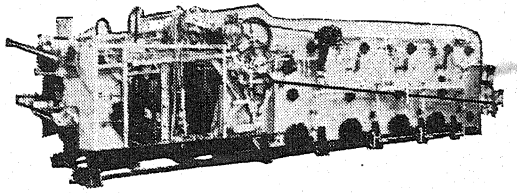

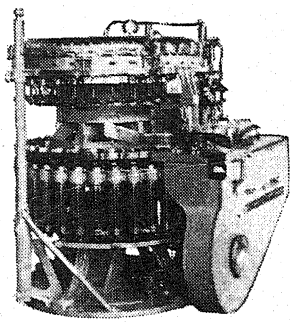

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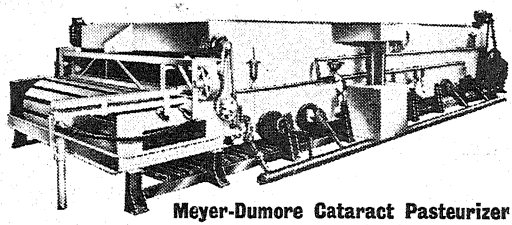

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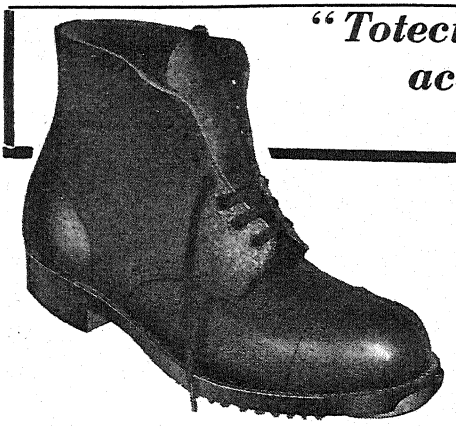

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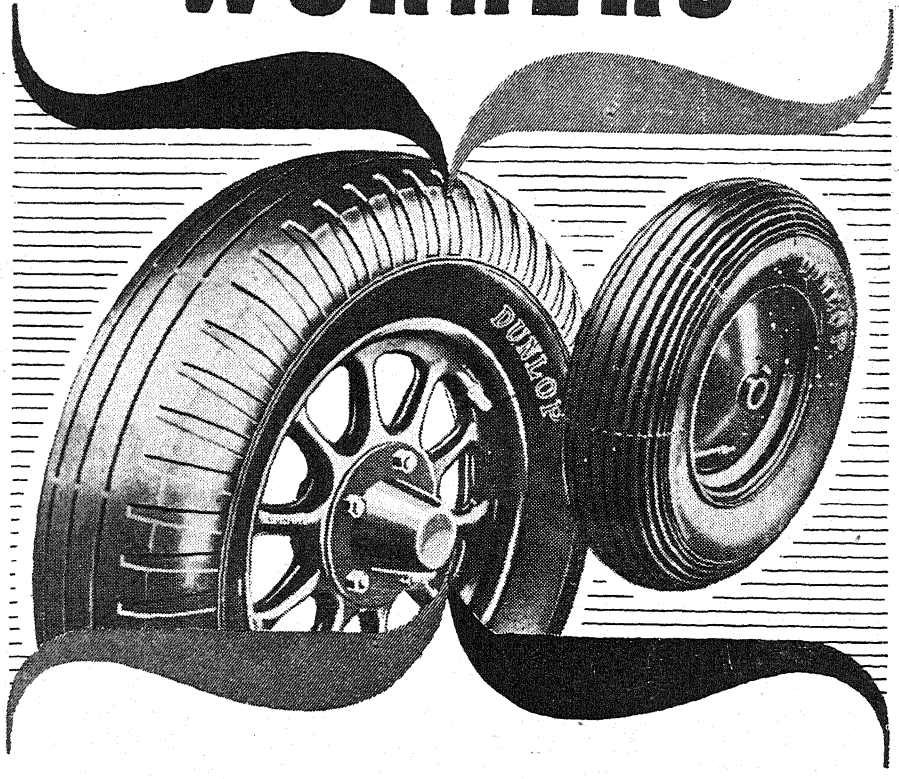

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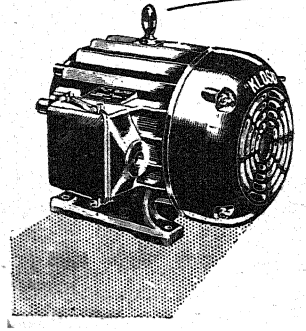

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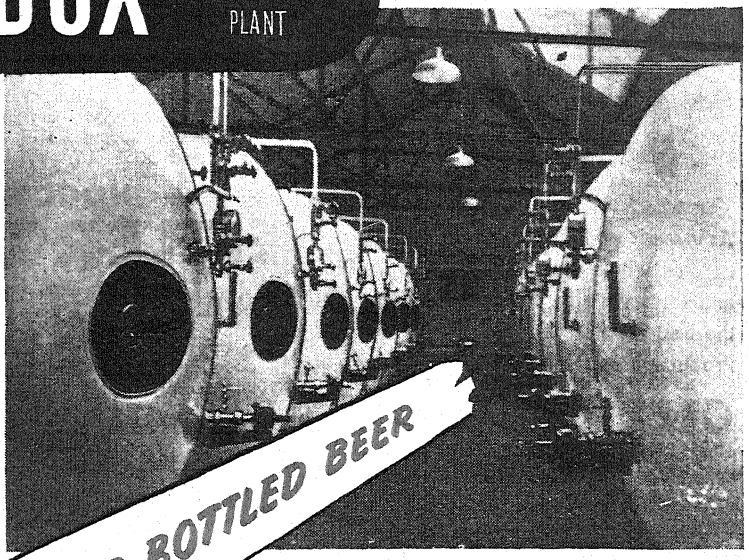

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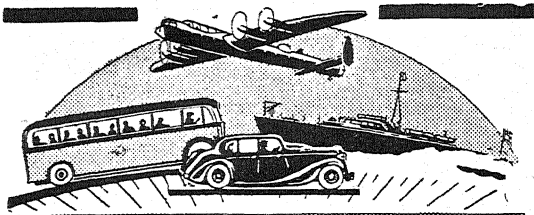

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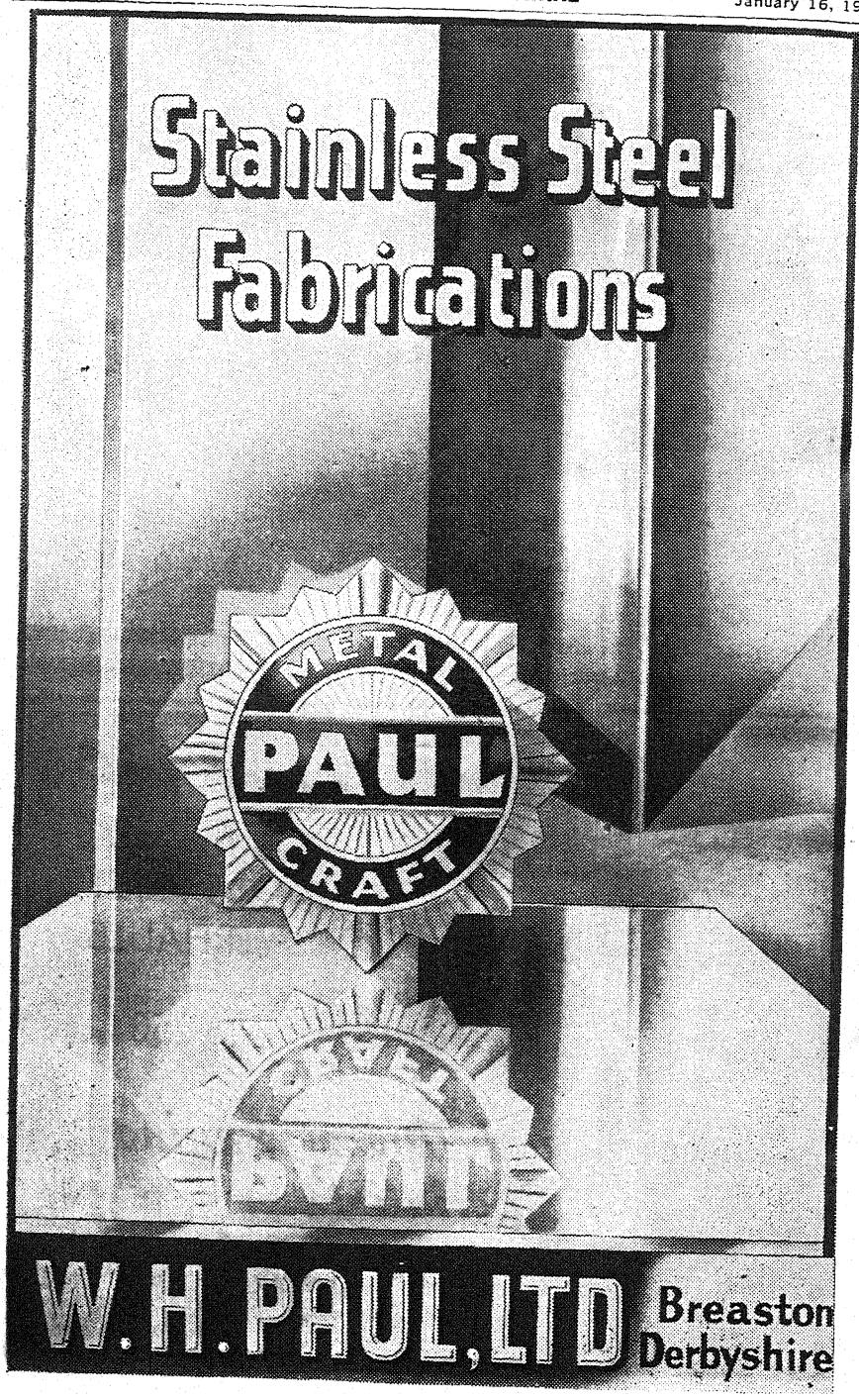
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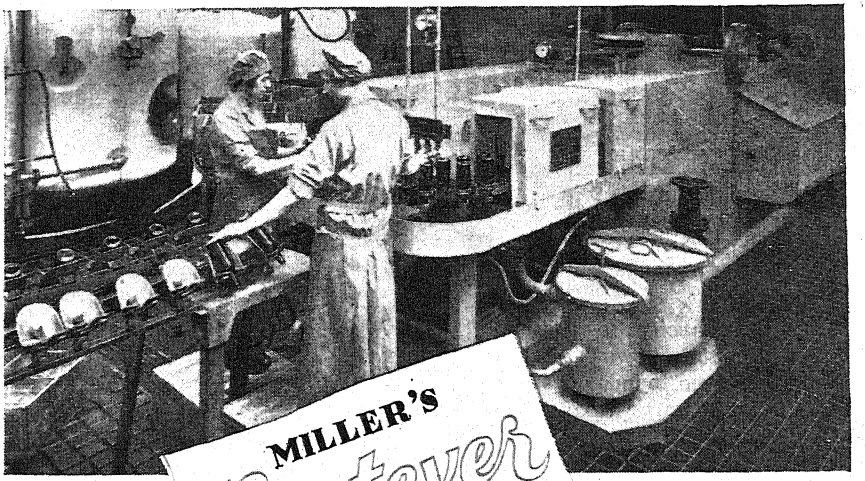

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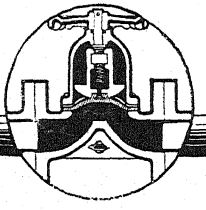

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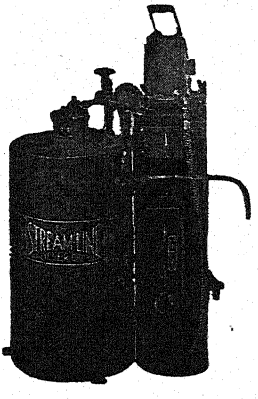

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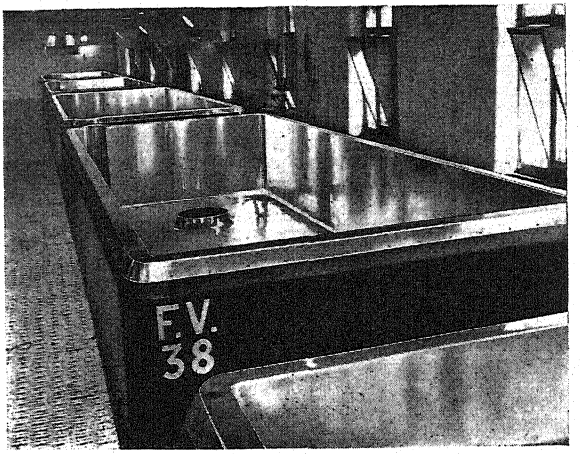

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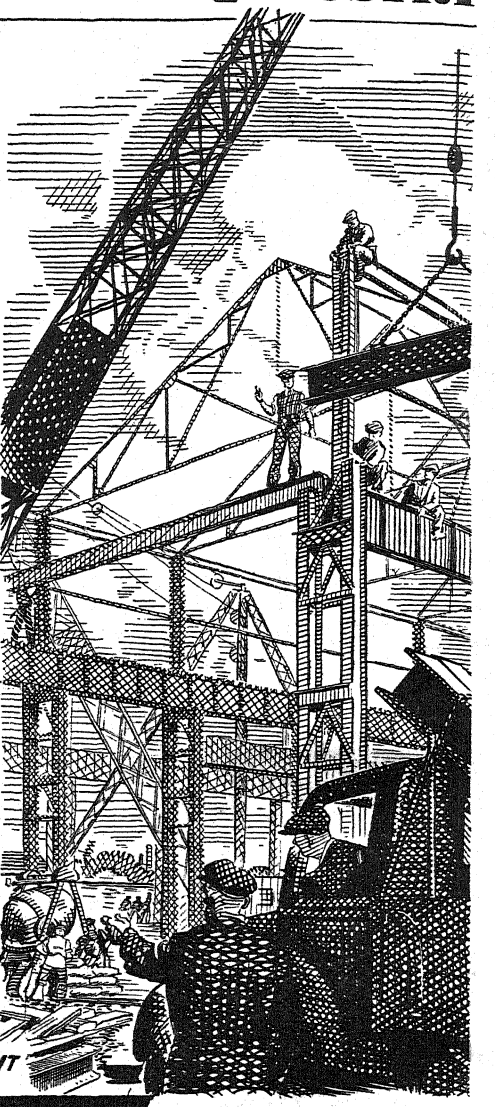
Experienced, courageous, shrewd planning depends so much upon anticipating every requirement of the future. Imagine, for instance, the time that would be wasted, the expense and inconvenience caused at a critical time, if the electric cables were installed with insufficient capacity to take the increased loads that might be expected as time goes on for providing additional light, heat and power in the factory!

Naturally, every industry or situation possesses its own peculiar problems. But when matters electrical are being planned or discussed, the G.E.C. offers the experience and resources of its unrivalled research and manufacturing organization for ensuring that plans for electrical services, however small or large, made to-day are sound, practicable and lasting.

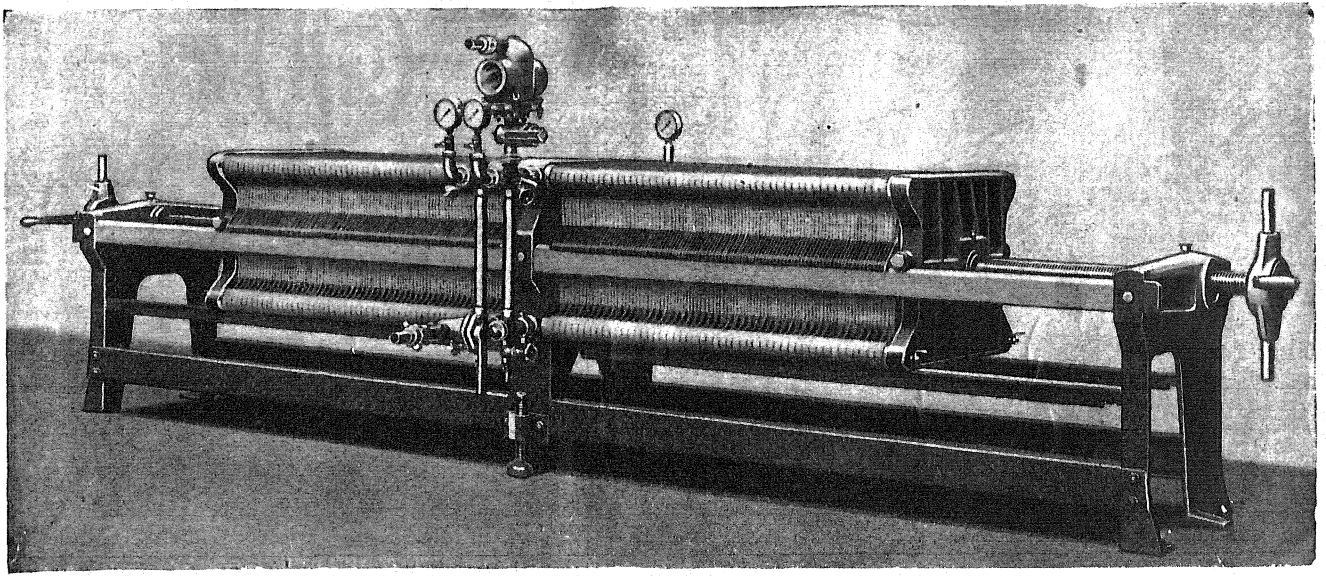


FOR YOUR ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CONSULT THE G.E.C.

ALWAYS IN THE FOREFRONT OF ELECTRICAL PROGRESS

Advt. of The General Electric Co. Ltd., Magnet House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 R.3

SHEET TYPE FILTERS



Over 100 of these filters already in use in the Brewing Trade, and they can now be manufactured and supplied under licence from the Board of Trade.

Full particulars from **G. J. WORSSAM & SON LTD.**

Members of the Allied Brewery Traders' Association

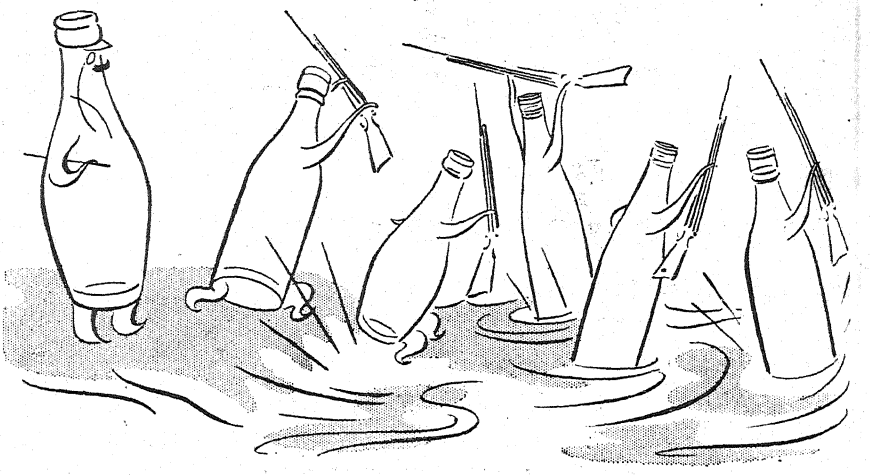
Head Office : OVERBURY ROAD, SEVEN SISTERS ROAD, S. TOTTENHAM, N.15.

Works : OVERBURY ROAD, SEVEN SISTERS ROAD, S. TOTTENHAM, N.15. WENLOCK ROAD, CITY ROAD, LONDON, N.1.

Telephone : STAmford Hill 1153-4-5-6. *Telegrams :* MASSROW, SOUTHTOT, LONDON.

Manchester Office : 2, ST. JOHN STREET, DEANSGATE, MANCHESTER, 3 *Telephone :* BLACKFRIARS 9936.

Water Obstacle



SCALE deposits on machinery and 'bloom' on washed bottles are hard water obstacles in ordinary bottle washing practice. Protein matter and bacteria-bearing deposits necessitate the use of a powerful reagent, and this, even with soft water, may give rise to scale and bloom. 'Melacos', developed by Imperial Chemical Industries after considerable research, is the detergent that overcomes bottle-washing problems in dairies, breweries, mineral water and cider factories, bottling plants, etc. While ensuring the production of clean, bright bottles free from bloom, 'Melacos' is at once an efficient bactericide and an excellent lubricant. The largest machines run smoothly, there is no scale deposit, and the bottles are bacteriologically sterile as well as clear and sparkling when 'Melacos' is used in the detergent tank.

ICI

"MELACOS"

THE **MAJOR** DETERGENT FOR ALL TYPES OF BOTTLES

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED, LONDON, S.W.1

C.N.1128

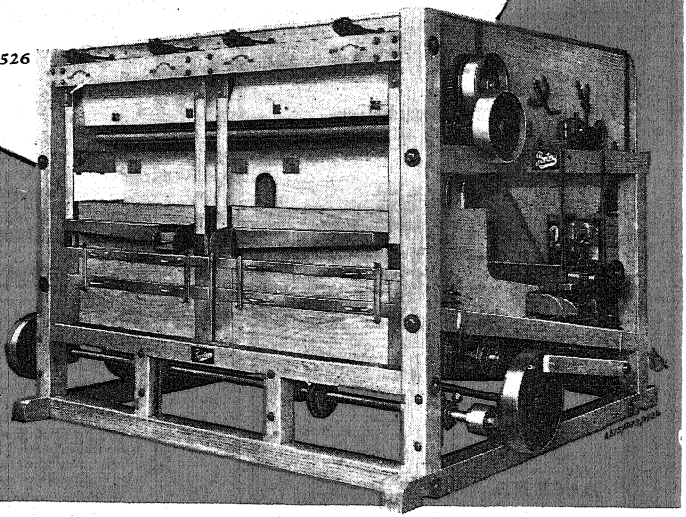
PORTEUS PLANNED BREWING EQUIPMENT

Porteus LEEDS

THE EFFICIENT WAY

Typical of Porteus planned efficiency is this perfectly balanced, vibrationless, sturdily built Barley Dressing machine—gives a perfect sample free from impurities.

No. 1526



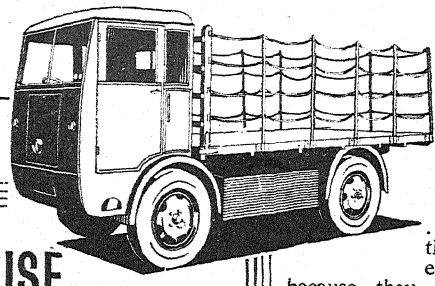
No. 1526 Improved Barley Dressing and Grading Machine.

GEORGE PORTEUS & SONS (LEEDS) LTD.

Maltsters', Brewers' & Distillers' Engineers. Leeds 10.

G.P.26

What do their DRIVERS think of Electric Vehicles?



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. . . They're enthusiastic about them because they're so perfectly easy to drive and control, and because they so seldom need attention (E.V. reliability is a byword in the transport world). They're clean (a big point with drivers) and they're comfortable.

Maintenance is simplicity itself — battery recharging is done overnight by just plugging in to a wall charger. And (what a boon for a busy man with a job to do) — starting is instantaneous — always.

Details from the Secretary, Electric Vehicle Association (Dept. B.J.3), 2 Savoy Hill, London, W.C.2.

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DURABILITY STRENGTH AND QUALITY

Suitable for Pasteurisation

BARRETT & ELERS LTD.

The Patentees and Manufacturers of

PURE CARBONIC ACID GAS, liquid and solid.

Manufacturers also of PLASTIC MOULDINGS.

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THE ORIGINAL SCREW STOPPER

B & E STOPPERS

DACE RD., OLD FORD, E.3

Telephone: Telegrams: "Acidulous, Amherst 1187-8. Bochurch, London."

Members of the Allied Brewery Traders' Association.

Established in 1865 **R. & G.** *Established in 1865*

BOBY BROS. & CHAPMAN, LTD.

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Manufacturers of High Class

BREWERS' FININGS

and other Brewers' Requisites

YUBERTAS (Ideal Yeast Food)

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SALUTIL P. for Pale Ales and Bitters

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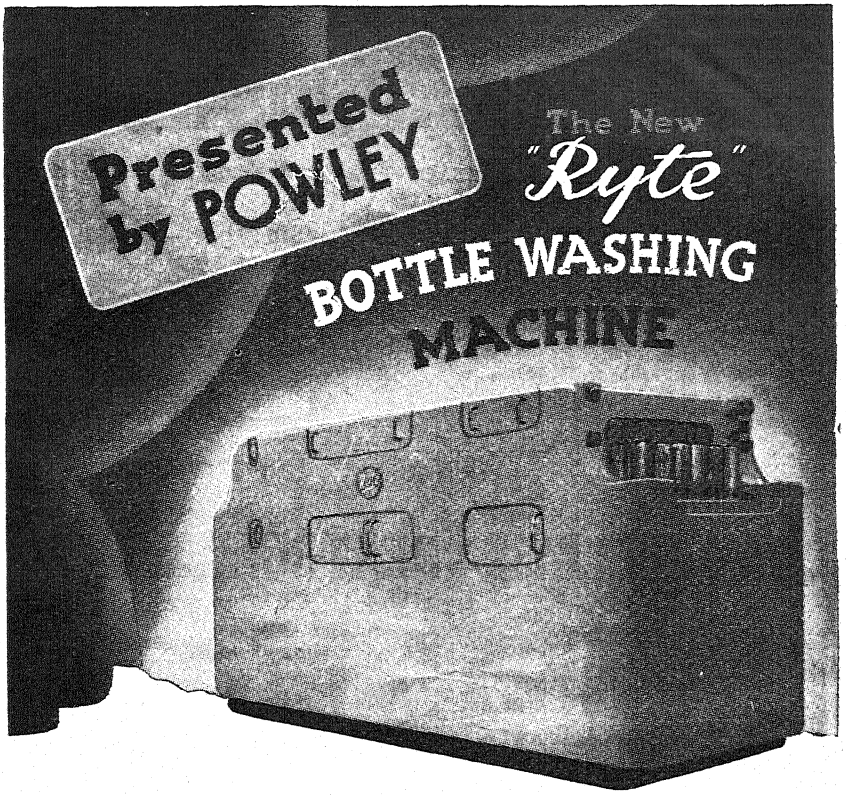
STERISAL—The ideal Cleanser and Steriliser, a specially effective material for cleaning all Brewery vessels, etc.

Station Works, Bury St. Edmunds

Phone: 114 Bury Tele. Address: Virtus, Bury St. Edmunds



WE have planned for tomorrow—and the first result of years of research and experiment is the new "Ryte" Hydro Washer which is illustrated. This machine, we honestly believe, meets the long required demand for minimum floor space with maximum output. We cannot in this advertisement, give full technical details, but no doubt the information given will prompt you to write us for further information regarding this revolutionary type of Bottle Washing Plant.
The first of our post-war models, the new "Ryte" Hydro Washer embodies the following important points :—

★Modern appearance — total enclosure of working parts with instant accessibility.

★New operating mechanism (Patent applied for), gives long jetting period and short moving period per cycle.

★Smallest straight through Hydro machine available.

★Small in size but large in output.

★Only half floor area required.

★Generous use of self lubricating bearings throughout.

★Instantaneous acting trip mechanism guards against the failure to remove bottles.

★Rapid installation. From test bed to site without dismantling or re-erection.

★Effective automatic label filtering device kept clean by pressure spray.

★Installation charges reduced by minimum amount of time to assemble. The machine is jig assembled from standardised interchangeable parts.

Write for further information to:

R. Powley & Sons Ltd.

Phone : 3991. **ST. MARKS ROAD, SUNDERLAND.** Grams : Powley, Sunderland.
London Office : 88, GRAY'S INN ROAD, (Nr. Holborn Hall). Phone : HOLborn 0639

DUTTSON & KNIGHT LTD.

Manufacturers of Highest Quality

INVERT SUGAR.

CARAMEL. PRIMINGS.

SPECIALITY :—

CARAMELIZED DEXTRO-MALTOSE

C. D. M.

THE IDEAL CARAMEL FOR ALL PURPOSE

Always Uniform — Soft Luscious Flavour
Free from Acridity — No Deposit

For Stouts. Can be used in the copper or as a priming, or both. Imparts character, permanent fulness, rich creamy head.

For Ales. Perfectly brilliant, reliable, improved flavour to brown ales.

LONDON:
88, GEORGE STREET, CROYDON
Telegraphic Address:
"DUTTSON, PHONE LONDON."
Telephone: CROydon 1400.

BRISTOL:
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Telegraphic Address:
"INVERT, BRISTOL."
Telephone: BRISTOL 22740.

Member of the Allied Brewery Traders' Association

3 SEP 1947

THE
BREWERS' JOURNAL
AND
Hop and Malt Trades' Review.

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VOL. LXXXII. No. 968. LONDON, FEBRUARY 20, 1946. Annual Subscription, 30s. or Single Copies, 3s. Post Free.

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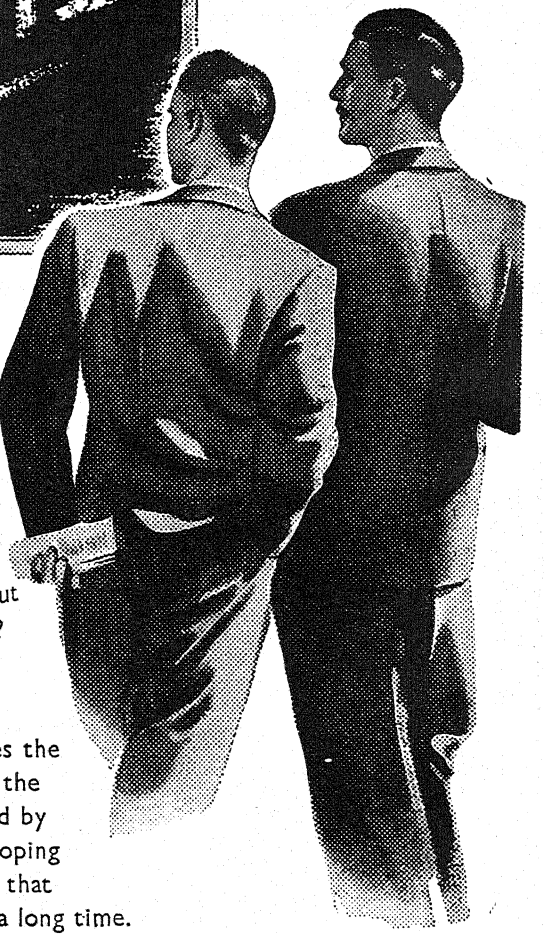

What is Tansite?

Don't you use it? We would not be without it, we use it in all our Bottled Beer and have the best and most brilliant Beer in the Country

Yes I agree,
your Bottled Beer is very good but
how does "Tansite" help you?

We find that "Tansite" makes the Bottled Beer chill proof, that the haze, which cannot be removed by Finings, is much slower in developing when we use "Tansite"; and that the beer remains brilliant for a long time.

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REPLIES TO BOX NUMBERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO "THE BREWERS' JOURNAL," EASTCHEAP BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.3.

SALES BY AUCTION.

(See page 119.)

PROFESSIONAL.

LECTURES on MODERN MALTING AND BREWING: A Course of 25 intimate, exhaustive and intensive lectures are being held in Worcester. Inquiries for fullest information invited. Advertiser has been Head Brewer at the Worcester Brewery for 43 years and Scientific and Technical Editor of the *Brewers' Guardian* for 34 years; Author of "Brewing and Malting," 4th Edition (Pitman's), "Malting and Brewing Waters" (Cook), and "Brewing and Malting and Laboratory Companion" (Crosby Lockwood). Pupils are Directors, Head Brewers and Assistants in British and Dominion Breweries.—Address, J. Ross-Mackenzie, F.C.S., F.R. Mic.S., Consulting Brewer, Worcester. 'Phone: 2914.

W. J. TOLLEY AND HILL (est. 1902) specialise in the Letting, Sale and Valuation of Licensed Property, Valuations for Transfer, Probate, Rating, Compensation Monopoly Values, Income Tax, Periodical Stocks. Consult us.—58, Baldwin Street, Bristol. 'Phone 20562.

LICENSED HOTELS FOR SALE.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—Freehold, fully-licensed Commercial Hotel. Centre busy Agricultural Market Town. Extensive premises, including 20 bedrooms, smoke-rooms, lounge, public bar, yard and garages. Profitable turnover. Purchase price, £25,000.—Frazier, Hotel Valuer, 43, Cannon Street, Birmingham 2.

HEREFORDSHIRE. — Old-established, freehold, fully-licensed Hotel. Genuine half-timbered premises. Centre small Agricultural Town. Ten bedrooms, ballroom, and extensive accommodation. Purchase price, £16,000, plus valuation.—Frazier, Hotel Valuer, 43, Cannon Street. Birmingham 2.

WARWICKSHIRE. — Excellent freehold, fully-licensed Commercial Hotel. Attractive central position, busy Residential Town. Sixty bedrooms, lounge, smoke-rooms, public bar, ballroom. Extensive, profitable trade. Purchase price, £40,000. Substantial mortgages arranged, low rate of interest.—Frazier, Hotel Valuer, 43, Cannon Street, Birmingham 2.

APPOINTMENTS VACANT.

A BREWERY requires the services of an Assistant Head Cooper. Applicants should be first-class craftsmen, keen, energetic, and capable of controlling workmen with tact.—Apply in first instance, giving age, qualifications and experience, to Box **1160.**

ASSISTANT MANAGER.—Midland Brewery Company invite applications for a newly created pensionable post of Assistant Manager, with a salary of not less than £1,000 per annum. Applicants should possess a thorough experience of (a) Commercial Management; (b) Accountancy; (c) Secretarial Duties; (d) Managed Houses. They should hold an accountancy qualification and be under 40 years of age.—Applications, which will be treated in confidence, should state experience, past and present employment, age, and salary expected, to Box **1153.**

BOTTLING MANAGER required for Brewery in South Lancashire. Permanent situation and good salary offered to applicant with the necessary qualifications. Must be experienced in bottling all types of Beers, office routine, and handling of male and female labour.—Apply in writing, giving the fullest particulars, to Box **1154.**

OLD-ESTABLISHED Mineral Water Manufacturers in West Riding of Yorkshire require a competent man, aged 30 to 45, fully conversant with the trade, and able to produce all types of Soft Drinks. A knowledge of Bottling plant and ability to control mixed staff essential. There are excellent prospects for a suitable applicant.—Box **1165.**

QUALIFIED Architect-Surveyor required by East Midlands Brewery. Wide experience of Licensed Premises design, alterations, modernising, maintenance and general routine essential. Post-war expansion and reconstruction being planned for near future. Permanent position for suitable man.—Please state age, experience, salary required, and when available, to Box **1172.**

REQUIRED, qualified Brewer's Analyst, for West Country Brewery.—Full particulars of experience and qualifications to Box **1173.**

REQUIRED by a Brewery operating in the South-East, an Assistant with experience in connection with the management of Breweries and their accounts.—Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, to Box **1152.**

SECOND Brewer required for medium-sized Brewery in Manchester district. Age 45 to 55. Permanent position for good man, with prospects of promotion to Head Brewer in about two years' time. Applicants should state full details of past experience, especially as regards bottling. State salary required. —Replies, which will be treated in confidence, should be addressed to the Managing Director of Groves & Whitnall, Ltd., Regent Road Brewery, Salford, 5.

STRONG AND CO. OF ROMSEY, LTD., have vacancy on their Brewing staff for a Junior Brewer. — Apply in writing, giving full particulars and salary required, to the Managing Director, The Brewery, Romsey, Hampshire.

UNDER-BREWER required for Brewery in Home Counties. Practical bottling experience essential. House available.—Application, with age, full particulars and salary required, to Box **1156.**

UNDER-BREWER required for Country Brewery within 40 miles radius London. Applicant should state full details of past experience, age and qualifications, salary required.—Box **1168.**

WANTED, HEAD ENGINEER for medium-sized Brewery in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Permanent position with good salary for suitable man, preferably with wide knowledge of Engineering, particularly Brewery Engineering. — Write, stating age, experience, and salary required, Box **1146.**

WANTED, FOREMAN COOPER. Permanent position, good wages for suitable man. West Riding Brewery company.—Write, stating age, full details of experience, wages required and date available, Box **1134.**

WANTED for Kenya, fully qualified Assistant Brewer, also Improver. Good salary and prospects for the right man.—Apply to Hurst, Silverlands, Boarshead, nr. Tunbridge Wells.

APPOINTMENTS WANTED.

ABLE Incorporated Accountant (38), public school, seeks appointment as Secretary or Chief Accountant. Extensive experience secretarial practice, financial control, modern accounting and costing methods, taxation, staff control, modern office methods, and buying routine. Career includes 10 years' professional work, five of which in practice, and 11 years secretarial and accounting experience, large organisations.—Box **1147.**

AS MANAGER or Assistant Manager, medium-sized Brewery; aged 41; F.C.I.S.; 25 years' experience large and medium breweries; 10 years as secretary, four years Wines and Spirits; experienced administrator, managed and tied houses; repairs, removals and rebuildings.—Box **1158.**

ADVERTISER, with extensive Trade experience, at present holding senior executive position, requires a directorship in a medium or small Brewery. Capital available.—Box **1181.**

ASSISTANT Branch Manager (Ex-Warrant Officer, Royal Artillery) seeks improved position. Sixteen years with present firm. First-class references. Aged 40 years, married. Experienced in Court procedure, transfers, stocktaking, etc.—Box **1174.**

ASSISTANT Brewer, who has just terminated temporary appointment, desires permanency as Under-Brewer in large or medium-sized Brewery, London or South of England preferred. Good experience, excellent references. Well educated and successful manager of men.—Box **1183.**

BREWER, aged 55, requires engagement as Brewer, or would accept other suitable staff appointment, preferably near London. Permanent or temporary. Available at short notice. —Box **1123.**

BREWER, aged 50, married, requires situation. South or West of England preferred. —R. N. Haine, c/o Gibbs, Mew and Co., Ltd., Anchor Brewery, Salisbury.

BREWER, now Assistant in large provincial Brewery seeks post as Second Brewer or Senior Assistant where unquestioned ability and integrity are required. Well educated, fully qualified. Diploma of Institute of Brewing by examination. Available in June.—Box **1180.**

BREWERY Directorship or post with that end in view is required by gentleman, Assistant Managing Director, Public School, University, Ex-Officer. Exceptional experience in all branches of the Trade. Highest recommendations. Capital available. Suggestions welcomed.—Box **1182.**

BURTON Cooper, experienced in all forms of Brewery work, rounds, unions and new work, desiring more responsibility, seeks post during 1946 as Foreman Cooper. Forty years of age; 24 years one firm, 16 years on trimming staff. Accustomed to yard management and routine. House necessary. Replies treated with confidence. —Box **1171.**

COOPER, Class A release, requires position trust, large firm. Well educated. Knowledge of book-keeping.—Box **1178.**

DEMOBBED Serviceman (32) desires to be taken as a Brewer's Pupil with established firm of Brewers.—Box **1157.**

EX-R.A.F. man of good family, and trained before war as technical miller, unable now to continue in that business. Is advised that Brewing would be sensible alternative. Early riser and keen worker. Willing to accept pupil status, and attend interview any time. London area preferred.—Box **1169.**

ENGINEER Draughtsman desires permanent and progressive change. Many years' experience in all branches of Brewery and Bottling Engineering, and wide knowledge of Brewing practice. London or South of England.—Box **1162.**

FOREMAN Maltster, supervising large Maltings for Sales Maltsters, desires change into Brewery making own malt. Highest references.—Box **1177.**

GIBBS, MEW AND CO., Salisbury, recommend Mr. Haine, who is leaving owing to the return of their regular Brewer from the Forces.

GROUP 26, Captain, ex-public school, probably at liberty end of May (10 years' Brewing experience, including Bottling and Malting, aged 33), would like Second Brewer position in a moderate-sized Brewery in South. Would appreciate interview.—Box **1167.**

MALTSTER'S Piece Walker, eight years' experience, six years in the Army, just finishing 15 weeks' release leave, ready for engagement.—Box **1176.**

MARRIED Couple (husband ex-Warrant Officer, R.A.O.C.) desire Management of Wine and Spirit Off-Licence, with accommodation. Husband 27, wife 25. Both fully experienced, Wholesale trade, bottling, etc., able to drive. Wife has Retail experience. Excellent refeernces. Security if required. Any part of the country.—Box **1148.**

MR. J. ROSS-MACKENZIE, Worcester, desires to recommend Pupil for the position of Improver or Junior Brewer.—Box **1184.**

QUALIFIED Engineer seeks position in charge of Brewer's commercial vehicle fleet. Fifteen years' experience, maintenance, costing, M.O.T. regulations. Used to control of labour.—Box **1163.**

SERGT., ex-R.A.F. (6½ years), is desirous of taking up Brewing as a career. Would be glad to hear of any vacancy in a small or medium - sized Brewery, to enable him to gain the necessary practical experience, whilst taking part-time technical study at a University under Government grant. Manchester or Birmingham district preferred. Aged 27. Good education and willing worker.—Apply, Box **1161.**

AGENCIES WANTED.

OLD - ESTABLISHED firm, regularly calling on Brewery Companies, are desirous of additional Agency or Agencies. Member of Allied Brewery Traders' Association. — Please reply, Box **1128.**

TENANCY WANTED.

ACTIVE, educated couple, aged 43 years, desire tenancy of fully licensed Hotel with residential and dining trade. Country, country town or seaside preferred. Valuation £2,000 to £3,000. Good knowledge of the business. Keen workers. Excellent testimonials. — Box **1170.**

PLANT AND MACHINERY FOR SALE.

APPARATUS, Machinery and Requisites for the Bottling Department. We have selection in both New and/or Reconditioned, all of which are guaranteed before dispatch. Send us your inquiries.—Montague, Sharpe & Co., Ltd., St. John's House, 124/127, Minories, London, E.C.3. Telephone No.: Royal 1776.

FILTERS.—Various types supplied, including K.K., in sizes 1, 2s and 3 (new and reconditioned), with hydraulic presses.—Price on application to Montague Sharpe & Co., Ltd., St. John's House, 124/127, Minories, London, E.C.3. Telephone No.: Royal 1776.

FILTER-PULP, Filter Papers; also Hand-made Filter Pads (all British made), for use in the Seitz and similar filters. Equally suitable for wines, spirits, beers, and cyder. In range of sizes, both for clarifying and sterilising processes. — Samples and prices on application to Montague, Sharpe & Co., Ltd., St John's House, 124/127, Minories, London, E.C.3. Telephone No.: Royal 1776.

IMPETUS Twin Brush Electric Washing Machine, suitable for all types of bottles, jars and containers. Robust construction, finished white stoved enamel. Complete with shock-proof switch, cable, brushes. Built to withstand hardest usage. Price £14 10s., *ex* works. Prompt delivery. — John Steel (Dept. B.W.5), Bingley, Yorks. ('Ph.: Bingley 1066 (4 lines).

NEW OR RECONDITIONED Bottling Plant, Chillers, Carbonators, Filters, Pulp Washers, Bottle Washers, Fillers and Crowners.—George S. Clayton, Ltd., St. Anne's Works, St. Anne Street, Limehouse, E.14. 'Phone: East 1435-6-7-8. And at 148, Antrobus Road, Handsworth, Birmingham, 21. 'Phone: Northern 0103.

SURPLUS Plant for disposal by Woodheads Canonbury Brewery, Ltd., 112a, St. Paul's Road, London, N.1.—For further particulars, see advertisement on page 119.

PLANT AND MACHINERY WANTED.

BOTTLE WASHERS, Fillers, Crowners and Labellers wanted.—State full particulars, Box **501.**

WANTED, one Seitz or Carlson Filter, size 2/60/20, or larger if necessary, up to 2/60/40. Please send particulars of price and age.—Box **1159.**

WANTED, Barley Germinating Drum. State capacity, condition, price.—Box **1150.**

BOTTLES AND JARS WANTED.

IMPERIAL PINT and Half-pint Internal Screw Beer Bottles required for country Brewer.—Details to Box **1144.**

URGENTLY required, Earthenware Jars and Bottles, wickered or plain, all capacities. —Send details to Box **1145.**

CASKS FOR SALE AND WANTED.

150 6-GALLON Beer Casks for sale, sweet and sound.—Box **1179.**

WANTED, sweet and in sound condition, Barrels for beer. State quantity and price.—Box **1175.**

BOOKS FOR SALE.

USEFUL collection of Brewing Books for sale. First offer over £10 secures. List supplied. —Box **1166.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOWLING Greens, Tennis Courts, Playgrounds and Equipment, Paving to Paths, Drives and Forecourts, Fencing, Ornamental Garden Work. Consult us now for your future requirements. Plans, Specifications and Estimates submitted. Grassphalte, Ltd., 3, Buckingham Place, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 'Phone: VICtoria 3777/8.

ECONOMICAL BREWING.—Write for information concerning their various Specialities to George Clark & Son, Ltd., Broadway Works, London, E.14. Telegrams: "Extract, Phone, London." Telephone: East 2447 (3 lines).

ECONOMY.—You cannot possibly realise the true economy of Priming unless you use Laevuline.—Samples and present prices, F. Kendall and Sons, Ltd., Stratford-on-Avon.

GENUINE Ex-Railway Heavyweight Tarpaulins, 60 square feet, 10s. 11d. (material worth 35s.), carriage 2s. Two for 21s., carriage 2s. Four for 39s. 6d., carriage 4s. Also extra large size, sufficient to cover machinery, haystack, etc. 280 square feet £4, 140 square feet £2, carriage free. No coupons or permits required.—Write, Dept. BJHop/T/3, Headquarter and General Supplies, Ltd., Excel House, Whitcomb Street, London, W.C.2.

HAVE YOU TRIED MARSTON'S Burton Pitching Yeast? Pure and reliable. Any quantity supplied at 6d. per lb. on rail at Burton; when ordering state if required for Skimming, Dropping, Burton Union or Cleansing Systems; your inquiries solicited. — Address Marston, Thompson and Evershed, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent. Telegrams: "Marston," Burton-on-Trent.

ISINGLASS for BREWERS.—Samples of Isinglass Finings and Quick-Cutting Strips sent on application to George Clark & Son, Ltd., Broadway Works, London, E.14. Telegrams: "Extract, 'Phone, London." 'Phone: East 2447 (3 lines).

MEWBURN, ELLIS AND CO., Chartered Patent Agents and Trade Mark Agents, 70 and 72, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. Telegrams: "Patent, London." 'Phone: Holborn 0437. (2 lines). And at 3, St. Nicholas Buildings, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

PURE CANE CARAMEL.—Colour 50,000 (0.1 per cent. solution in 1 in. cell Lovibond). Perfectly stable on fermentation. Soft, luscious flavour notwithstanding the high tintometer value.—Sample and price of the manufacturers, George Clark & Son, Ltd., Broadway Works, London, E.14. Telegrams: "Extract, 'Phone, London." Telephone: East 2447 (3 lines).

SUGAR for BREWERS. — For samples and quotations, write to George Clark and Son, Ltd., Broadway Works, London, E.14. Telegrams: "Extract, 'Phone, London." Telephone: East 2447 (3 lines).

TAKE ADVANTAGE of the years' experience in the Sugar Trade if you wish to improve your Beers, and write immediately to George Clark & Son, Ltd. (Department 9), Broadway Works, London, E.14. Telegrams: "Extract, 'Phone, London." Telephone: East 2447 (3 lines).

VICKERS' ISINGLASS.—If you want brilliant beers, use Vickers' Isinglass, either as imported, cut into strips, rolled into thin leaves, or prepared for making into finings within 24 hours without additional plant. —All inquiries to Head Office, JAMES VICKERS, LTD., The Isinglass Factory, Coggeshall, Essex. Telephone: Coggeshall 71.

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re HENRY HOCKEY, deceased.

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The Important FREEHOLD INN known as

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Fully Licensed and with Vacant Possession,
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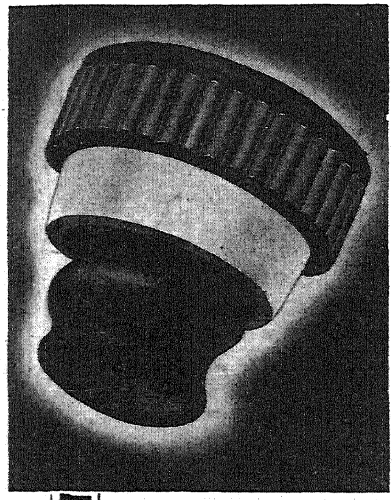

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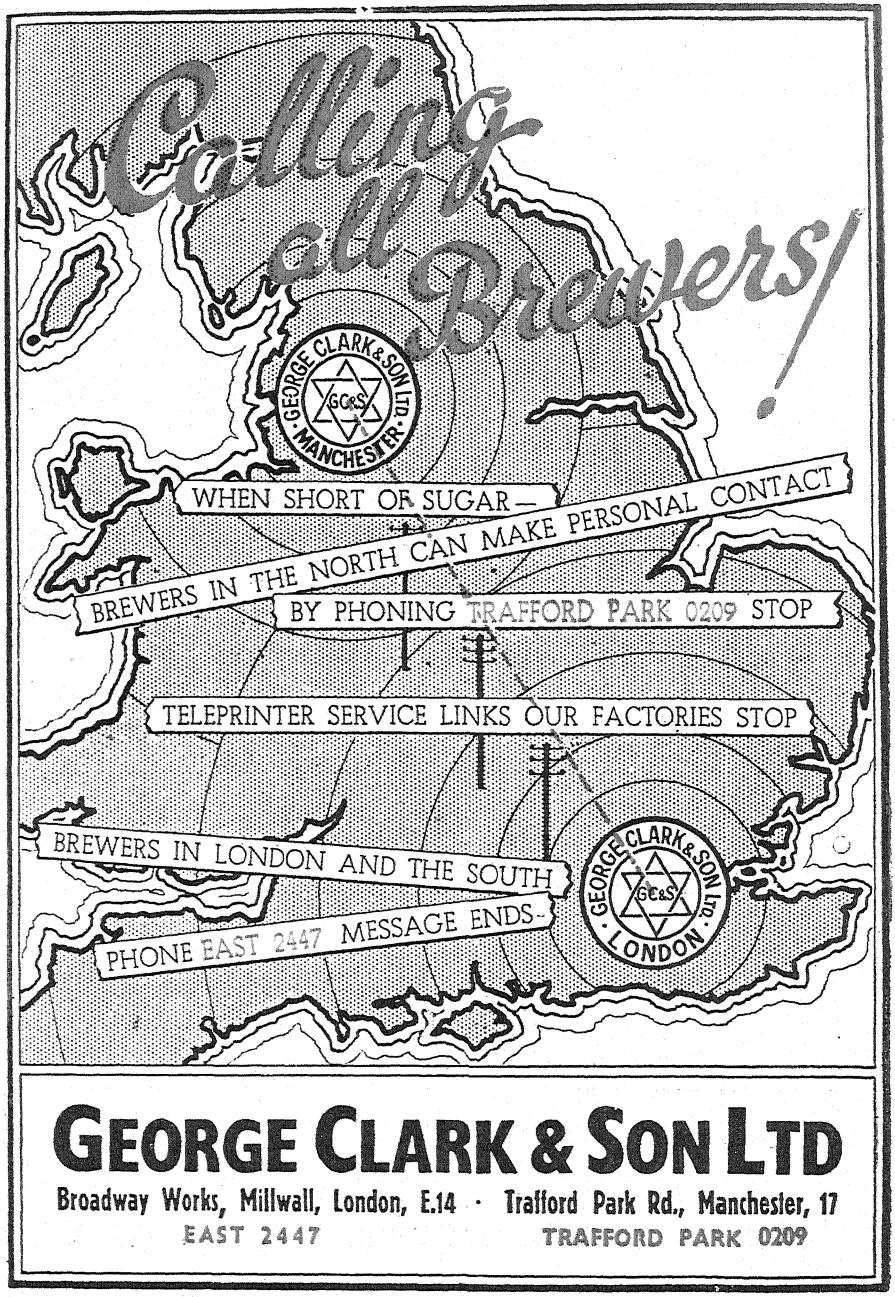
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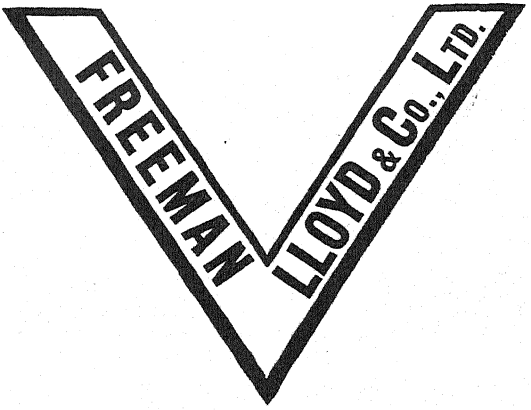

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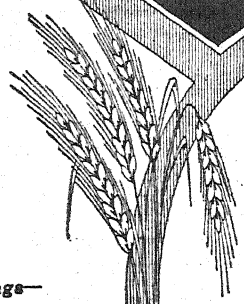

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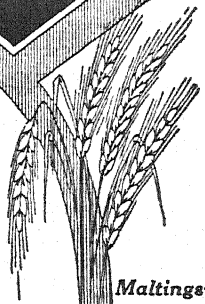

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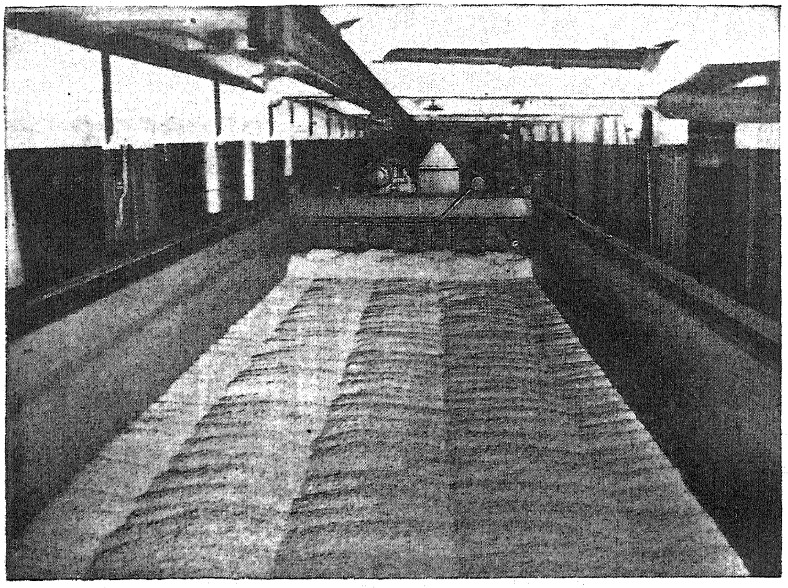

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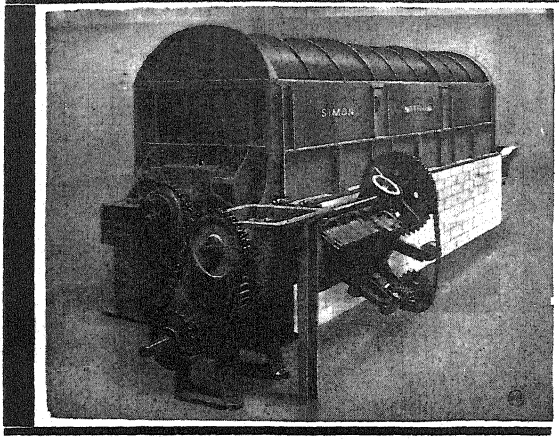

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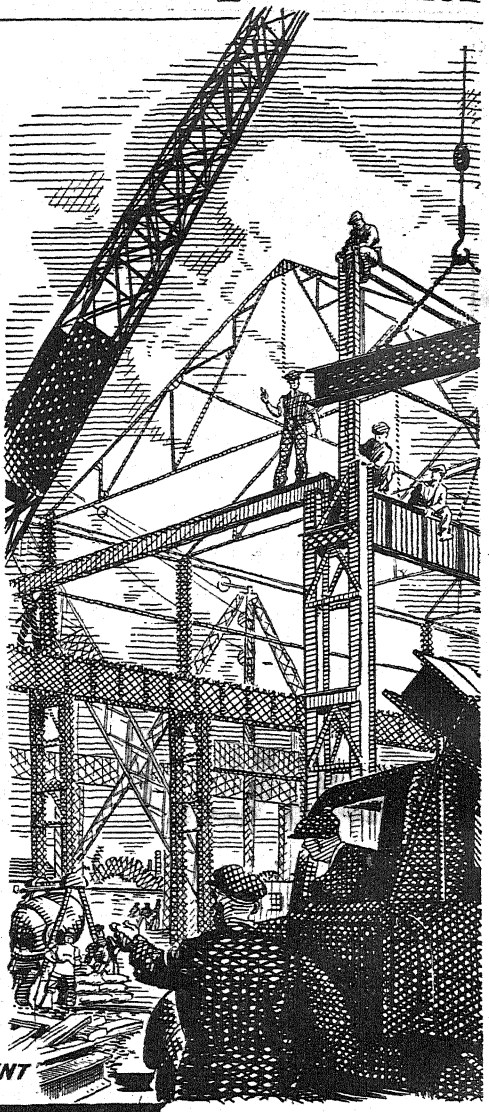

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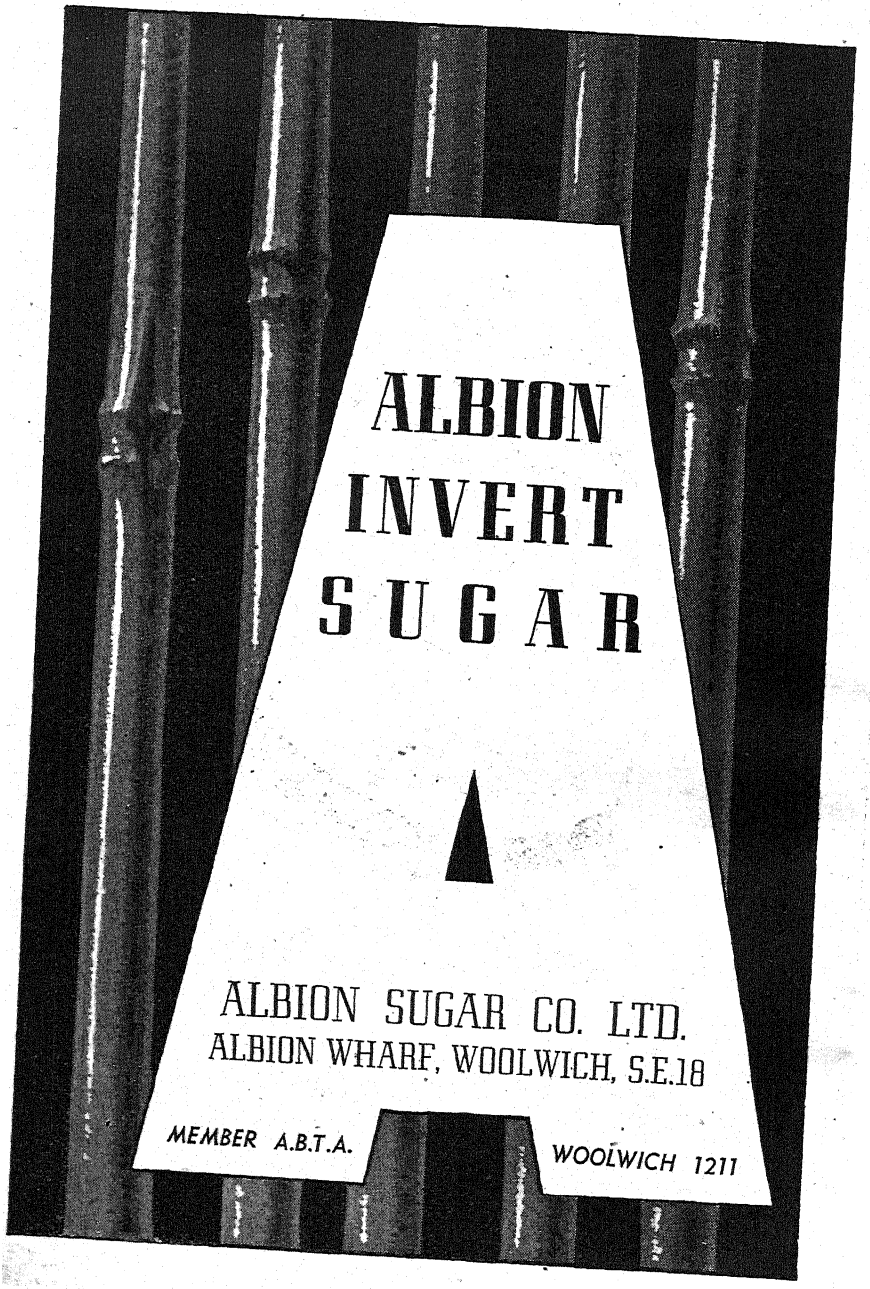
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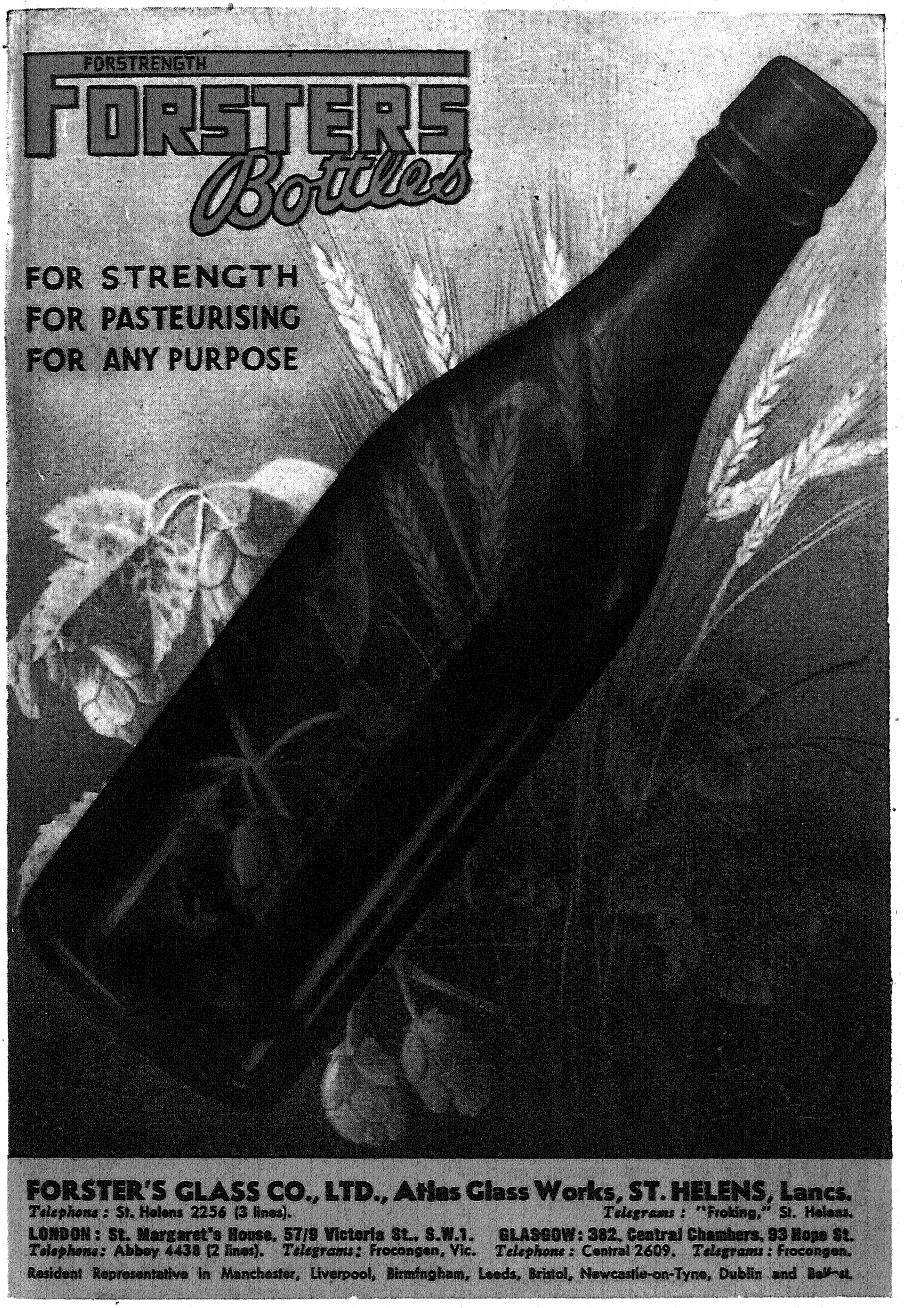

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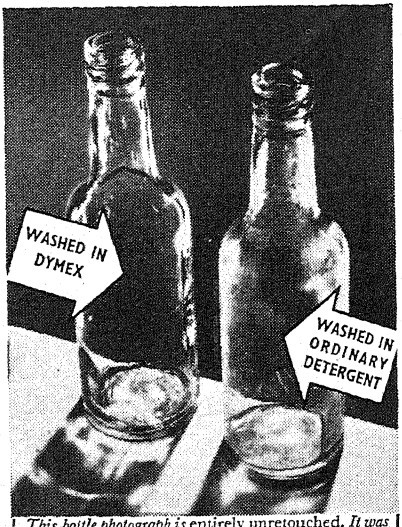

This bottle photograph is entirely unretouched. *It was taken two days after washing and following packing and rail transit.*

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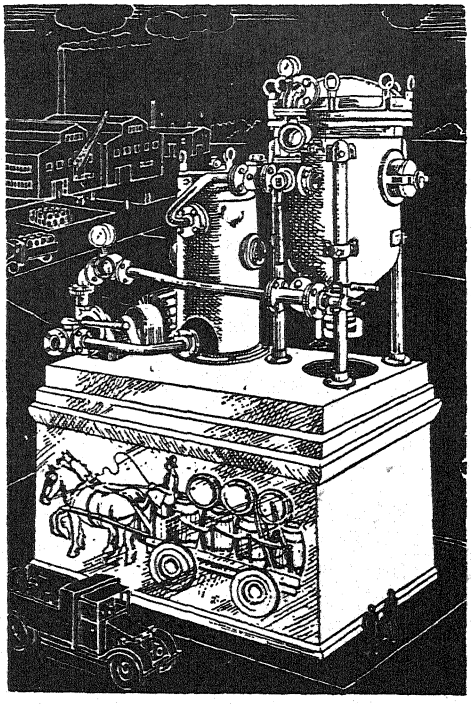

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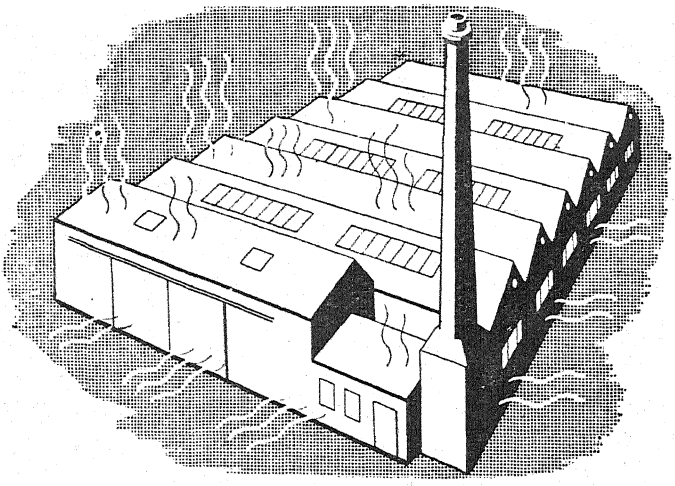


Don't let that heat escape!

VERY VALUABLE WORK has already been done to insulate pipes and tanks by lagging, but it is probable that insufficient attention is still given in Works and Factories to the efficient insulation of whole buildings.

Specialist advice on this vital question is available in the Fuel Efficiency Bulletin NO. 12, "THERMAL INSULATION OF BUILDINGS," obtainable from your Regional Office of the Ministry of Fuel and Power.

POINTS TO REMEMBER ABOUT HEATING

1 Once a building has been heated up to the necessary temperature, fuel is only needed to *maintain* that temperature.

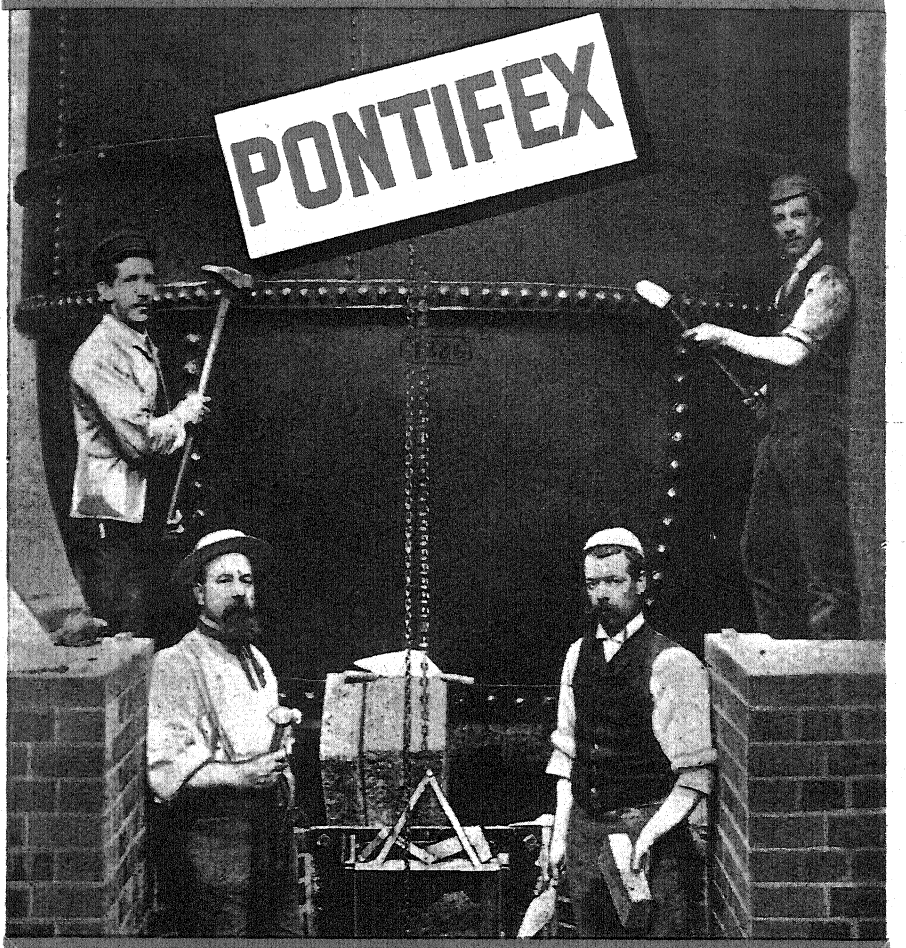
2 The speed at which a building cools (due to the escape of heat by various means) governs the amount of fuel which is required to replace the escaping heat and maintain the temperature.

3 Adequate insulation reduces the heat loss and, hence, less fuel is required to maintain the temperature. And, remember, the building will be cooler in summer.

Remember . . .
effective insulation cuts fuel consumption

ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF FUEL AND POWER

Built to last by



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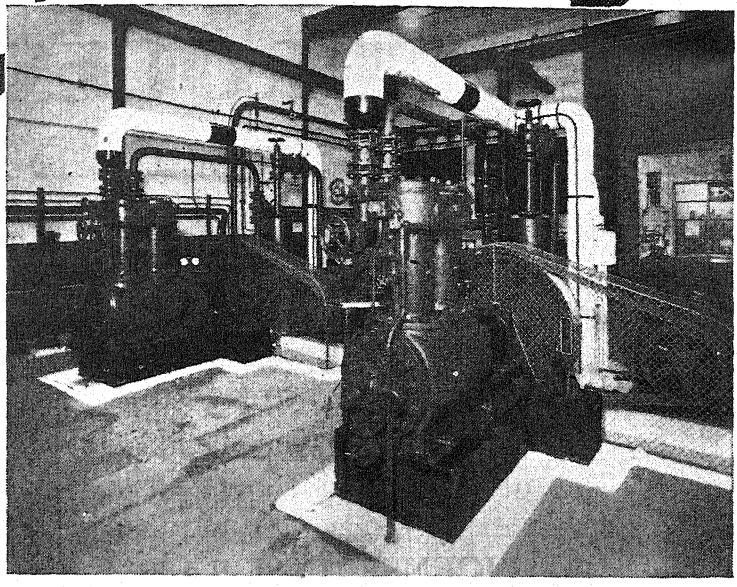

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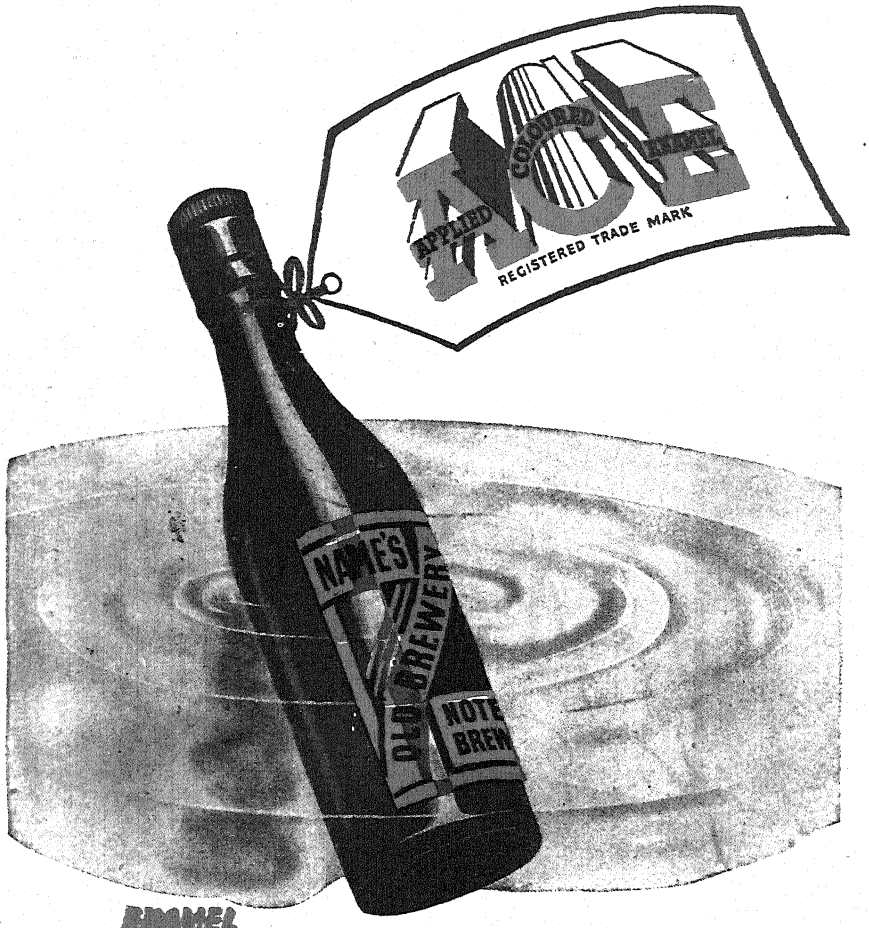

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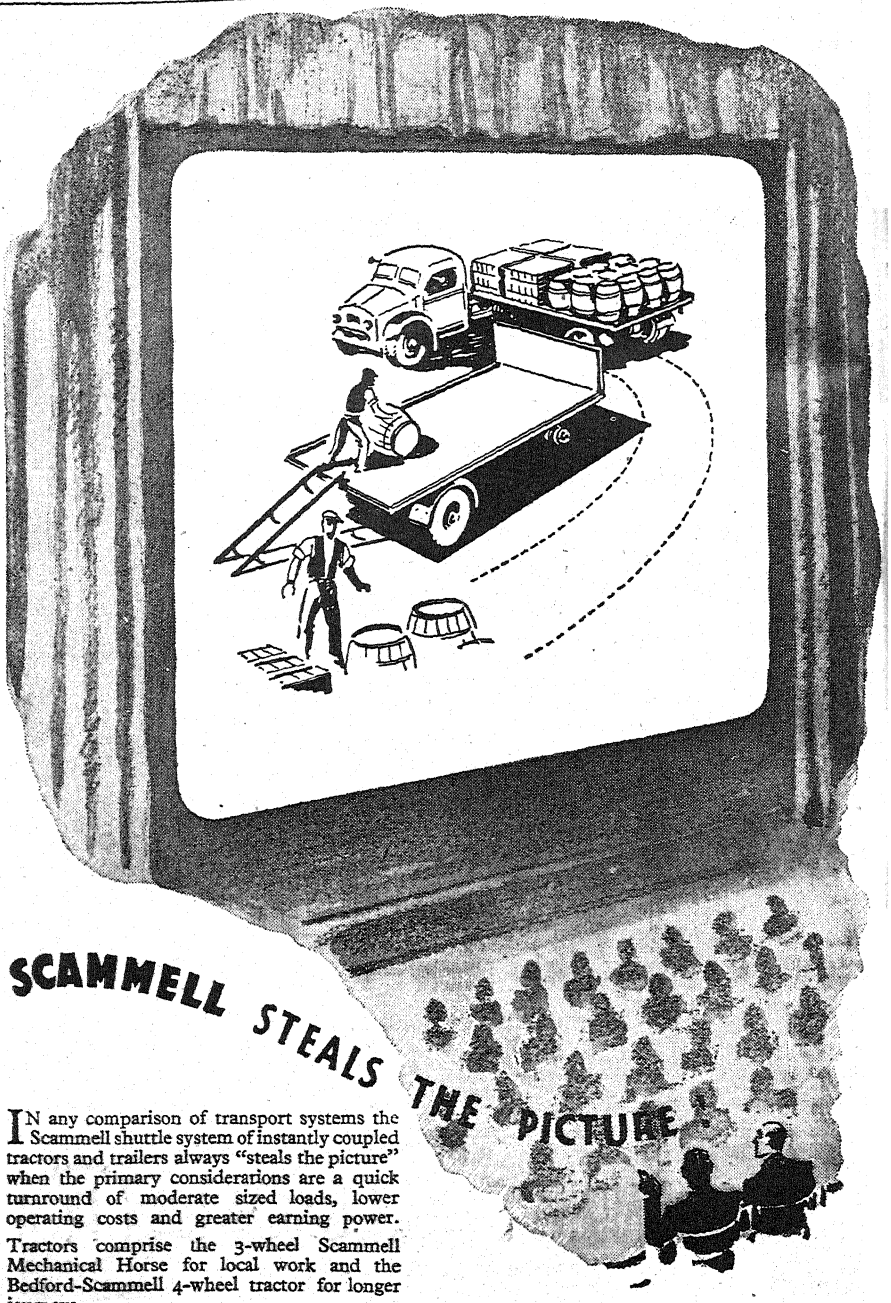

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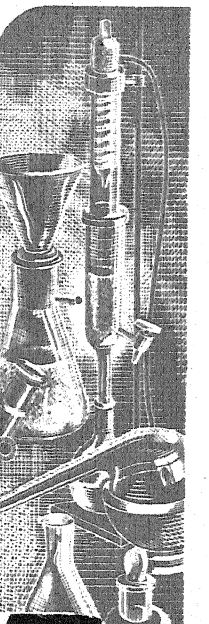

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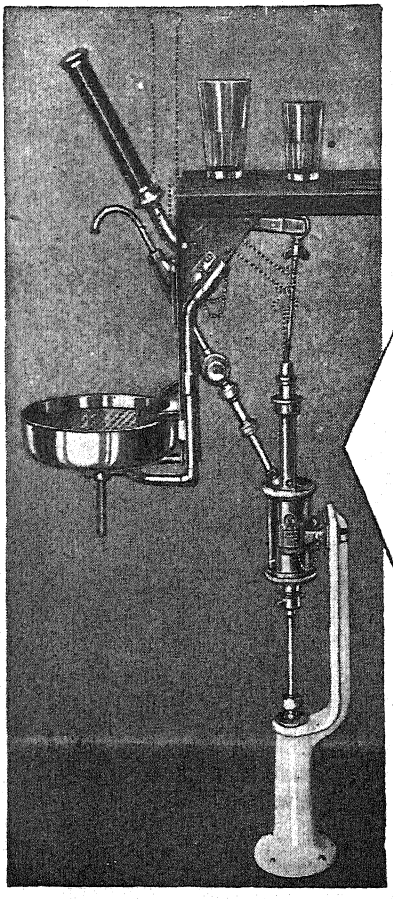

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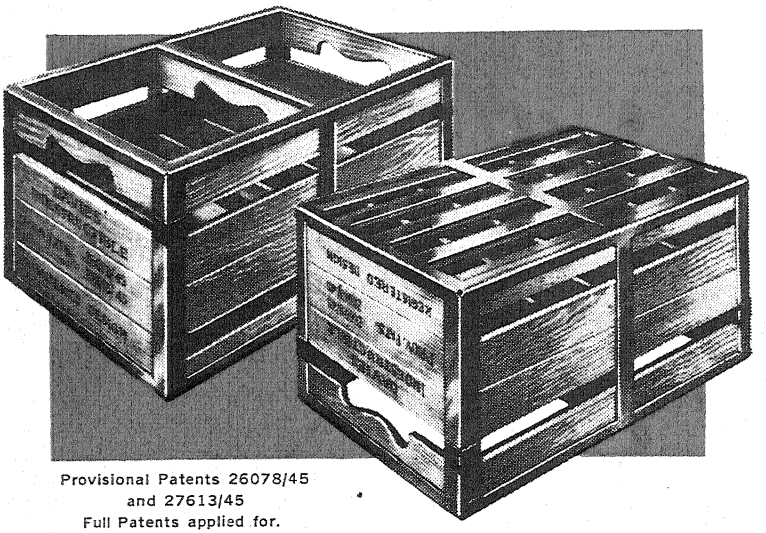

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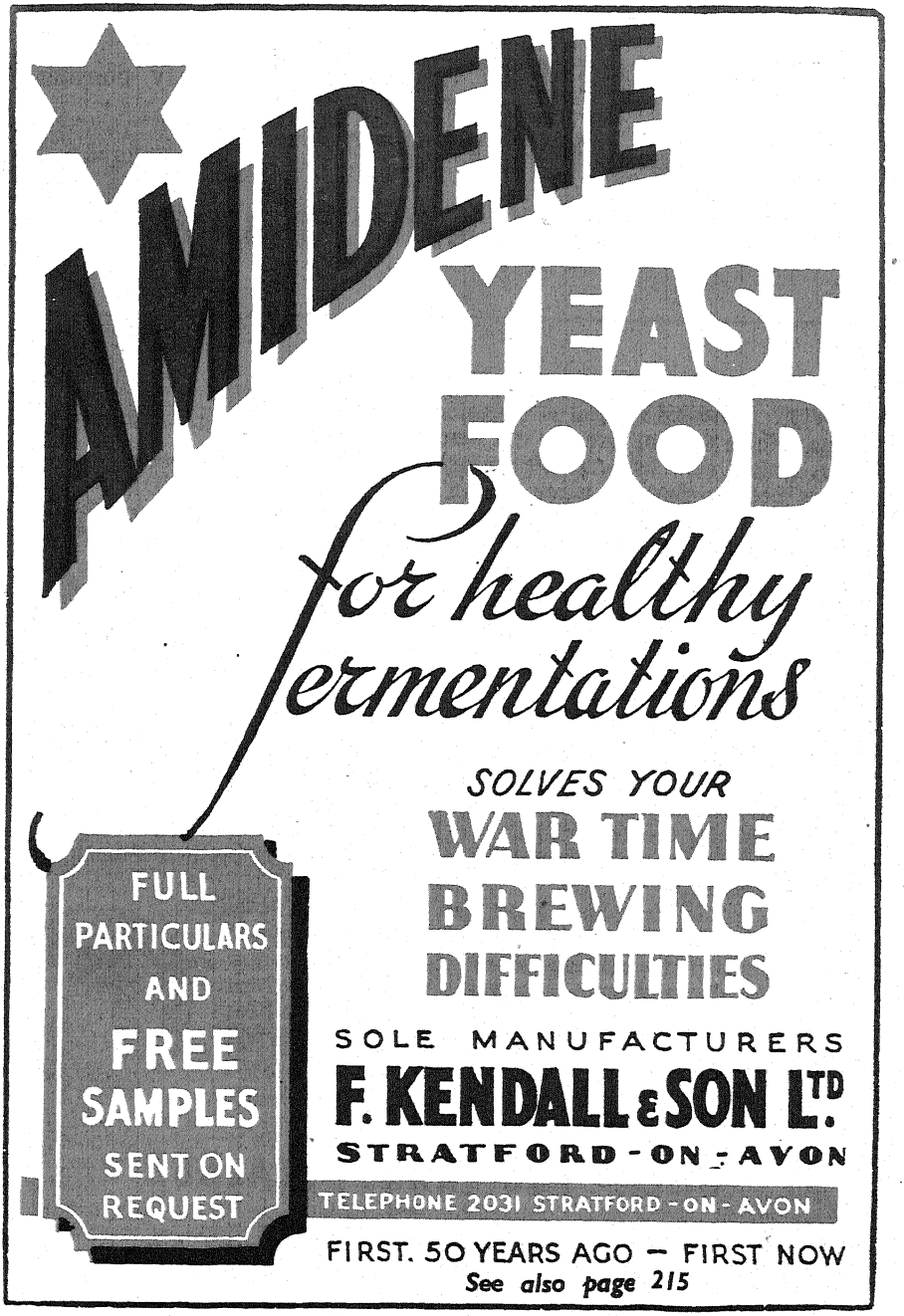

See also page 215

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The Index of this issue will be found on page 205.

SEP 34

THE

BREWERS' JOURNAL

AND

Hop and Malt Trades' Review.

Entered at Stationers' Hall] (ESTABLISHED 1865)

VOL. LXXXII. No. 968. LONDON, FEBRUARY 20, 1946. Subscription 30s. Per Year Post Free.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF JOINT LICENSEES

THE decision of the King's Bench Division in the case *Linnett* v. *Metropolitan Police Commissioner*, reported elsewhere in this issue, may be regarded as concluding the question of the liability of joint licensees for offences committed by that one of them who is actively in control of the premises. It is, of course, a maxim of law that criminal responsibility shall not attach to a man unless it can be shown that he has done some act made penal by common law or by statute, with a criminal intention. As Lord Russell, C.J., said in *Coppen* v. *Moore* (No. 2) 1898, 2 Q.B., 306: "There is no doubt that this is the general rule, but it is subject to exceptions. . . . Apart from statute exceptions have been grafted upon the rule . . . by far the greater number of exceptions engrafted upon the general rule are cases in which it has been decided that by various statutes criminal responsibility has been put upon masters for the acts of their servants. Amongst such cases is one where a licensed victualler was convicted of the offence of supplying liquor to a constable on duty, although this was done by a servant without the knowledge of the master. The decisions in this and other like cases were based upon the construction of the statute in question. The Court, in fact, came to the conclusion that having regard to the language, scope and object of those Acts the Legislature in-

tended to fix responsibility upon the master for acts done by his servant in the course of his employment, although such acts were not authorised by the master, and might even have been expressly prohibited by him." Lord Russell went on to point out that any other result would to a large extent render such Acts ineffective for their purpose, and concluded: "The circumstances of the present case afford a convenient illustration of this. The appellant carries on an extensive business, having, it appears, six shops or branch establishments. . . . It is obvious that if sales with false trade descriptions could be carried out in these establishments with impunity so far as the principal is concerned, the Act would to a large extent be nugatory."

The rule laid down by Lord Russell in this case has been applied in numerous subsequent cases, and it is obvious that if the relationship between Mr. Linnett and his co-licensee had been that of master and servant, the former would on the authorities have had no defence against the imputation to him of liability for permitting disorderly conduct in his licensed house contrary to Section 44 of the Metropolitan Police Act, 1939, although it was established that he was not on the premises on the days in question and had no knowledge that disorderly conduct took place there at any time. The relationship, however, was not that of master and servant. Mr. Linnett was the secretary of a company owning several licensed premises and he was joint holder of the licences of all of them. His relation to the manager of each house who was his co-licensee was that of a fellow-servant of the company and he was not expected to take part in the control of any of the licensed premises. The language used by Lord Russell of Killowen in the case cited above seems fairly to justify the conclusion that the liability of the defendant in that and similar cases flowed from the doctrine that a master or principal is responsible for the defaults of his servant or agent within the scope of the agent's employment—a doctrine applied every day in civil actions and particularly familiar in motor-car accident cases. Mr. Linnett's position was distinguishable, and the consequence apprehended by Lord Russell if a master were not held liable—that the statute would be rendered nugatory—was amply safeguarded against by making the actual manager of the premises a co-licensee and, as such, subject to the penal sanctions for the proper conduct of the premises which the Legislature has seen fit to impose.

The Court, however, rejected the view that the previous cases were an application of the principle *respondeat superior*. Lord Goddard, C.J., said: "There were many cases in which persons had been held liable because their servants or managers had done certain acts knowingly, and that knowledge had been imputed to their masters. The principle underlying those decisions did not depend merely on the relationship between the person actually permitting and the person convicted, although the latter had no actual knowledge. It depended on the fact that the person responsible in law as the keeper or licensee of the house had chosen to delegate his powers and duties under the Licensing Acts to someone else. No relationship of master and servant existed between two co-licensees, but if one chose to leave the management entirely to the other, he was putting that other into his shoes and must take the responsibility for that co-licensee's acts." The cases are thus seen to be the application of another maxim of law: *delegatus non potest delegare;* in other words, that a person endowed with powers and duties cannot divest himself of his liabilities by delegating those powers and duties to another. It seems a little difficult to quarrel either with this principle or its application in the particular circumstances, for, as Lord Goddard said in concluding his judgment, if a man does not want himself to be in a position of taking responsibility for his co-licensee's acts, he should not take a licence.

CO-OPERATIVE JUSTICES

THE report in the daily Press that the Justices of the County Borough of Rochdale held, or were advised, that four members of their Licensing Committee were disqualified under Section 40 of the Licensing (Consolidation) Act, 1910, and that four other Justices could not be appointed to the Committee, for the reason only that these eight gentlemen were members of a Co-operative Society which had recently acquired a chemist's shop to which a wine licence was attached, suggests an extreme scrupulousness on the part of these authorities. Perhaps, as their Borough was the birthplace of the Co-operative movement, they felt it incumbent upon them to set a good example. Whatever may be one's views as to the entry of Co-operative Societies into the Liquor Trade—a question which the particular instance hardly raises—one cannot fail to be impressed with the absurdity of a disqualification which presupposes that the possession of an infinitesimal interest in the sale of a few bottles of "medicated" wines would deprive a Justice of the capacity of dealing impartially and judicially with licensing matters generally.

Section 40 of the Act of 1910 disqualifies any Justice who is or is in partnership with, or holds any share in any company which is a common brewer, distiller, maltster or retailer of intoxicating liquor in the licensing district or districts adjoining that in which the Justice usually acts. The section also—superfluously — provides that no Justice shall act for any purpose under the Act in respect of any premises in the profits of which the Justice is interested or of which he is wholly or partly the owner, lessee, or occupier, or for the owner, lessee, or occupier of which he is manager or agent. The Scottish Licensing Act of 1903 in Section 9(1) imposes similar disqualifications on the members of Licensing Courts with the differences that the first disqualification does not apply to shareholders but only to brewers, maltsters, distillers, dealers in or retailers of exciseable liquors or partners in such business, and is not limited to any particular licensing district or districts, but extends to the whole country, as was the case in England under the Alehouse Act of 1828. The Majority Report of the Royal Commission on Licensing in Scotland (1931) recommended the abolition of these disqualifications, which, it was suggested to them in evidence, are at this time of day an unworthy slur on a respected body of citizens. "In our opinion," says the Report, "it is a ridiculous position that one who has risen to the high municipal office of magistrate should find himself by a statutory disqualification debarred from performing this solitary one of his multifarious duties." They added: "It is, of course, a misapprehension to suppose that persons interested in the manufacture, sale or supply of exciseable liquors would necessarily favour the granting of a large number of certificates and in any case the common law provision that no man shall be a judge in his own cause would remain."

It is to be hoped that the attention of the Royal Commission on Justices of the Peace shortly to be appointed will be drawn to these wise words of the Scottish Royal Commission. Statutory disqualifications are futile because they can never embrace every form of interest which may tend to bias a Justice in the execution of his functions, and they are mischievous as tending to bring into disrepute the persons whom they proscribe. There can be little doubt that the long-established practice of Lord Chancellors to exclude licensed victual-

lers from the Bench has been influenced by, if it does not actually owe its origin to, these statutory disqualifications, and, at any rate, while they remain they afford the excuse that a licensed victualler, if appointed, would be thereby restricted in his usefulness. The common law in England as in Scotland, is effective to restrain any manifestation of real bias due to material interest on the part of persons bound to act judicially, and its operation is not aided but is only embarrassed by the statutory specification of one or two only of the protean forms that material interest may take.

LICENSING PLANNING AREAS.

SLOWLY but surely the machinery of the Licensing Planning Act, 1945, moves into action in those sixteen areas which, at the time of writing, have been constituted Licensing Planning Areas. Meanwhile, brewers everywhere look on with interest, mindful of the words of the Morris Committee Report:—

> "Experience may show that the machinery we are now proposing may have its use in development areas which are not affected by the war."

As to the Licensing Planning Areas themselves, the duty devolving upon each Licensing Planning Committee is:—

> To ensure that the number, nature and distribution of the licensed premises in the area shall accord with local requirements. Furthermore, that in each area "the accommodation provided and the facilities for obtaining food" shall be appropriate and adequate.

In order to bring this about the Licensing Planning Committees are instructed to enter into "such consultation and negotiation as they may think desirable." To aid them in their task of redistributing licences, any Licensing Planning Committee is empowered to apply to the Home Secretary to include in its area any Licensing Division or divisions, whether contiguous or not, to which (or part of which) there *has been or is likely to be* a substantial transfer of population, industry or other activities from their area.

So much for the problem set. Its solution is studded with many difficulties and complexities. Only co-operation at the highest level between all concerned will bring about the end for which the Morris Committee worked—namely, to avoid maldistribution of licences and to provide a sufficiency of licensed premises of the right type to serve the populace in areas of serious war damage, including those who now (or will eventually) find themselves housed either in a different part of the same area in which they formerly resided, or in one or more overspill areas.

Already it is apparent that the task confronting some of the smaller Licensing Planning Areas will not be so intricate as that which faces, for example, the Administrative County of London, which is one vast Licensing Planning Area. On the other hand, the task is likely to be rendered extremely difficult even in some of these smaller Licensing Areas by vast town planning proposals which, if carried into effect, would "displace" a large number of licensed premises, a large proportion of which have not been subject to damage by enemy action.

One primary question which forces itself upon those charged with carrying the new Act into practice is: How can the number, nature and distribution of licences properly be determined until the final planning scheme for the area is known? Yet piecemeal action,

however much that is to be deplored, is inevitable, if only because in many such areas rehousing schemes are already in an advanced stage of completion; elsewhere the actual preliminaries of sewerage, drainage and road construction are shortly to commence. It is, or should be, an accepted fact, that, in relation to such new housing estates, housing and public-housing must proceed side by side. Any other method of procedure would result (as it has done in the past) in under-licensing, with the inevitable overcrowding of existing licensed houses on the fringe of such estates and—worst of all—no available sites remaining on the housing estates concerned on which to erect public-houses as a cure for the resultant evils.

That is why, as a first step, it is essential to convince Licensing Planning Committees (made up of one half as to persons appointed by the local town-planning authority) of the real requirements of the inhabitants in the matter of licensing facilities. Glaring examples of proposed under-licensing have been cited in these columns—one licensed house for 5,000 inhabitants was the actual proposal originally contained in the layout of more than one new housing estate! Already much is being done to convince town-planners of the total inadequacy of such proposals.

It is fortunate in this connection that brewers are in possession of conclusive and irrefutable facts and figures relative to existing housing estates which reveal the public's real requirements in the matter of licensing. Whilst no "formula" can be laid down for general application—each area needing to be dealt with as a separate entity—the broad lines of proper approach are established: any Licensing Planning Committee can have them for the asking. Neither are brewers interested in putting forward any proposals which would be likely to result in any areas being over-licensed. For, apart from other considerations, the greatly increased cost of building comes into play. In other words, in relation to any licensed house now or hereafter to be erected, there must exist the expectancy of a considerable trade to justify the much heavier capital outlay entailed in building licensed premises as compared with pre-war costs.

LICENCES "IN SUSPENSE."

How is a licence "in suspense" to be kept alive when the site to which it relates is acquired and scheduled either as an open space or for housing or for the erection of a factory under a town-planning scheme? If the local authority purchases the brewers' interest outright—compulsorily or by arrangement—the *financial* side of this problem disappears. But (1) brewers are desirous of retaining licences so far as is compatible with future requirements in the area or for the obtaining of a "planning removal" to another site either in the area or in an overspill area; (2) local authorities on the whole wish to be relieved, so far as that may prove practicable, of the necessity of acquiring *licences*; although they may wish to become possessed in certain circumstances of their sites.

Of course the licence could be removed to other premises by way of a "temporary premises removal." The question is: *Do the provisions of the Act in this respect provide for the eventual permanent utilisation of a licence?* The Act provides for the grant by the Licensing Planning Committee of a certificate stating that (for a definite period to be stated in the certificate) they have no objection to the business being carried on in temporary premises in the area. An application may then be made to the Licensing

Justices for the removal of the licence to the temporary premises. The Licensing Planning Committee may extend the time set out in the original certificate on an application being made. And the licence-holder may at any time make application to the Licensing Justices for the removal of the licence from the temporary premises *back to the original site.* If no such application is made, then, on the expiry of the term (including an extension of such term if applied for and granted) set out in the certificate, the licence becomes void. Such are the "temporary premises removal" provisions of the Licensing Planning Act.

But where the site from which the licence was originally removed has been built over (or is to be built over) or is scheduled for an open site, what is the eventual future of such a licence? Can such a licence be preserved under the existing law, or can only amending legislation make such an assurance certain? Some students of the 1945 Act say that a licence in such circumstances *can* be preserved under the existing law, and by these means:—

"X" is a licensed house.

Procedure (1): Apply under the Act for a "temporary premises removal" of the licence from "X" to another site "Y."

Procedure (2): To get back from "Y" to "X" is easy—the Act makes ample provision for this.

Procedure (3): But if you do not want to go back to "X," but to another site "Z," then apply for a "*planning removal*" from "Y" to "Z."

We commend this ingenious employment of the machinery of the Licensing Planning Act to the attention of our readers. It is designed to overcome what would otherwise be a difficult *impasse.*

OVERSPILL AREAS.

ONE anomaly under the Licensing Planning Act, 1945, is that no provision exists for the making of an overspill area in relation to a Licensing Planning Area unless the *whole* of the overspill area—that is to say, a whole Licensing Division—is included as such. Thus, supposing that part of a Licensing Planning Area is to be cleared, and the population (or it may be industry) now occupying that area is to be removed outside the area. This is a clear case where Section 3 of the Act applies, since "a substantial transfer of population, or industry or other activities from the district" is proposed. In practice that transfer may only affect *a portion* of the overspill area. Yet the Licensing Planning Committee can only apply to the Home Secretary to include by Order *the whole* of the area to which such transference is to be made in their area: it is a case of all or none.

Town planning ligeslation — as distinct from the new licensing planning legislation laid down in the 1945 Act—makes provision for such a case. The 1932 Act gives local authorities an opportunity to form Joint Committees with their neighbours, to which Committees the responsibility of preparing town-planning schemes can be delegated, thus enabling them to prevent the artificial barriers between local authorities from becoming barriers to sound planning. Moreover, the Minister may require such a Joint Committee to be set up at the request of any local authority. The 1943 Act goes further: it extends the Minister's power by allowing him to take such action on his own initiative.

The Licensing Planning Act, on the other hand, contains no provision for removing such artificial boundaries between Licensing Divisions. And it is just possible that

a Licensing Planning Committee might be chary of making use of the powers conferred upon it by Section 3 of the 1945 Act in a case where, in their view, it would be appropriate to nominate a part of another Licensing Division as an overspill area, but not necessarily the whole division.

What is the solution to this problem? The boundaries of a Licensing Division can be altered; they have been in the past. But the procedure may involve many other authorities. The solution may not be easily found there. New legislation could remove the difficulty by a simple amendment of Section 3 of the Act. But to obtain amendment of existing legislation is difficult of attainment to-day for reasons that are well understood.

As things are, the best possible solution appears to lie in the fact that the Home Secretary, on receiving an application from a Licensing Planning Committee for the inclusion in their area of one or more Licensing Divisions (whether such areas are contiguous or not), can only make an Order "after such consultation with other authorities as he may think fit." Obviously the Justices—and town-planners—in such proposed overspill areas would be the first parties to be consulted by the Home Secretary. Obviously, too, the Home Secretary would only proceed to the making of such an Order if he considered it necessary and expedient for carrying into effect the principles involved in the Licensing Planning Act.

This should provide a sufficient safeguard. No overspill area would, in practice, be scheduled as such if the authorities in such an area could show good and sufficient cause against such action. This may be said: It is essential to the proper working of the 1945 Act that overspill areas should be set up, and in a sufficient abundance. The present stumbling-block—at the time of writing not one overspill area has been declared—must be overcome.

The creation of such overspill areas is an essential ingredient to the successful working of the Act. If proof of this fact were required, it has been provided recently by Mr. Silkin, the Minister of Town and Country Planning himself. At a Press conference in London last month he said: "Blitzed towns should be rebuilt in a comprehensive and drastic manner." He went on to illustrate his point thus:—

> "You cannot plan Plymouth, for example, without having regard to areas outside Plymouth. The town has to provide accommodation for 40,000 outside the area, and the same applies to other towns."

Populations so removed must have adequate licensing facilities. The 1945 Act envisages such provision by way of "planning removals" of licences to overspill areas. Nothing should be allowed to stand in the way of the full and adequate use of Section 3 of the Act, which provides for the creation of such overspill areas.

REBUILDING COSTS.

UNDER the Licensing Planning Act the Licensing Planning Committees are enjoined to survey and make proposals *to the Minister of Town and Country Planning* (not to the Home Secretary) in relation to the whole of their area, not merely those premises the licences of which are "in suspense." Therefore it may well be that in Licensing Planning Areas (and also elsewhere throughout the country because of town planning and improvements schemes) a large number of licences will be removed to new sites when the rebuilding of licensed premises again becomes possible. Obviously the proportion of licensed premises

which will be required to be rebuilt in areas of serious war damage will be likely to exceed those in other areas. But whatever the operative cause, whenever a new public-house or off-licence is replaced by a new one of equal dimensions, the overall cost will greatly exceed the figures ruling in the great reconstruction period of 1920 to 1939. For, even in cases covered by a war damage claim, the award is unlikely to satisfy the full financial requirements. At the best, and assuming that the licensed premises are sanctioned for rebuilding on the same site, a "value payment" would but provide inadequate compensation based on 1939 values; and a "cost of works payment," at least in the case of licensed premises, would also frequently prove inadequate for the purpose owing to the fact that when rebuilding a licensed house "amenities" not existing in the old premises are considered desirable, if indeed they are not actually enjoined upon the owners by the Licensing Planning Committee for the area, who have legal rights to concern themselves, if they think fit, with "the accommodation provided and the facilities for obtaining food," or in undamaged areas by the Licensing Justices. In the light of these facts, consideration should be given to the wisdom of accumulating in advance over the period of the next five or more years a reserve fund to meet this contingency — namely, that the sum received from the War Damage Commission or from a local authority which compulsorily acquired licensed premises is unlikely to suffice to rebuild the premises.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS.

End of Zoning.

The zoning scheme, adopted as a war time measure, for restricting the distribution of beer is to end on March 2nd. By gradual stages and with as little interruption of supplies as possible, it is expected that distribution will once again be normal. The bulk of the beer distributed by road will be handled by employees of the brewery companies operating their lorries under C-licences. Although some brewers distribute part of their beer through haulage contractors working under A- or B-licences, the majority attach the greatest importance to the handling of beer by a driver and his mate who have been specially trained in the work. The condition of the beer when it is served depends to a great extent on their skill and experience as cellarmen.

It is the intention of the great majority of brewers as soon as possible to get back to this method, on which, after March 2nd, the only restriction will be the 60-mile limit imposed on C-licensed vehicles. More than 5,000 C-licensed vehicles are operated by the brewing trade, and brewers whose beer is in demand over a wide area would like to send their beer by road beyond 60 miles. At present this may be impracticable, but they don't want the radius reduced.

Stainless Steel Beer Containers.

The impossibility of obtaining Crown Memel oak for the purpose of manufacturing brewers' casks, which made itself evident a few years before the late war, led to an increased importation of American white oak to take its place, but as all brewers are aware, this particular timber has its drawbacks inasmuch as each cask made from it has to be treated internally with some of the well-known forms of enamel

which are now on the market for the purpose.

Before the Great War, brewers' casks made from best quality Crown Memel oak could be purchased for about 23s. each for the intermediate barrels and about 25s. each for barrels made of heavier timber, and though the casks made from American white oak were only adopted as a compulsory alternative, the price steadily rose, until it has now reached double figures, to which must be added the cost of treating the interior of each cask with the enamel mentioned. Some form of alternative container seems essential, therefore, and one naturally turns to stainless steel. A few years ago the price of casks so constructed made their purchase prohibitive when compared with casks made of Crown Memel oak, but now the price of casks made from the American white oak has increased so enormously, the prospect of stanless steel becoming a strong competitor can now be given consideration, and it is interesting to note that this is already being done, with the result that stainless steel containers in the usual sizes may shortly become a practical possibility, and at prices which will compare favourably with cases made from American oak under present conditions.

At present the containers have not in themselves been given the usual barrel shape, being more in the nature of drums, but by the addition of steel ends to form the chimes and corrugated hoops, an approach to the true barrel shape is very nearly reached, and casks made in this way would seem to offer a solution to one of the most difficult problems which the brewing trade has to face at the present time. Further developments in this direction will therefore be watched with great interest.

A "Direct Trading" Danger.

ALREADY battling with unprecedented handicaps, the private trader may well feel a chill of dismay at a mere hint that he may have to face a form of Government-sponsored competition. Yet the alarm sounds clear enough when the policy of the Government in relation to British Restaurants is considered, for here is "direct trading" to retail pure and simple; here is municipal trading with a vengeance. In 1940 the scheme was introduced as an emergency measure, and Lord Woolton told the catering industry that he saw no reason to expect its continued existence beyond that emergency. Lord Woolton has gone from office—but his British Restaurants remain, an unlovely reminder of more dangerous days and a direct threat to business men. In the official review of the work of the Food Ministry, it was stated that "the Government intends to introduce legislation giving Local Authorities permanent powers to operate British Restaurants." Thus local councils are to be given powers to conduct public restaurants in opposition to the catering trade. Pending the issue of such powers, the councils' establishments may be run under the Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) Act, and thus flourish in the enjoyment of advantages denied to the private trader. The idea, in round terms, is that these concerns should stand on their own feet—eventually, if not now—but should they unhappily trade at a loss and those losses be shown as unavoidable and due to factors outside the control of the authorities, then the paternal Ministry of Food will hold the fainting figure up and infuse into its wilting frame the life-giving vigour of other people's money.

Stability in Agriculture.

The Prime Minister, at a National Farmers' Union dinner in London, spoke of the need for planning in agriculture. He was, he said, profoundly convinced that there was no part of the economic activities of the human race that stood more in need of stability than agriculture. To leave agriculture entirely to the mercy of unfettered market forces

did not lead to efficient production. Some degree of planning was needed, and in the agricultural policy announced on November 15th by the Minister of Agriculture, the Government proposed to give the farming community a reasonable degree of security and stability so that farmers would know where they stood in regard to prices and could make their plans for the future with greater confidence.

Benefits carried with them obligations. If we wished to have a prosperous agricultural system we must see first that we got the full productive use of our agricultural land, and we must also secure the maximum efficiency in the technique of production and marketing. "I am well aware that some of the controls which are still maintained are irksome, but in present conditions they are necessary," the Prime Minister continued. "No doubt some of them may be relaxed as world conditions improve, but beware of yielding to a clamour for relaxation of controls which may, if carried to excess, defeat the object which you have in view."

Compensation and Betterment.

Announcing that in the late spring he hoped to introduce a Bill for the purpose of dealing once and for all with compensation and betterment, the Minister of Town and Country Planning stated recently that perhaps the biggest single deterrent to good town planning in the past had been the obligation laid on local authorities to pay compensation to an owner of land whenever anything had been done to affect him injuriously. One of the first things that the Labour Government decided to do, therefore, was to deal with this problem of compensation and the corresponding problem of betterment.

He was not yet at liberty to disclose details, beyond saying that one of the things they were going to do was to arrange for the State to take over the burden of compensation. He did not mean by that that the State was to accept responsibility for taking over land and paying for it. The compensation would be merely compensation for preventing an owner from developing his land as he wished. They were not going to interfere with the rights of local authorities to acquire land, the procedure for which would remain as it was before, except that, under a Bill which the Minister of Health was introducing, the machinery would be simplified and speeded up.

Staggering of Holidays.

Plans to promote the voluntary staggering of holidays between June and September, inclusive, this year have been under consideration by a Government Committee, the appointment of which was announced last month. The Minister of Labour and National Service stated that he had appointed a Standing Committee to stimulate and co-ordinate action in connection with the staggering of holidays in England and Wales, and that, in consultation with the Secretary of State for Scotland, he hoped to announce very shortly the appointment of a Standing Committee for Scotland.

The Committee for England and Wales, which is under the chairmanship of Mr. Ness Edwards, M.P. (Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and National Service), is composed of the following members:—

British Employers' Confederation.—Brig.-Gen. A. C. Baylay, C.B.E., D.S.O., Mr. H. M. Piper, C.B.E.

Trades Union Congress.—Dame Anne Loughlin, D.B.E., Mr. A. F. Papworth.

Urban Districts Councils' Association.—Mr. V. Seaton Gray.

County Councils' Association.—Mr. G. Canty.

Association of Municipal Corporations.—Alderman A. E. Ager, J.P.

Association of Education Committees. — Representative to be nominated.

Railway Executive Committee.—Mr. F. A. Pope, C.I.E.

Road Transport Industry (Public Service Vehicle Operators).—Mr. R. I. H. Longman, Mr. F. A. Flin.

Arrangements have been made for the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of War Transport and other Government Departments concerned to be represented at meetings of the Committee. The Secretary of the Committee is Miss B. P. Boyes, M.B.E., of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

The voluntary spreading of holidays over the four months June to September inclusive, was recommended by the Catering Wages Commission in their report on the subject published last November. Plans for a long-term programme for future years are also under consideration.

Art and the Public-House.

In his engaging notice in the *Sunday Times* of the "Londoners' England" exhibition, Mr. Eric Newton suspected the "democratisation" of art. Very rightly he said that the pictures must not be judged by the exhibition: "to get its real flavour the visitor must imagine it against a background of half-pints, dart-boards and chatter." After praising this collection of pictures wholeheartedly, he summarises his doubts:

"Great art cannot survive the full process of democratisation. It is essentially aristocratic. It requires to be removed from the world of half-pints and dart-boards."

Perhaps the key word here is "great." Mr. Newton cannot be contradicted: the great empty country houses of England, examples of the noblest English work under the most enlightened patronage in our history, bear sorry witness to his truth. Yet when they came to rebuild Chartres Cathedral in its present incomparable form the whole town turned out and dragged the hewn stone up the hill; but then twelfth-century Ile de France Gothic is too nearly miraculous to be used in argument. Perhaps the matter was best summarised by Mr. Somerset Maugham in his *Summing Up*: great art, he said, was too overwhelming to live with; we might wince if we had to live under Michelangelo's Sistine Chapel ceiling, but "anyone could do with one of Constable's pictures of Salisbury Cathedral." Therein lies the purpose of these new water-colours—indeed, oils were early dismissed as too pretentious for the job. They will decorate, satisfy and instruct in a homely way (using "homely" in the English and not the American sense). They should have the same effect as Mr. Newton's own charming inn signs.—*Monthly Bulletin.*

Inn Stabling Signs.

It is a welcome relief in these days of restrictions and controls to read that, at the request of its members, the Institute of the Horse and Pony Club is taking steps to establish a chain of hotels and inns throughout country districts where horsemen may be sure of finding comfortable lodgings for themselves and their horses at each stage of their journey. The scheme was begun just before the war, when more than 150 hotels and inns were registered. Recommended inns are inspected and approved by an official, and then given a pictorial sign denoting that they can provide stabling for at least three horses. A revised and augmented list of inns is expected to be ready in the Spring, in time for holidays on horseback this year. One difficulty has been that some hotels and inns have converted their stables into garages, but many of the old coaching and hunting inns still offer the same facilities as they have for generations. The institute's sign is a dark blue circle on a white background, with the institute's name in white lettering and a light blue "cut-out" of the equestrian statue of George III in Cockspur Street, London.

"Come to Scotland."

A new Scottish Tourist Board has been appointed by the Scottish Council on Industry with a mandate to launch an immediate campaign on "Come to Scotland" lines. The aim of the campaign will be to "sell" Scotland as a holiday and health country comparable with any on earth.

The Dunfermline Temperance Council evidently did not intend to encourage the Tourist Board in their campaign, as they forwarded to the Prime Minister, the Secretary for Scotland, and Mr. W. M. Watson, M.P., a resolution expressing regret at the proposal to rescind the emergency regulation with regard to Sunday drinking in Scotland. The Order, the resolution stated, had proved most effective in ridding Scotland of the long-standing abuse of the *bonâ-fide* traveller privilege, and, in view of the improvement in public behaviour with respect to Sunday drinking, it would be a grave misfortune if the Order were rescinded. Support was asked for the continuance of the Order "until it becomes part of the Licensing Law of Scotland."

This not very attractive idea to the potential tourist has come to nought. Wiser counsels have prevailed, and the Order is to be rescinded from the 24th inst.

An Inn's Memorial to "The Few."

A recent ceremony at The White Hart Inn at Brasted, between Sevenoaks and Westerham, adds another page to the fame of English inns.

During the height of the Battle of Britain the unofficial "headquarters" of some R.A.F. fighter squadrons stationed in Kent was the ancient inn. The squadrons included men who won fame in the daylight fighting, and they and others less known had the habit of scrawling their signatures on the black-out screen in the bar parlour. This screen has since been framed and the signatures preserved. It will stand in the bar parlour as a memorial to members of "The Few" who were stationed on the airfield near the inn.

On December 19th, Air-Marshal Sir James Milne-Robb, A.O.C.-in-C., R.A.F. Fighter Command, Mr. A. McIndoe, the plastic surgeon, and a number of well-known fighter pilots attended the unveiling of the memorial by Group Captain A. G. Malan. The screen will of course be much treasured and remain a source of pride as evidence of the good fellowship that prevailed at The White Hart during those historic days of the Battle of Britain.

The Real Meaning of Temperance.

An interesting view on the meaning of temperance is put forward by Mr. C. S. Lewis, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, in a volume entitled "Christian Behaviour." Mr. Lewis says that temperance is, unfortunately, one of those words that have changed their meaning. It now usually means teetotalism. But in the days when the second cardinal virtue was christened "Temperance," it meant nothing of the sort. Temperance referred not specially to drink, but to all pleasures; and it meant not abstaining, but going the right length and no further.

It is a mistake to think that Christians ought all to be teetotalers. Mohammedanism, not Christianity, is the teetotal religion. It may be the duty of a particular Christian, or of any Christian, at a particular time, to abstain from strong drink, either because he is the sort of man who can't drink at all without drinking too much, or because he wants to give the money to the poor. But the whole point is that he is abstaining for a good reason from something which he does *not* condemn and which he likes to see other people enjoying.

THE WAR DAMAGE ACTS AND LICENSED PREMISES.

The issue by the War Damage Commission of Form C 13 and the filling in of that Form—which is designed solely to cover the case of licensed premises—proceeds apace.

Meanwhile it is relevant briefly to review two Acts the provisions of which may usefully be called in aid in relation to certain problems that arise where brewers own leases of licensed premises, particularly leases which are due to expire at any early date or prior to the time when, as far as now can be foreseen, it will again become possible to rebuild licensed premises destroyed or seriously damaged by enemy action.

The Acts in question are the Landlord and Tenant (War Damage) Acts, 1939 and 1941. In particular these Acts enable tenants of war damaged premises to disclaim their leases or alternatively to retain them on altered terms. The following are amongst the rights conferred:—

(1) The lessee (or tenant) may serve a *Notice of Disclaimer*. Thereupon, if the landlord accept such notice, the lease is deemed to be surrendered as from the date of such notice, and the repairing covenants under the lease are cancelled. Alternatively, the landlord is entitled to serve a *Notice to Avoid Disclaimer*, in which event the lease continues, but the lessee is absolved from payment of rent and the landlord himself is under obligation to put the premises in a fit state as soon as may be practicable.

(2) Another course open to the lessee (or tenant) is to serve a *Conditional Notice of Retention*. Thereupon the rent ceases to be payable but the lessee is put under obligation to render the premises fit as soon as practicable. In such a case, however, if the War Damage Commission determines that the claim attracts a "Value Payment," then the Conditional Notice of Retention automatically acts as a Notice of Disclaimer. On the other hand, if a "Cost of Works Payment" is admitted by the Commission in respect of the premises, then the Conditional Notice of Retention operates as a Notice of Retention.

(3) A Notice of Retention may be served on the Landlord, or is implied, if the lessee fails to reply to a "Notice to Elect" served upon the lessee by the landlord. In either event, the effect is: (a) The lease continues; (b) there is an implied covenant by the lessee to render the premises fit as soon as possible; (c) no rent is payable until repairs to render the premises fit have been carried out; but the Court may direct that rent shall become payable if there is unreasonable delay in such repair work.

If the lessee (or tenant) serves a Notice of Retention or a Conditional Notice of Retention, he is liable to carry out such temporary or other work as will serve to prevent further deterioration of the premises until the War Damage Commission's classification (whether the claim is admitted as a "Value Payment" or a "Cost of Works Payment") is known, or until full repairs to the premises can be carried out.

Although the Acts which brought these provisions into being were passed as long ago as 1939 and 1941, the subject today takes on a new and practical aspect which could not be foreseen or had regard to in 1939 or in the early years of the war; this is particularly so in relation to licensed premises. An example will best serve as illustrating this fact. Let it be assumed that a brewer owns a lease of licensed premises (which have been totally destroyed by enemy action) expiring in 1952 at a rent of £150 per annum. Let it be further assumed that the brewer in question elected, when the damage occurred, to serve upon his landlords a Notice of Retention. This means that the brewer is under obligation to render the premises fit as soon as practicable, but in the meantime is relieved of his liability to pay rent until the premises are made fit.

It is, of course, as yet unknown whether the Licensing Planning Committee for the area will agree that the premises in question are required as licensed premises in the neighbourhood, or shall be the subject of a "planning removal" to another site, or alternatively, are not required. This fact imports an element of doubt and difficulty into the situation. But assuming the most favourable outcome, namely, that per-

mission to rebuild the premises on the same site is eventually granted. If it should be found impracticable to rebuild the premises prior to 1952 (when the lease expires) then the lease ends and the brewer's interest, in the absence of other arrangements, would cease. But supposing that it is practicable to rebuild the premises, say in 1950, then, if the War Damage claim is a "Value Payment," most certainly the sum awarded will not suffice for this purpose—even if a "Cost of Works Payment" is agreed to the award is likely to be deficient for rebuilding modern licensed premises. Yet liability to rebuild devolves upon the lessee whose lease, in the case postulated, is due to expire shortly after the rebuilding had taken place.

If a brewer had in such a case served a Conditional Notice of Retention (instead of a Notice of Retention) then, if a "Value Payment" is awarded this would automatically operate as a Notice of Disclaimer and the brewer's interest in the property would cease.

Where a brewer, in the case assumed, had served no notice at all on his landlord under the above Acts, then he would continue to pay rent but he would be under no obligation to make good the war damage. Therefore, if the rent be other than a large sum, his position might be said to be relatively favourable, since his lease continues, and for the time being he is free to look on and see what attitude the Licensing Planning Committee in due time takes up in relation to the licence of the premises and also what is the classification of the War Damage award—a "Cost of Works Payment," or a "Value Payment."

The moral attaching to the foregoing is that the circumstances of each of the licensed premises subjected to war damage and which are held on lease should obviously now be brought under review, with the object of deciding upon appropriate action, which may be the opening of negotiations with the landlords of the property *at the appropriate time* with a view to such mutual action as will best serve the interests of both parties.

DUCHY OF CORNWALL ESTATE RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME.

SEVENTY-FOUR ON-LICENCES AFFECTED.

The Duchy of Cornwall, in relation to one of their Estates (in the Kennington, South-East London, area) has published an exhaustive survey showing how the County of London Plan could be utilised as a basis for redevelopment. The total acreage of the area is 460.

The Survey takes the form of a Report contained in two volumes, wherein the present usage of the land and its proposed future usage is exhaustively dealt with both verbally and by explanatory maps. The Report — they prefer to call it a Study—is obtainable from the offices of The Duchy of Cornwall at 10, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W., price one guinea. The architects responsible for this Study are Mr. Holroyd E. Chambers and Mr. Louis de Soissons, and it can be said that they have performed the task set them—to show the possible redevelopment of the area within the framework of Sir Patrick Abercrombie's London Plan—with admirable zeal, clarity and vision.

Indeed the word vision should be stressed, since they are careful to explain that their scheme is "exploratory only" and that their proposals must not be taken as "final suggestions for the development of the area." They add: "We wish to emphasise that any final detailed plan requires the fullest consultation with the many and varied local interests who will be affected before its adoption." They indicate that their scheme "is in a sense a skeleton plan," the machinery and the finance to carry it into effect having still to be evolved.

What of the licensed premises in the area? A special chapter is devoted to this subject. It shows that there are no fewer than 74 on-licences in the area: each of these is set out in the Report, together with the names of the owners. An attempt has even been made to indicate

the age of each of these licensed premises.

What of the future of these 74 on-licences? The compilers of the Report refrain from comment as to the number, nature and distribution of licences in the area if and when their redevelopment scheme comes into being. They permit themselves one exception. In the area as replanned there would be what they term a "social heart," and in the confines of this particular zone and the "covered market" (a total space of some eight acres) they provide for no less than five licensed houses—probably an over-sufficiency.

As to the whole of the area, the Report envisages a total population of only 18,650, equal to 144 to the acre. When it is stated that today there exist in the area 74 on-licences (apart from off-licences) and that this would work out at one on-licence for about every 250 of the future population, the complexity and difficulty associated with replanning in relation to licensed premises is graphically illustrated.

The area covered by the Duchy of Cornwall Report was replanned before the passing into law of the Licensing Planning Act, 1945. But the two architects responsible state that they had access to the Morris Committee Report. Their comments on licensed premises are worthy of reproduction because they show how these independent town-planners view the situation. The cogent paragraph reads thus:—

> "The detailed planning of licensed premises throughout an area is a stage subsequent to the laying down of the broad lines of redevelopment. It is at this point, when the re-zoning of the area has been fixed, the traffic improvements decided upon, and the housing determined, both as to location and population, that the Licensing Planning Committee will begin to function; surveying the licences in the licensing districts affected by the plan, and entering into consultation with the interests concerned, including participation in negotiations between the planning authority and the Trade, which should commence from an early stage in the replanning. It is, therefore, beyond our scope to consider this question in detail. The essential point we desire to emphasise is that the efficient planning of licensed premises involves consideration of an area far wider than our 460 acre survey site, and reinforces the plea that the administrative and financial machinery must be made available to enable broad lines of development to be laid down in a plan for London as a whole. Only by such means can individual areas of redevelopment be co-ordinated, eventually to form one complete picture."

That the Duchy of Cornwall Report is a piece of planning admirably executed cannot be gainsaid. That it is a feasible plan is to be doubted; the finance of the scheme is not even touched upon. That it is a long-term, idealistic conception is beyond doubt. But it should be studied not only by the many brewers having licensed houses in the area, but by brewers everywhere, because it reveals the immense problems attaching to licensed premises whenever replanning of an area—visionary or practical—is in contemplation.

THE BREWERS' SOCIETY.

At the December meeting of the Council of the Brewers' Society it was reported:—

Minister of Town and Country Planning. — The Society had been glad to have the opportunity of making contact with the Minister on December 13th, when he had received a deputation. The Committee were already in touch with members of the staff of the Ministry dealing with affairs in which the Society was mainly interested, and it was regarded as important that in the matter of town planning the same co-operation between the Department and the industry should be established as was already in being with Departments dealing with other affairs affecting the brewing trade. Matters of town planning as they affected licensed premises would be of

the first importance for many years, not only to the Trade but also to the Government, and it was the desire of the Society to render all the assistance they could in securing the proper provision of licensed premises for the service of the public in Town Planning Areas.

Laminated Casks.—The Sub-committee which had been appointed to deal with this matter had had several meetings and was taking active steps to see that the manufacture of laminated staves and headings was established in this country as quickly as possible. There were serious difficulties to be overcome, particularly in the matter of obtaining the machinery necessary, but the Sub-committee was pressing on by all possible means. During the next six months the output of laminated casks would be small. A number of breweries had already placed orders, but any other members desiring to secure some of these casks in order to try them out should communicate with the Society, who hoped to discuss the position shortly with the Board of Trade. It was hoped that satisfactory arrangements would be concluded with the Government for sufficient supplies of the timber necessary, and the Society would as far as possible arrange that the available output of these casks was fairly distributed among brewers. In the meantime, authority was being sought from the Government to import a quantity of American laminated casks which would be distributed among a number of breweries for experiment in the ordinary trade.

Nationalisation.—The Committee had considered a resolution from the Chester and North Wales Brewers' Association, expressing alarm at the possibility of nationalisation of the Trade and inquiring as to steps which were being taken by the Society. The Committee recommended that it would be very unwise for the Trade to prepare a campaign or behave as if the Trade were under threat. Their right line was to be as efficient as possible and to give the best possible service to the public, and to let the public know also what they were doing. The nationalisation of the Trade would require a Parliamentary Bill, and before such a Bill was on the stocks no active measures could be usefully undertaken with regard to it.

Milk Stout. — The instructions issued by the Ministry of Food that this description should no longer be used had been further considered. A proposal by a brewer that he should for a limited period include a reference on his labels to the fact that the stout had formerly been known as milk stout had also been disapproved by the Ministry. The Committee considered that if the product were in fact the same the Ministry might properly be asked to reconsider their attitude. They were satisfied that it was perfectly legal to use any description on a label which was in fact true and could not be disputed. It must be left to the individual judgment of brewers as to what description they decided to use. It had to be remembered that most brewers who had formerly produced this stout had been unable to do so for a considerable time owing to the lack of supplies of lactose, and differences in character of the stout as now produced under existing restrictions might preclude it being described as the same as pre-war milk stout. On the whole, the Committee felt that brewers would probably be well advised to fall in with the Ministry's wishes even though these appeared to be open to challenge. Where this course was adopted, care must be taken that where customers asked for milk stout attention was properly drawn to the fact that that description was no longer used. A notice might not be conclusive evidence that the customer's attention had been drawn to the change.

Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944.—An order had recently been made fixing 2 per cent. as the proportion of disabled persons who must be employed in any undertaking employing more than 20 persons. There was provision in the Act for classes of employers to contract out of the normal percentage, and the question had been raised by a member whether steps should be taken in this direction by the brewing industry. The Committee recommended that this action should not be taken. Brewers would in many cases find on inquiry that they were already employing the required number of persons who were disabled, although to qualify for inclusion in the percentage they must be registered as disabled, and there appeared to be some cause for reluctance on the part of disabled men to register as such.

Institute of Brewing. — Mr. Walter Scott explained briefly the scope of the proposed development by the Institute of Brewing of its research organisation. The scheme was estimated to require a capital expenditure of £150,000 and an annual cost of £60,000. The former must inevitably be spread over a considerable

period, and the Institute thought that a levy of ½d. per barrel would produce a sufficient return to cover not only the annual outgoing in the initial years but also the capital expenditure on buildings and other equipment as it became possible to carry it out, provided that such an income could be assured by brewers over a number of years.

Licensing Planning (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1945.—Information was at present being awaited regarding the designation of further licensing planning areas, and as to the appointment of members of licensing planning committees in several areas already designated. In the case of Sheffield, the work of the Licensing Planning Committee had unfortunately been held up owing to the death of the Town Clerk, who was the secretary of the Committee. In Swansea, the Committee considered themselves unable to proceed until the whole planning scheme of the area had been settled and the designation of overspill areas. It did not appear to the Reconstruction Committee that there was any reason why the Home Office should not proceed to define these overspill areas, although they would no doubt first require to be advised of the general scheme, and the members in that area had been advised to proceed accordingly.

In regard to West Ham there had been an interview with the Home Office, with particular reference to the doubt which had arisen whether where a licence was in suspense and the site to which it was attached was utilised for another purpose it could continue to exist in this disembodied form until such time as it could be dealt with. The Home Office had taken a reassuring view on this difficulty, and it was thought that if it should appear necessary they would be willing to put forward a suitable provision to cover such circumstances in a future Finance Bill.

Licensed Premises in Town Planning Areas. — The Committee recognised that it was difficult for those responsible for drawing up planning schemes to determine how many licensed houses should be provided in any given area, but it was impracticable to formulate any rule which could be regarded as satisfactory in general application. Interviews were being arranged with certain research organisations specialising in this kind of inquiry, with a view to investigations being carried out in selected areas.

Hops: New Acreage. — The undertaking offered by the Society that in the next seven seasons no hops with the exception of a small quantity required for production of lager beer would be imported by brewers unless the whole of the current English crop was contracted for, amended, as authorised by the Council last month, to run for the seven years ending August 15th, 1955, had been accepted by the Board, who had expressed their thanks to the Society on behalf of growers. It was hoped that this reassurance that all the hops grown would find a ready market would assist materially in encouraging growers to increase their acreage so that the production of hops might more nearly approach brewers' estimated requirements in the future. In order that the facts of the position might be brought to the notice of growers and others who might be willing to consider hop production, meetings had been arranged to take place shortly in Maidstone, Robertsbridge and Hereford, and at each of these meetings a member of the Brewers' Society would attend to explain to growers the brewers' need for more hops and to answer questions which growers might wish to ask.

Continental Hops.—Negotiations were proceeding for the purchase of a quantity of Bavarian hops, and samples of these were awaited. In the meantime, tentative offers had been made to brewers, and acceptances had been registered in readiness for distribution if the negotiations for purchase were successful. It was anticipated that the quantity which might be available would be greater than the total of acceptances so far received from brewers, and if any brewery still desired to call for an allocation or to increase the quantity already accepted this could at present be arranged. The price of these hops was likely to be very high, although every effort would be made to secure the most reasonable terms possible.

In addition, there would be a quantity of Czecho-Slovakian hops. Of these the purchase of certain brown hops was in progress, and in this case also there was reason to think that the quantity eventually obtainable might be greater than that so far reserved by brewers, and the Society was prepared to receive further applications. There was the further possibility that some of the better grade Czech hops might be offered at a price which might be acceptable.

The Committee were averse to the purchase of foreign hops at the high prices which would have to be paid for

them, but the present hop position was so serious that there appeared to be no alternative to securing such supplies as might be obtainable. It was doubtful whether, when the Equalisation Pool of English hops had been distributed, the general position could be better than to ensure that each brewery had enough hops to continue brewing until the beginning of October, 1946. This would leave no margin at all between the exhaustion of present supplies and the earliest possible arrivals of 1946 English hops, and since the latter would almost inevitably fall considerably short of a year's requirements the position next year would be such that the output of beer must be curtailed. Anything that could be done to supplement supplies by imports was therefore imperative.

BREWSTER SESSIONS.

The following extracts are taken from the comments made by the chairmen of some of the annual meetings of Licensing Justices. A reveiw of the points raised throughout the country will be given in our next issue.

ST. MARGARET'S (WESTMINSTER) DIVISION.

Priorities in Planning.

Sir John Sykes having congratulated licensees on the excellent police report, said that the Visiting Justices had brought back most favourable reports on all they had seen. The manner in which the Trade had been conducted, and the general tone and atmosphere of the houses, were of indisputable excellence.

"To go on saying the same thing year after year," declared Sir John, "might result in the creation of a feeling of complacency. Whilst one can, perhaps, see that what was good enough yesterday is good enough to-day, it is not so easy to discern whether what is good enough to-day will be suitable to-morrow."

Two or three years ago he had referred to the provision of food in licensed houses. The Justices were fully alive to the situation, and realised the problems which beset licensees in their endeavours to maintain adequate service. Both last year, and still more so this year, they were glad to find so many had not given up in despair. Indeed, in a surprising number of cases licensed houses were straining their slender sources to the utmost to keep going and maintain admirable catering services.

"Last year, I spoke of the wonderful opportunities in the future for large-scale building and rebuilding as a result of the bombing. We are still a little way from it, but a Licensing Planning Committee has been formed in London, and will consider changes in distribution and operation.

"Whilst none can deny the vital necessity for the erection of housing accommodation with the utmost speed, it is essential to bear in mind that the civic life of the community requires, from the very outset, more than houses.

"Opinions might, and will, differ on the nature of the facilities to be extended to the public, but it will be widely agreed that places of refreshment stand high on the list of municipal priorities."

Also, we want to improve the status and usefulness of licensed house employees by the institution of courses of instruction. Most professions maintained or supported training schemes, and it was in their own interests, as well as in the interests of the general public, to do so.

Some such scheme had been mooted before the war; now was the time when it could be taken up again. He was glad, therefore, to learn that a fresh beginning was contemplated in London.

BIRMINGHAM.

Replanning Opportunities.

Mr. F. E. Willis, commenting in appreciative terms on the Chief Constable's report regarding proceedings for drunkenness at Birmingham, said it showed that there had again been a very considerable reduction in the number, 688 fewer than in 1944, which year, in its turn, showed a reduction of 354, compared with 1943.

"We are all well aware of the many factors which have led to this excellent result, but we are hopeful that in the gradual return to normal conditions this downward trend will be maintained.

Certainly we can look with satisfaction on the fact that whereas in 1939 there were 4,082 proceedings for drunkenness, in 1945 this total had fallen to 1,976.

"It has been a pleasure to us in recent months to transfer back to the men who have been in the Forces or engaged on National Service the licences formerly held by them. Many have yet to return, but we feel it is due to their wives and womenfolk to express our appreciation of the able manner in which they conducted the houses under abnormal conditions during the anxious years of war. The women have acquitted themselves splendidly in a severe test, and a special word of commendation is due to them.

"The establishment of the city as a Licensing Planning Area under the Licensing Planning (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1945, will involve a fundamental change during the next three years in the administration of the Licensing Laws here. The Licensing Justices will continue to function normally, but for the redistribution of licences their duties will be dovetailed in with the duties of the new Licensing Planning Committee, whose endeavour it will be to effect the replacement, reduction and redistribution of licences in harmony with proposals for reconstruction and redevelopment. This joint body faces a formidable task; but with the combination of administrative functions, the flexibility of procedure which is available, and the co-operation of the Trade, results should be achieved in the provision of amenities for the public in obtaining food, drink, and social intercourse which will be of great benefit to the city for many years to come."

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.

Hours and Supplies Problem.

Mr. F. S. Stevens said that at their meeting last year Mr. Henry White, his predecessor, expressed the views of the Bench on the closing of licensed premises during permitted hours without any indication being given either to the Bench or to the public, and he then stated that if any licensee found it necessary to close, either through shortage of supplies or through any other unavoidable circumstances, the licensee should notify his brewers and the clerk to the Justices. In spite of this it was brought to their notice that some licensees in the borough were closing again without notice to anyone. The Justices took a very serious view of this, and as a result a meeting was held again between the Justices and representatives of the brewers, and of the Kingston Licensed Victuallers' Association, at which the Justices repeated that if any licensee was forced to close for a whole day, or days, he must first inform the brewers, who would then get in touch with the clerk, but if he was forced to close for a few hours during any one day, he must on each occasion get in touch personally with the clerk, so that if necessary some attempt might be made to stagger the closing hours of licensed premises in any one part of the borough.

BECONTREE.

Circulars to Justices.

Sir Herbert Dunnico, referring to the Licensed Victuallers' Protection Society, said that no useful purpose was served by the society issuing officially, to Justices, circulars accusing them of acting autocratically, foolishly, indulging in judicial inanities, and suggesting that Justices need to be humoured.

"So far as this Bench is concerned, and I have attended Brewster Sessions for more than a quarter of a century—we have not acted autocratically or foolishly, in licensing matters. I am not aware that we have indulged in judicial inanities, and we certainly have no wish to be humoured.

"On the other hand we are not susceptible to intimidation open or veiled, and whenever we require advice and guidance we shall seek it in more authoritative quarters. I respectfully suggest to the Licensed Victuallers' Protection Society that this method of approach to Licensing Justices is, on the one hand unhelpful, and on the other discourteous.

"A licensee is a privileged person, and therefore a servant of the public, and owes a moral duty to the public and the State. If licensees claim to exercise their legal right to open and close their houses at will, the Licensing Justices have the legal right to determine whether such houses are redundant, whether new licences shall be granted, and whether applications for the extension of hours are necessary.

"The Justices recognise that the public-house has an important part to play in the social life of the country, and, although under existing conditions plans on a larger scale for extensive improvements must, for the time being at least, be held in abeyance, they hope that the time is not far distant when such plans may be proceeded with.

"To achieve this mutually desirable

end, there must be co-operation between the brewers, the licensees, and the Licensing Justices, and, in some cases, the local authorites.

"Any action that tends to make this co-operation difficult is to be deprecated.

"As this is the first Brewster Sessions held since the termination of hostilities, I wish to pay tribute to the licensees in this heavily raided division, who, during those dark and dreadful days and nights continued to keep their houses open, and, in so doing, helped immeasurably to maintain public morale, and to give to those who had lost the whole or part of their houses a place where they could foregather with their friends and neighbours."

LICENSED PREMISES—FIGURES FOR BUSY AND QUIET PERIODS.

Most licensed houses are busier in the evenings than in the midday opening periods, and have a particular time in the week during which they are busiest; these fluctuations ought to be taken into account when settling their distribution and design; it therefore seems desirable to get figures for measuring them.

The turnover in beer, wines and spirits (excluding food) of a group of 33 licensed houses scattered all over the Metropolitan Police area, taken during one week in January, 1945, shows the following averages:—

Distribution of business between evening periods and midday periods.

	House as a whole.		Saloon Bar.	Public Bar.
	(Evening.)	(Midday.)	(Evening.)	(Evening.)
A. Five large public-houses on dormitory estates for manual workers	73.4%	26.6%	76.2%	73.0%
B. Eleven small houses in residential areas occupied mainly by manual workers	68.1%	31.9%	71.6%	67.3%
C. Twelve houses serving residential areas, but easily accessible from a business area or standing on a main road	63.7%	36.3%	65.6%	60.0%
D. Two houses in the West End of London	56.3%	43.7%	57.0%	55.5%
E. Two houses in the City	43.0%	57.0%	49.0%	42.0%
F. One house near Covent Garden Market. (Early morning licence) ...	34.0%	66.0%	37.0%	24.0%

Groups A and B (dormitory and purely residential areas) show midday trades amounting to 26.6 per cent. and 31.9 per cent. of the total. Therefore the midday business is substantial even in such areas, where the residents work in a different district from that in which they live.

Group C (houses close to a business centre or on a main road) shows two sorts of customer, local residents in the evening and local workers or passers-by in the daytime. But the fact does not make so very much difference to the proportions of their midday and evening trade. An average midday trade amounting to 36.3 per cent., compared with 26.6 per cent. and 31.9 per cent. for the dormitory and residential houses. The group does two-thirds of its business in the evening, in spite of the fact that it can draw custom from local workers or passers-by at midday, in addition to the evening custom of the residents.

In fact, the difference between Groups A and B on one side and Group C on the other is less than one would have thought.

The percentage of evening trade to total trade is higher in saloon bars than in public bars. This may be because, when men and women go out together, they go to saloon bars; and the evening is the time when they go out together.

Groups E and F show that in special areas like the City or the big market areas houses may be busier at midday than at night. This proves the need for detailed investigation in each area.

What is the busiest opening period?

Out of the 33 houses, Saturday night in every case but six. Three of the six come from the special areas of the City and Covent Garden Market. In the remaining three cases, two show Sunday night as the busiest period.

There are 14 opening periods during each week. If business were spread evenly over all periods, the percentage in any one period would be 7.1 per cent.

In contrast with this 7.1 per cent., the actual percentages of turnover during the busiest and least busy periods were:—

	Busiest period.	Least busy period.
Group A	21.4%	1.3%
,, B	21.4%	2.4%
,, C	17.0%	2.5%
,, D	14.6%	3.2%
,, E	12.0%	5.3%
,, F	16.0%	6.6%

This emphasises the desirability of planning for peak load rather than for any given weekly volume of trade.

There is a further point which the figures cannot illustrate; during the normal Saturday night peak period the house is not really busy during the first hour or so. If a house in a residential area takes 20 per cent. of its total weekly turnover on Saturday night, possibly 80 per cent. of that 20 per cent. will be taken in the last hour and a half.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES WHOLESALE BREWERS' ASSOCIATION.

The following is an extract from the foreword to this year's annual report of the Association:

One result of the war is the very much higher place the licensed house now holds in the mind of the ordinary man and woman. Part of this is due to the great if unspectacular service given by licensees everywhere. Their work extended far beyond its usual peace time limits. They were often guides and friends to their customers. In the bombed towns their houses were rallying-points for public opinion and centres for many of the original fire-watchers. There were also such efforts as the provision of emergency rest centres by the Greater Birmingham Licensed Trade Committee in co-operation with members of the Association. So the public as a whole have now come to realise how fully the licensed house is part of the ordinary life of the community, and how much its comforts and facilities mean to them.

Looking forward, the country will be faced for years with the problem of Reconstruction. A large volume would be needed for even a perfunctory survey of so vast a topic. Here it must suffice to say that hand in hand with the provision of new houses, factories, and so on, to replace those worn out or destroyed in war, must go the provision of very many new and improved licensed houses.

Over a quarter of a century ago, at the end of the last war, the then writer of this foreword was commenting on this problem. To him, a great obstacle was the lack of suitable legislation. That need has now been met, at least so far as war-damaged areas are concerned, by the Licensing Planning (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1945. It is, however, thought likely that the provisions of this Act will be extended to the whole country if it works well in the war-damaged areas. The avowed intention of the Act is that licensed houses should follow the population, and that a sufficient number should be redistributed to give a full and proper service to the public. This is to be effected by joint committees of Town Planners and Justices co-operating with all other interests affected.

So for the first time it is laid down by statute that adequate provision should be made for alcoholic drinks, together with the other services commonly provided by the improved public-house.

Many difficulties there will be in carrying out this Act in the war-damaged areas, but much will be achieved by co-operation, forbearance and longsightedness, and results fair to all should be obtained.

The cost to the Trade of Reconstruction will be enormous. Many licensed houses will have to be rebuilt at costs beyond their real value, but generally the Trade is prepared for this. In the future, adequate funds can be found only if output is maintained at a high level. The Government is pledged to full employment; in the Brewing Trade throughout the war and in spite of the very high beer duty, output has been maintained owing to the shortage of other goods on which money could be spent. Soon consumer goods will be more plentiful, and the output of beer will once more be determined by its price. The present enormous duty on beer must be substantially reduced. Output and employment in the Brewing Trade may then be maintained at a high enough level to enable as many new licensed houses to be provided as are necessary to meet the needs of the public.

Now is the time of opportunity: the Trade will not let it go.

The British School of Malting and Brewing.

The Director, Professor R. H. Hopkins, D.Sc., F.R.I.C., reports as follows:—

"Of the thirty-odd brewing students who, with their courses uncompleted, left the Brewing School to join the Forces, only three have so far returned, apart from one discharged during the war for medical reasons. These three are Brewers' Society Scholars and were released under Class B. They were out just in time for Christmas and are resuming their studies immediately. Others are expecting demobilisation with their groups as the year progresses.

The problem of training all the Service men, boys fresh from school and the former students awaiting release, is a serious one. The industry is clamouring for young brewers and the men themselves are anxious to get started. But they are withheld in the Services while the present University Session passes by. In these circumstances, there is a danger of imperfect and too hurried training when they manage to make a start. The need for speed must be combined with the long view that the brewers of the next generation must be well grounded in science if they are to meet the needs of their day. In the long run, it would be most unfair to these men, now coming out of the Services, if the scientific part of their training were skimped in the interests of saving a few months. While having regard to these difficulties, all speed will be shown in getting as many men as possible through the Brewing School as soon as possible.

The special short Course for ex-Service men will be given twice at least, starting respectively in January and October, 1946, but it is, at the time of writing, still uncertain whether any appreciable number can and will avail themselves of the earlier of these."

War Damage and Town Planning.

A few of the problems confronting Brewers owning war-damaged licensed premises were considered by a sub-committee towards the end of the year.

Particular attention was paid to the case of a brewer owning a damaged licensed house being prevented from rebuilding it on its old site by the local planning authority. In such a case, apart altogether from considerations of the value of the licence, the owner loses considerably in the amount of compensation he receives for the actual structure. For in such a case the War Damage Commission can only grant a value payment and value payments are made at prices prevailing at March 31st, 1939. Cost of works payments, on the other hand, are made at present-day prices, but only provided the house is rebuilt on its old site and subject to considerations of the trade and age of the house.

The unfairness of this position is recognised, but as the underlying principle of the War Damage Acts is that compensation is to be at 1939 prices, it is not considered expedient to press for an alteration in the law. Where, however, the change in site is only such as is necessitated by a setting back for road-widening purposes, it may well be argued that the house be treated as on the same site if the change of site has not been sufficient for it to lose its identity. Such cases clearly should be treated by the War Damage Commission by way of cost of works payments.

Some reluctance is inevitably felt at giving particulars of trade, and in certain cases trade figures are asked by the War Damage Commission. Where, however, the house concerned has been rebuilt or modernised since 1914 the presumption is that compensation is to be by way of

cost of works and therefore no figures should be given to support this presumption. In the case of older houses, however, the presumption is in favour of treating them by way of value payments, and while trade figures clearly must be given if it is sought to rebut this presumption, it may be that the War Damage Commission will accept a statement that the trade is above a certain figure instead of requiring exact amounts.

AUSTRALIAN NOTES.

Specially contributed to THE BREWERS' JOURNAL.

An expected 25 per cent. drop in the Tasmanian hop crop has forced the Australian United Breweries to import 107,000 lb. of hops from the United States, and to order an additional 120,000 lb. to maintain beer production.

On the other hand, barley crop has been excellent, and it is probable that sufficient will be harvested to allow small exports to Europe and New Zealand. South Australian crop is estimated to be 7,600,000 bushels, against the poor yield last year of 3,184,831 bushels.

Shortage of beer throughout the Commonwealth is causing some dissatisfaction, particularly in Western Australia and Tasmania, where although large reserves are held, rationing is to be adhered to "in order to be in line with other not-so-fortunate States." As other States are able to enjoy many things which are unobtainable in these two States, position is held to be very unfair. Bottled beer famine in Western Australia was at first attributed to bottle shortage, but this is only true in a sense, inasmuch as bottle manufacturers state that they could turn out many more bottles were they allowed. Government attitude is, to say the least, a somewhat strange one.

The rationing of beer on a coupon basis is being advocated by Mr. Falstein, M.R.H., who contends that present drinking conditions are "disgusting." In Sydney the position is particularly bad, but the fact is that, as U.L.V.A. president Connolly points out, Sydney sells as much beer in a day as Melbourne drinks in a week. This fact is upheld by figures which show that Tooth's Brewery, Sydney, now produces about 43 per cent. of the entire Commonwealth brew.

To enable accommodation, particularly for tourists, to be improved, Tasmanian House of Assembly has agreed to a Bill empowering the Government to borrow £150,000 for loans to persons for the erection of new hotels and guest-houses. In a debate upon the Bill it was stated that of Hobart's 64 hotels, only 38 were suitable for accommodation.

West Australian Barmaids' and Barmen's Union is claiming 3s. an hour in addition to the ordinary daily rate of £1 0s. 8d., for work done on V.P. holidays. U.L.V.A. is opposing the claim, suggesting that a rate of time-and-a-half would be appropriate.

A new clause relating to apprentices was recently inserted into the award of the Federated Coopers of Australia Union, providing that the maximum number of apprentices allowed to any employer shall be in the proportion of one apprentice to every three or fraction of three journeymen employed.

Although "official" statements have recently been issued in Sydney that the day of the beer racketeer is gone, during the Christmas period reports were to hand of bottled beer, normally selling at £1 1s. the dozen bottles, changing hands at £8 the dozen. One publican, found guilty of having charged 7d. instead of 6d. for a glass of draught beer, was fined £100.

Liquor licenses have now been restored in Papua and New Guinea, countries in which bars have been closed since February, 1942. Quotas of liquor are to be sent from Australia.

Community hotel plans are in vogue in all States. Latest move is at Gosford, New South Wales, where a modern 100-room hotel is to be built, with facilities for drinking in adjoining gardens.

New Zealand barley average is well up this season, but present stocks are low and the Dominion is looking, as usual, to South Australia for supplies. Recently a shipment of 120,000 sacks of malting barley arrived in Auckland from the United States.

Royal Commission on Licensing in New

Zealand is likely to prove somewhat expensive. Already the fees of counsel retained by the New Zealand Alliance and the Licensed Trade are estimated to amount to at least £20,000. Cost of services of counsel assisting the Commissioner will be borne by the State, and the Department of Justice will likely reimburse itself by the charge made for copies of the evidence. Evidence now totals 48 volumes of 150 pages, and costs of this now total some £2,000 for each of the parties.

Commonwealth statistics show that the total excise duty on beer for the year 1944 amounted to no less than £21,615,885 at a rate of 4s. 7d. per gallon. Total amount on which excise was paid was 94,323,856 gallons. This 4s. 7d. per gallon is approximately equal to 73 per cent. of the brewers' gross receipts for bulk beer.

ALLIED BREWERY TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE TRADE'S WAR RECORD.

Mr. S. George Thompson, M.C., chairman of the Allied Brewery Traders' Association, speaking at the post-war revival of the annual dinner of the Western Section, held at The Grand Hotel, Bristol, under the presidency of Mr. C. A. Luce, referred to the " prodigious efforts made by each and every one in his own particular sphere during the past six years." Mr. Thompson declared that the brewing industry had a record of which it could be very proud.

Many restrictions had been imposed upon the Trade, and although some were in the national interest, they only made extra headaches for the brewer. During a steady rise in Excise Duty from 80s. to the outrageous figure of 286s. 5½d. per standard barrel to-day, the depleted brewing staffs have carried on their old honorary jobs as collectors of taxes to such good effect that they have handed over to the country during the war some £1,117,500,000, which even at Britain's top expenditure of £16,000,000 per day paid for the war effort for 70 days.

There had been, he continued in alluding to their war activities, close co-operation maintained by allied traders.

" As, I think, a just reward for our efforts, the association was approached, firstly, by the Control Commission for Germany, and, later, by the Board of Trade, and invited to send a team to Germany to investigate brewing and allied trade's machinery. That team has carried out the job, the final report is complete, and I am sure when it is published it will be of great interest and benefit."

The Chairman then expressed the hope that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would shortly see his way clear to allow the working man once again to buy his beer at a reasonable price. " But we must be prepared to do our part, to marshall all our facts and arguments, and to put forward our case in its full convincing form. Surely one of the great lessons which we have learned in the last six years is that freedom and justice can be preserved only by unity and preparedness."

Mr. A. B. Green said that in 1939 the Government knew it was fatal to restrict the consumption of beer, and that the dockers and the workers in the heavy and light steel industries would demand more beer, so brewers were asked to restrict gravities to make the beer go farther, which they did. They were proud that the Trade had used home-produced material. All the barley and hops had come from growers in this country, and he did not see why they should ever go back to foreign barley.

It was his firm conviction that the brewers and the allied trades worked together in great harmony. Brewers had been brewing to capacity during the war, and they had done their very best to meet a very difficult situation.

Mr. L. C. Dodd toasted " The Allied Brewery Traders' Association," and said the Brewing and Allied Trades were still in a state of transition. It was to be hoped that they would soon see active signs of rebuilding and reconstruction after enemy devastation.

" Speaking as a brewer," he went on, " I should like to pay the allied traders another compliment. Many of us had the greatest difficulty in keeping our breweries going at all, and it has been my experience, and I know of other brewers also, that despite the almost

100 per cent. war work upon which most of the allied traders were engaged, they were always ready and willing in the event of a serious breakdown by enemy action or otherwise to come to our aid, and for this we are most grateful.

"Probably, never before in the whole history of beer has its importance been so readily recognised as during the last few years, and we must ever have before us the necessity of keeping up the standard of the national drink in the years ahead.

"Let us then, as we go forward with our plans, learn to have an understanding, a tolerance, and an appreciation of each other's difficulties, because they will be many."

Mr. C. A. Luce acknowledged the sentiments of the toasts, and thanked his large circle of friends for their support.

ART IN PUBLIC-HOUSES.

Since the scheme for providing art in public-houses was officially launched last October interest in the movement has grown considerably. The four London brewing companies (Barclay, Perkins and Co., Ltd., Courage and Co., Ltd., Watney Combe Reid and Co., Ltd., and Whitbread and Co., Ltd.), who agreed to the suggestion of the Central Institute of Art and Design to institute a "Londoners' England" scheme, have now started exhibiting in their houses paintings of London scenes and places of beauty in the Home Counties.

One hundred and sixty-five works have been completed by various artists, and the collection has been carefully grouped into five separate touring exhibitions, which during the next few months will be hung in public-houses throughout the Greater London area. The programme to date allows for an aggregate hanging time of about 80 weeks, during which many thousands of London's public-house customers will have an opportunity of seeing the pictures and expressing their views on the scheme.

The paintings depict scenes of London, the river, market places, public-houses, hop-gardens, maltings, churches and villages. The scheme forms part of a wider movement to bring the arts to the pub, and already there are signs of the idea being taken up in other parts of the country. At the end of the present tour it is expected that the entire collection of pictures will be exhibited at Charing Cross Underground station.

The Cogers.

The first exhibition was opened by Mr. Augustus John, O.M., at The Cogers in Salisbury Court, off Fleet Street. Mr. Augustus John said he welcomed this movement to bring a breath of fresh air into what was sometimes a rather still atmosphere of the British pub. He was glad to think that the movement would develop further. Artists had always been staunch supporters of the brewing industry and were naturally pleased at this reciprocal action.

Sir Charles Tennyson, C.M.G., on behalf of the Central Institute and the four brewery companies who had supported the scheme, thanked Mr. John. He felt sure the movement would prove of great benefit to the public and to artists.

Bell and Anchor, Hammersmith.

The next exhibition to be opened was at The Bell and Anchor, Hammersmith. Sir Charles Tennyson said that in these days, when so many of our people were living under drab conditions, a movement that could bring more brightness to them was to be welcomed and was worthy of support.

The Mayor of Hammersmith expressed his warm appreciation of the pictures, which he thought were not too highbrow to suit the generality of public-house patrons. They wanted pictures in public-houses which working men understood.

Belsize Tavern.

At The Belsize Tavern, Belsize Lane, Mr. M. V. Courage welcomed the guests to another exhibition. This was opened by the Mayor of Hampstead (Alderman Mrs. Ruth Carnegie, J.P.), who said she was delighted to see such a movement making headway. It was of importance that the public-house as a social centre and a gathering place for friends should be beautified in many ways by works of art. She was pleased that the scheme

had been the means of bringing to the customers of public-houses such attractive pictures.

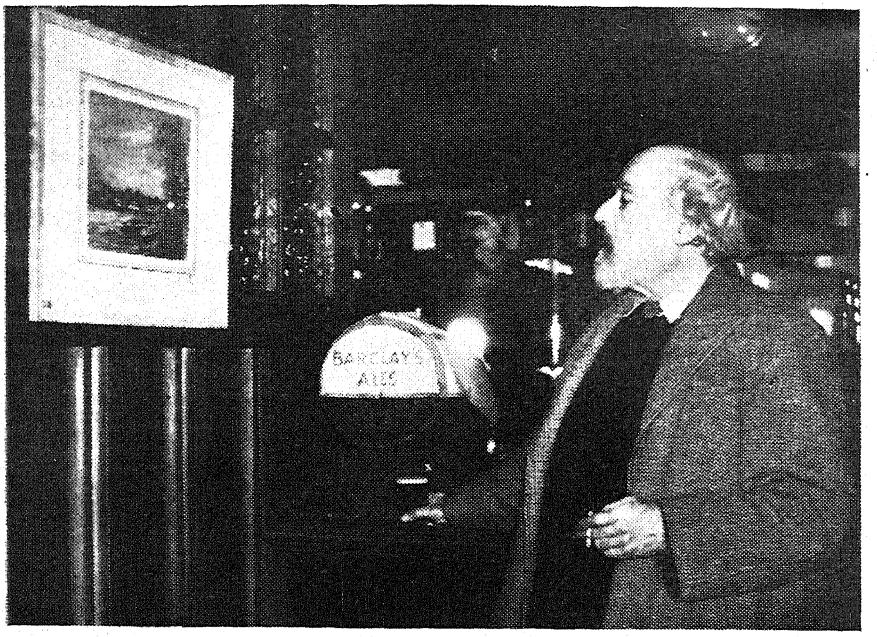
Mr. Frank Salisbury congratulated the promoters of the scheme, saying that he thought the standard of work was excellent. The movement for such displays should, he thought, gain impetus.

Rest Hotel, Kenton.

Mr. Bert Thomas opened the fourth exhibition at The Rest Hotel, Kenton, where Sir Sydney O. Nevile outlined the history of the scheme, recalling that when the Pilgrim Trust announced that they would no longer be able to continue the "Recording Britain" scheme four London brewers agreed to institute a scheme on similar lines.

The "Recording Britain" scheme was managed by a Committee for the Employment of Artists in War Time, and the selection of works and the appointing of artists were in the hands of a committee consisting of Mr. P. H. Jowett, Principal of the Royal College of Art (chairman), Sir Kenneth Clark, K.C.B., and Mr. W. Russell Flint, R.A., with the Hon. Arnold Palmer as secretary. The "Londoners' England" scheme began early in 1944 with a Management Committee set up by the Central Institute of Art and Design, consisting of the following members: Sir Charles Tennyson, C.M.G. (chairman), Sir Kenneth Clark, K.C.B., M. V. Courage, J. G. Durrant, W. Russell Flint, R.A., H. L. Grimston, P. H. Jowett, R.W.S., Gerald Millar, Sir Sydney Nevile, T. A. Fennemore (secretary to the Management Committee), and the Hon. Arnold Palmer (secretary to the Selection Committee).

Mr. Bert Thomas, in opening the exhibition, said that there were too many bare walls in public-houses, and this scheme, so generously sponsored by the brewers, was an attempt to remedy this state of affairs. He hoped it would be the beginning of a much larger plan to bring zeal into licensed houses all over the country.



MR. AUGUSTUS JOHN, O.M., AT THE COGERS

White Hart, Bromley.

Another exhibition of these water-colours is being held at The White Hart, Bromley. Sir Herbert Williams opened the exhibition here and expressed his appreciation of the movement to bring art to public-house patrons.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

PAPER CONTROL.

The Ministry of Supply announces that the Control of Paper (No. 72) (Economy) Order, 1946, which came into force on Tuesday, removes the existing restrictions on the production and exhibition of advertising posters (including show cards, display cards, and window bills), except that contents posters relating to any newspaper, periodical, magazine, or news bulletin are still prohibited. The announcement adds, however, that only a very limited quantity of paper can be made available for posters.

APPEAL TO CATERERS.

Owing to the acute world shortage of wheat and to the necessity of every possible saving the Minister of Food earnestly appeals to all catering establishments and institutions not to serve bread with any main meal unless the customer asks for it. Sir Ben Smith confidently looks for active co-operation in this essential economy and in the avoidance of any possibility of waste of bread or flour.

CONTROL OF FACTORY AND STORAGE PREMISES.

The Board of Trade have made an Order revoking as from January 31st the Location of Industry (Restriction) Order, 1945, under which a licence was required from the Board of Trade before use could be made of factory or storage premises having a total floor space of 3,000 square feet or over.

The revocation does not affect the Government's powers in regard to location of industry under the Distribution of Industry Act, 1945, nor does it in any way prejudice the control over the manufacture of particular classes of goods which exists under other Orders.

NEW DEVELOPMENT AREAS.

The Board of Trade is proposing to lay an Order before Parliament in the near future with a view to scheduling two new areas as Development Areas under the Distribution of Industry Act.

The areas concerned are:—

(1) The Borough of Wrexham and certain adjoining districts.

(2) The county borough of Wigan and St. Helen's and certain nearby districts.

The Wrexham Development Area, it is suggested, should be managed by the existing Welsh Trading Estate Company under the Chairmanship of Col. Sir Gerald Bruce, who will make suitable arrangements for local representation.

An entirely new Government-financed Trading Estate Company is proposed to manage the Wigan St. Helens Development Area, and Mr. George Gibson has consented to become the Chairman.

WAGES BOARDS.

The Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant Wages Board set up under the Catering Wages Act, 1943, under the chairmanship of Sir Ernest Fass, K.C.M.G., and the Licensed Non-Residential Establishment Wages Board under the Chairmanship of Lord Terrington, C.B.E., have both held their initial meeting.

The business was mainly formal and arrangements for future meetings were made at which wages and conditions of service will be discussed.

THE LABELLING OF BRITISH WINES.

The Ministry of Food has issued the following statement:—

1. While a legal interpretation of the Order (S.R. and O. 1945 No. 1445) recently made to amend the Labelling of Food (No. 2) Order, 1944, can be given only by a Court, the Ministry of Food, in response to inquiries from the Trade, has issued the following advice as to the labelling of British wines.

Designation.

2. Three main questions have been asked. Firstly how to comply with the requirement that an appropriate designation of the product must appear on the labels. By this is meant "a name or description, being a specific name or description, calculated to indicate to a prospective purchaser the true nature of the product."

3. In the opinion of the Ministry, this requirement may be met in one of the following ways: (a) By an appropriate description (e.g. Ginger Wine,

Orange Wine, Apple Wine, Elderberry Wine) which in general is applicable only to British wine and not to imported wines (see also para. 6 below).

(b) In the case of a product derived exclusively from grapes: — (i) Where the word "wine" is not included in the title of the product, by prefacing the description by the word "British" in type of at least equal size, e.g. "British Sherry," "British Vermouth." (ii) Where the word "wine" is included in the title of the product, by prefacing the description as in (i) and where the main title is "British Wine" adding an indication of the flavour; e.g., "British Ruby Wine"; "British White Wine"; "British Wine — Sherry Type"; "British Wine—Port Type." All words used to indicate flavour must be in the same size type which must not be greater than that used in the description which precedes it. (iii) By the inclusion of the statement "A British Wine" printed in bold legible type and appearing conspicuously and in a prominent position on the label.

4. It will be noted that even in the case of a product derived from grapes, wherever, except as at 3 (a) above, the word "wine" appears on the label, it should be prefaced in the same size type by the word "British." Furthermore, nothing in the above paragraph must be taken as indicating approval of a description which may contravene other statutory requirements.

5. The provision of the Order prohibiting the use of any name or words indicative of an imported wine, unless the product is derived exclusively from grapes, does not in any way authorise the labelling of a British wine derived from grapes in a misleading manner which would suggest that it is an imported wine.

6. It should be noted that the word "wine" must not be used to describe a product derived from fruit other than grapes unless that word is immediately preceded by a word or words accurately specifying the description of fruit or fruit product used.

Fruit Basis Declaration.

7. The second question relates to the manner of completing the declaration of fruit basis. This should be done by inserting a word or words accurately specifying the description of fruit *or fruit products* as used by the manufacturer of the liquor. The words "grape" or "grapes" should not be used to describe the basis of a product which, though derived from grapes, is made from imported grape juice or dried vinous fruits. The Ministry, however, considers the description "grape juice" as synonymous with "grape must" to describe concentrated grape juice, and it will regard the use of the phrase "dried grapes" as accurately describing any dried vinous fruit.

8. The third question is whether the statements required by the Order must be incorporated in the main label. In the view of the Ministry they should be so incorporated, but, as a temporary expedient, pending the designing and printing of new labels, they may be incorporated in a supplementary label fixed either immediately above or below an existing main label which does not in any other respect contravene the Order or the Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1943. It should be noted that the statements must be clearly legible and displayed conspicuously in a prominent position on the label and that there are special requirements as to the declaration of basis and alcohol content.

9. The Ministry of Food is prepared to advise manufacturers and bottlers of British wines, and of spirit and spirituous mixtures the alcoholic strength of which is not more than 40 per cent. of proof spirit, as to the labelling of their products. Three copies of the proposed labels should be sent to the Standards and Labelling Division, Ministry of Food, 28, Lancaster Gate, London, W.2, together with a statement, which will be regarded as confidential, indicating the ingredients used and the method of preparing the product.

10. The distributive trade is reminded that after February 1, 1946, it is an offence to have in possession for sale otherwise than by retail, or to sell otherwise than by retail, any intoxicating liquor which does not comply with the Order and that all such incompletely labelled products must not be sold by retail after April 1, 1946.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

Plymouth Reconstruction.

The Minister of Town and Country Planning (Mr. Lewis Silkin) has received from the City Council of Plymouth an application under Section 1 of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1944, for an Order declaring 178 acres in the centre of Plymouth to be subject to compulsory purchase. The application is based on

the ground that the area contains land which has sustained extensive war damage and should be laid out afresh and redeveloped as a whole.

The area in question comprised before the war the business, shopping and central residential district of Plymouth. It extends northwards to the G.W.R. (North Road) Station; southwards to Citadel Road and the Hoe; eastwards to the Southern Railway (Friary) Station, and westwards to the Railway Bridge, Union Street.

The next step will be for the Minister to satisfy himself that the particulars given in the application are sufficient. Provided he is so satisfied, he will authorise the Council to advertise the fact that they have applied for the Order, and that their application is about to be considered by the Minister. Full particulars of the application must at that point be made available for public inspection; and objections can be made to the making of the Order during the 28 days following the appearance of the advertisement.

RECONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS.

The Minister of Town and Country Planning has met representatives from the city councils of Norwich, Southampton, and Coventry to discuss their respective reconstruction problems. The points raised were similar in nature to which the Minister replied, as follows: After thanking the deputations for having accepted his invitation and for having stated their problems so frankly, he was very pleased to hear that they had progressed so far with their plans.

The Minister felt there was a tendency for Local Authorities to be too pessimistic about the financial provisions of the 1944 Act. If, however, experience proved that the Act placed too great a burden on the Local Authorities, then it would have to be reconsidered by the Government.

On the question of War Damage payments, Mr. Silkin said that, on receiving a considered statement from the Local Authorities Association, he would be prepared to study the matter carefully.

The supply of labour was not the concern of the Ministry of Town and Country Planning, but he believed that all possible assistance would be given to the blitzed towns.

LICENSING PLANNING COMMITTEES.

Birmingham.—Mr. George Matthews, district secretary of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, has been appointed chairman of Birmingham Licensing Planning Committee, the body which has been made responsible, under the Licensing Planning (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1945, for surveying and reorganising the distribution of licensed houses in the city.

Of Birmingham's 1,526 licensed houses, forty-five have been either destroyed in air raids or closed for other reasons connected with the war. These licences are "in suspense." It is unlikely that Birmingham will add to the total number of its licensed premises but many transfers are probable when the needs of new housing areas have been assessed.—*Birmingham Post.*

Liverpool.—The appointment of a new Licensing Planning Committee, to secure that the number, nature, and distribution of licensed premises in the city accord with local requirements is recorded in the Liverpool Justices' Licensing Committee's annual report.

Colonel A. C. Tod has been appointed by the Secretary of State to be chairman of the new committee and the other members are:—

Appointed by the City Council, Aldermen W. T. Roberts and W. J. Tristram, Messrs. F. H. Bailey, A. Basnett, R. C. Brady, and G. W. Prout.

Appointed by the Licensing Committee: Sir Sydney Jones, Mrs. N. Proctor, Messrs. John L. Rankin, Geo. Bowman, G. A. Richards, and C. H. Taunton. They will hold office until December 31st, 1948.—*Liverpool Daily Post.*

CONFERENCE ON HOP GROWING.

A conference on hop growing will be held under the auspices of the South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, Kent, on Wednesday, March 6th. The chair will be taken by the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Selborne.

The Conference will be primarily concerned with the recent development of certain mechanical processes connected with hop growing and papers will be read on:—

Mechanical Hop Pickers.

Mechanical Stokers.

Recent Developments in Oast house Heating.

The Electric Hop Press.

DEVELOPMENT OF HOTEL AND TOURIST SERVICES.

REPORT OF CATERING WAGES COMMISSION.

A report to the Minister of Labour and National Service on the Development of the Catering, Holiday, and Tourist Services was issued last week. Below we publish certain extracts from the Report of especial interest to the Trade together with the summary, of recommendations and suggestions which are given as an appendix to the report:—

The effect of the present licensing laws on hotels and restaurants.

32. In the course of our inquiries a great deal has been said to suggest that the key to the improvement of hotels, and of licensed restaurants in so far as they are akin to hotels, lies in an amendment of the licensing laws to recognise their special position. The Royal Commission on Licensing (England and Wales) which sat from 1929-1931 took the view that the law should be modified in the case of hotels and restaurants and proposed that there should be a special form of licence for them (paras. 259-268, Cmd. 3988).

Earlier proposals for a special form of licence for hotels and restaurants.

33. Although no action has been taken on the recommendations of the Royal Commission, Private Members' Bills along the same lines, sponsored by the Hotels and Restaurants Association, were presented to Parliament in 1933 and again in 1934. Although on each occasion the Bills received a Second Reading they failed to become law in the time available. The 1934 Bill, which provided for a special form of licence for hotels and restaurants where annual receipts from the sale of intoxicants did not exceed, in the case of hotels 50 *per cent.*, and in the case of restaurants 60 *per cent.* of the total annual receipts from all sources, followed the general line of the Royal Commission's recommendations. Its main provisions were as follows:—

(i) The supply of intoxicating liquor would be permitted *with meals* on week-days until midnight in the Metropolis and 11 p.m. in the Provinces, with an additional half-hour in each case for the consumption of liquor ordered or supplied before the specified hour.

(ii) The service of intoxicating liquor would be permitted *with meals* up to 3 p.m. in those districts where the mid-day permitted hour terminated before that time.

(ii) Residents' guests would be permitted to consume at any hour not earlier than 11 a.m. (or, where permitted hours commence before that hour, not earlier than the time at which they commence) intoxicating liquor sold or supplied to, and paid for by the resident.

(iv) Structural alterations in an hotel or restaurant (such as bedroom, bathroom, lavatory or kitchen alterations) could be permitted without the consent of the Licensing Justices, provided that such alterations did not affect the service of intoxicants.

34. The Hotels and Restaurants Association claimed that the special form of licence proposed in the Bill would give hotels and restaurants an improved status and would encourage a higher standard of accommodation and a more general provision of food and lodging in licensed premises. In this they were following the Royal Commission who said ". . . we appreciate the argument that the hotel industry may have been cramped to some extent by being treated in nearly all respects on the same basis under the licensing laws as the public-house."

The status of hotels and restaurants.

35. Before commenting on the specific provisions of the Bill, we propose to make some comments on the question of status. That we regard it as being of great importance is apparent from certain of our earlier comments. Whatever the reasons may be—and we have indicated what we regard as some of them—it is true to say that the hotel industry in this

country has not been highly regarded as an industry by the general public. We consider it of fundamental importance to change this attitude and to aim at establishing for the hotels and restaurants of this country a position of dignity and respect such as they have acquired in other countries, of which Switzerland is perhaps the best example. Unless there is a radical change of attitude—and we appreciate that this will inevitably take time—all other measures for the fullest development of this section of the catering industry, with its unique potentialities as a magnet for foreign currencies and as a field of employment which is still capable of very wide extension, will be of little avail. We consider that the introduction of standard wages and conditions of employment is the first essential step towards improved status. Another important factor will be the provision of facilities for technical education in catering on a far wider scale than has hitherto been available. This we are about to recommend.* Our recommendation in favour of the establishment of a statutory Association with functions relative to the improvement and development of the industry will, we believe, have far-reaching effects if it is implemented.

36. In our view, however, the question of status is not one affecting hotels and restaurants alone. It affects the whole of the catering industry, and it is with the whole of the industry that we are concerned. We should be unwilling to recommend any step which could be interpreted as suggesting that, in our view, one section of the industry should be held higher in the public esteem than another. All sections are meeting a public need and performing a public service of the first importance, and one of our constant aims is to bring about a raising of the status of the whole industry. In this connection, we have been very interested to note the terms of Section 4 (1) of the Licensing Planning (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1945, which read as follows:—

> "It shall be the duty of every Licensing Planning Committee to review the circumstances of their area and to endeavour to secure, after such consultation and negotiations as they may think desirable and by the exercise of the powers conferred on them by this Act, that the number, nature and distribution of the licensed premises in the area, the accommodation provided thereat *and the facilities given thereat for obtaining food*, accord with local requirements, regard being had in particular to any redevelopment or proposed redevelopment of the area."

The italics are ours. We believe that this power given to Licensing Planning Committees to encourage the "restaurant" activity of public-houses is an innovation of the greatest importance and significance. We have no doubt that the Licensing Planning Committees will be of the same view and will do everything in their power to implement the intentions of this Section of the 1945 Act, which does not, however, apply to Scotland. The result in time should be a considerable increase in the number of public-houses carrying on a restaurant trade, with a consequential raising of the status of the public-house section of the industry. It is this kind of possibility which prompts us to be very cautious about a special form of licence for hotels and restaurants which are able to fulfil certain conditions. We realise that advocates of such a licence ask only for a different and not a better or higher type of licence. But, despite the best intentions to the contrary, the different licence would almost certainly come to be regarded not only as a *different* licence, but as a better one. It would be unfortunate at a time when public-houses are being encouraged more and more to develop their catering services if an impression were to get about that unless and until an establishment brought its takings from catering sales up to a certain percentage of its total sales it must continue to regard itself a "public-house" in the narrowest sense of that term and must not aspire to regard itself as in any sense a restaurant. This is not, in our view, the way to improve the public-houses in this country, or to alter the attitude of certain sections of the public to them. We are satisfied that a better way is indicated in the principle incorporated in Section 4 (1) of the Act which we have just quoted, and that the aim should be to encourage each public-house to follow the standard now set by many of them, and to provide the widest range of service and amenities which are appropriate to public requirements in the particular circumstances. With this consideration in mind, and for the reasons given in the subsequent paragraphs, we do not propose to recommend a special form of licence for hotels and restaurants.

* The Report on "Training for the Catering Industry" has now been published. H.M.S.O., London.

Permitted hours for the sale or supply of intoxicating liquor.

37. So far as the actual provisions of the 1934 Hotels and Restaurants Bill are concerned, it is true that a great deal has been said publicly and to us on the subject of "permitted hours." It has been suggested that the present arrangements are a very potent and indeed the strongest deterrent to foreign tourists, and we do not think it would be going too far to say that this is the aspect of our catering services on which Press and public opinion are most vocal. On the other hand, most of the public criticism is vague and of a general kind, and we have not found in any of it constructive suggestions which seem to us to be reasonable or likely to be acceptable to public opinion in the event of legislation being introduced to implement them. Moreover, we have been unable to secure any conclusive evidence that the present permitted hours, although in certain circumstances they may constitute a minor irritation, do deter overseas tourists from coming to Britain. In this we seem to be in agreement with the Royal Commission on Licensing (England and Wales, 1929-31), who said in paragraph 262 of their report:—

> "We are not convinced that the various restrictions on the sale of intoxicants have, in fact, as has been suggested, acted in any substantial degree as a deterrent to tourist traffic from abroad."

Nevertheless we have a good deal of sympathy with the desire of the Hotels and Restaurants Association and others for some alteration in the present law as regards the specific question of the supply of drink with meals, and we propose to make a recommendation which, in our view, will meet the main point of the proposal without giving rise to issues of too controversial a nature. (See paragraphs 42-43 below.)

The supply of drinks to the guests of hotel residents.

38. As regards the provision in the Bill about the consumption of drink by residents' guests, although we think there is some substance in this point, we do not regard it as of the first importance. Moreover, this is a subject which past experience has proved to be highly controversial. It could be argued that the effect would be to open the way to an abuse of drinking against which no adequate safeguard could be provided, and we do not feel sufficiently strongly about the advantage of such a provision to recommend it.

The position with regard to structural alterations.

39. The Hotels and Restaurants Association hoped that the provision in the 1934 Bill about structural alterations would have the effect of clarifying the existing law by establishing beyond any doubt that the consent of the Justices was necessary only in respect of alterations affecting parts of the premises *primarily* concerned with the service of intoxicants. The existing law (Section 71 of the Licensing (Consolidation) Act, 1910) provides that the consent of the Justices is required for alterations which give increased facilities for drinking or conceal from observation any part of the premises used for drinking or affect communication between the part of the premises where intoxicating liquor is sold and any part of the premises or any street or other public way. Although this provision would not seem to be unduly restrictive it is said that, as the law stands, many hoteliers feel it desirable as a matter of precaution to consult the Justices on *all* proposed alterations to their premises and that the apparent necessity for such consultation tends to discourage the making of improvements. While we have some sympathy with the Association we do not feel convinced that in practice the provision proposed by them would necessarily have the effect they intended. It seems to us that it would only solve some difficulties, if at all, by giving rise to others.

40. In Scotland, apparently the powers of the licensing authorities with regard to structural alterations proposed by the hotelier are not restricted to those parts of the premises which are concerned with the sale of intoxicants. In our view this is undesirable having regard to the importance of ensuring that nothing shall be done to hinder or discourage hotel-owners from improving those parts of their hotels which cater for residents and we therefore recommend that in this particular point the Scottish law should be brought into line with that in England.

The need for differentiating between hotels and public-houses in considering applications for new licences.

41. One other point advanced by the Association in favour of a special licence for hotels strikes us as being of importance although here again we are not

satisfied that the Association's 1934 Bill offered a satisfactory method of dealing with it. It is said that there have been cases in which proposals to build new hotels have been abandoned because it was clear that a licence would not be granted. It is alleged that this has been because the application would be viewed primarily from the point of view of the number of licences already existing in the area, rather than from that of the area's need for a hotel as distinct from a public-house, and that this would have been avoided if there had been a special form of hotel licence. It is hardly for us to investigate the activities of Licensing Justices in order to confirm whether there is any support for these suggestions, but in any event it seems to us that, if these suggestions are well founded, applicants for a special licence would be confronted by similar difficulties to those which confront them now. Nevertheless, the provision of additional up-to-date hotel accommodation is of such vital importance that we consider it essential that the opening of new hotels should not be impeded by difficulties over the granting of licences which may be relevant when licences for public-houses are in question, but which should not normally arise in the case of *bonâ-fide* hotels. We hope that the authorities responsible will give serious consideration to this view. In saying this we have in mind that in England and Wales the provisions of Section 14 (1) of the Licensing (Consolidation) Act, 1910, enable the Licensing Justices to grant a licence on conditions which allow the *bonâ-fide* requirements of a hotel or restaurant business to be met without raising any question of additional bar facilities in a particular neighbourhood.

The supply of drink with meals.

42. We have already referred to the supply of drink with meals and in this connection we have considered the special provision in Section 3 of the Licensing Act, 1921, which deals with the extension of permitted hours in the evening in licensed premises, so long as the Licensing Justices are satisfied that the premises are structurally adapted and *bonâ-fide* used or intended to be used for the purpose of habitually providing, for the accommodation of persons frequenting the premises, substantial refreshment to which the sale and supply of intoxicating liquor is ancillary. The effect of the provision is to add at the end of permitted hours in the evening one hour during which intoxicating liquor may be sold or supplied, at the discretion of the Justices, for consumption at a meal supplied at the same time in such portion of the premises as is usually set apart for the service of meals. The provision is limited to week-days.

43. We consider that in so far as the evening meal on week-days is concerned, the Section 3 provision to which we have referred meets the position; but there remains the mid-day meal, and we assume that in so far as there is just cause for irritation on this score, it must be related to the mid-day meal in those areas where the mid-day spell of permitted hours terminates very early in the afternoon. We consider the week-day evening meal extension a reasonable and beneficial provision. We think that the factors which justify it equally justify steps being taken to meet the difficulty we have referred to with regard to the mid-day meal, and accordingly we recommend that provision be made so that intoxicating liquor may be supplied with mid-day meals up to 3 p.m. throughout the week in England and on week-days in Scotland and Wales. This would be in accordance with the recommendation of the Royal Commission of 1929.

Recommendations.

1. **A National Travel, Holiday and Catering Board.**—There should be established a National Travel, Holiday and Catering Board for Great Britain to promote the development of the country's travel, holiday and catering services. (Para. 14.) (For functions—see Paras. 31, 74 and 102.)

2. **Constitution of Board.**—The Board should consist of a Council with a chairman and members appointed in accordance with the provisions of para. 110. The execution of the general lines of policy laid down by the Council should be carried out by two associations—a Travel Association and a Catering Development Association.

3. **The Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland.**—This organisation should be merged in the Board and should become in effect the Board's Travel Association. (Para. 112.)

4. **Finance.**—The finance for the work of the Travel Association should be derived as at present from voluntary subscriptions from the interests concerned —*e.g.*, transport, tourist agencies, local

authorities, entertainment and hotel interests, and from the Government; the latter to contribute £1 for every £1 of subscription income raised voluntarily. (Para. 118.)

The finance for the work of the Catering Development Association should be derived from a statutory contribution of 10s. per annum from all catering establishments which cater for the general public. (Para. 115.)

5. **Supply of Drink with Meals.**—Provisions should be made so that intoxicating liquor may be supplied with midday meals up to 3 p.m. throughout the week and on weekdays in Scotland and Wales. (Para. 43.)

6. **Structural alterations to licensed premises in Scotland.**—The Scottish law should be brought into line with that of England in certain respects. (Para. 40.)

SUGGESTIONS.

7. **Cooking.**—More attention should be given to traditional English cooking and food, and generally to the presentation of attractive meals.

8. **Experiment, Design, etc.**—There is a need in the catering industry for research and experiment to be developed and for the results to be made known to the industry generally. (Para. 20.)

9. **Some matters concerning Hotels.**—There is a general need for improvement in such matters as amenities, furnishings, service and reception. It should be the aim of the British hotel industry rather to develop along the lines suited to this country than to copy what is done, however admirably, in other countries where conditions are different. There should be a greater readiness to make use of the specialist advice which most of the reputable furnishing and equipment firms are willing and able to give or to obtain from the manufacturers when questions of furnishings and equipment are being considered. There is a widely held view that service and reception constitute a weak feature of many British hotels. Adequate training of staffs is the long-term solution of this problem, but managements might improve the position immediately by giving special attention to these matters. (Paras. 23-26.)

10. **Classification of Hotels.**—In order to meet the requirements of the public, including visitors from overseas, there is a need for an authoritative and comprehensive list descriptive of hotels. There is probably also a need for a similar list covering boarding-houses. (Paras. 28-30.)

11. **Valuation of Hotels for rating purposes following improvements.**—The rateable value of hotels might be re-assessed not immediately after improvements have been made, but two years later. (Paras. 46-48.)

12. **Holiday Camps.** — The holiday camp type of facility has come to stay and the Government, local authorities and the catering industry should collaborate to ensure that developments proceed in accordance with the best interests of the general public. (Para. 51.)

13. **Guide Books.**—It will be of great importance in the post-war years to provide suitable guide books and literature describing the facilities and accommodation available at various holiday resorts and holiday districts. (Para. 55.)

14. **Local Information Sheets.**—Reference is made to an experiment which may be worth developing on a national scale. (Para. 56.)

15. **National Park.**—There should be close co-operation between the central authority which may be responsible for national parks and the interests responsible for the country's travel, holiday and catering services. (Paras. 60-63.)

16. **National Forest Parks.**—In view of the importance of these parks as holiday centres, it is suggested that the holiday aspect of the matter should be given due weight when policy regarding the development of State forests is being considered. It will be important that the proposed Board should be in close touch with the work of those concerned with State afforestation. (Paras. 64-70.)

17. **Survey of Holiday Accommodation.**—There is need for a comprehensive survey on the accommodation aspect of the holiday problem, with particular regard not only to the kind of accommodation people want, but also to the amount of money they are prepared, or are in a position, to pay for it. (Paras. 72-73.)

18. **Tourist Statistics.**—Early consideration should be given by the Government Department concerned, in co-operation with the proposed Board, to the statistics of tourists visiting this country. (Para. 79.)

19. **Planning for Tourist Development.**—In view of the likelihood of transport and accommodation difficulties continuing for some time, no positive action should be taken immediately to induce overseas visitors to come here solely for the purpose of holiday-making; but it is of the utmost importance that plans should be

completed and machinery set up in readiness for the time when we shall want large numbers of visitors from overseas and when we shall be in a position to receive them. (Para. 86.) Pending the establishment of the proposed Board, every encouragement should be given to the Travel Association of Great Britain. (Para. 129.)

20. **Visitors from Dominions and U.S.A.**—As part of a long-term policy, every endeavour should be made, with the assistance of experts, to attract visitors to this country from the Dominions and the United States of America, by means of making known, through suitable publicity, the attractions this country has to offer. (Paras. 87-90.)

21. **Continental and other Visitors.**—The question of attracting Continental and other visitors is one of importance and it should be studied by experts. (Para. 91.)

22. **The Tourist as a customer of British industry.**—Industrial and trade associations, together with the Government Departments concerned, should take an active interest in this question and should collaborate on it with the catering industry and the proposed Board.

23. **London as an International Centre for the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.**—The proposed Board might be charged with the responsibility of co-operating with those concerned in order that definite proposals may be framed to carry out a scheme designed to make London an international centre for the fine arts, music and the drama. (Para. 96.)

24. **The need for Publicity.**—In addition to what may be called "background" publicity designed to "sell" the idea of Britain as a business and holiday centre, there should be more specific publicity carried out by or on behalf of the individual interests concerned—*e.g.*, railways, shipping, air and road transport, etc. Co-operation in carrying out this publicity is important, and the proposed Board could assist in this. (Para. 98.)

25. **Tourists' Income Tax Liability.**—The position regarding the liability of tourists to pay income tax might repay review. (Para. 104.)

26. **Passports and Customs.**—The position generally on these matters seems satisfactory, but there should be close co-operation between the Department concerned and the proposed Board, so that consideration may be given to any complaints from visitors that may be brought to the notice of the Board. (Para. 105.)

The report, which extends to 56 pages and will doubtless be carefully studied by those interested in these services, is obtainable at the Stationery Office, York House, Kingsway, W.C.2, price 1s. net.

LABOUR M.P. ON THE FUTURE LICENSED HOUSE.

Speaking at the Victory dinner of the West Surrey and District Licensed Victuallers' Protection Association last month, Mr. Evelyn Walkden, M.P., the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, said:—

Reference had been made to Liberty—one of the main issues on which the recent war was fought. He believed that before long they would see a big development in this country with regard to catering in the public-houses and hotels.

He believed it was necessary, because if there was one thing he loved and appreciated in Surrey, which had been the county of his adoption for the past 18 years, it was to be able to call at a wayside "pub" for a half of bitter, a spot of bread and cheese, and a pickled onion. Since those days they had had Spam, and he could imagine no more reasonable reintroduction into British life than the opportunity to serve the public with the food they liked and desired.

In addition, they could do with a return to that little bit of cheer and colour and comfort, and certainly some of that civility which in days of yore was always part of the stock-in-trade of the good old English hostelry.

Having referred to a recent visit he had paid to Holland, Mr. Walkden said he had noticed that some of the people in that country had been able to find the necessary materials for the redecoration of their establishments of public resort. He was aware of the fact that there were many people in this country catering for

good refreshment for a deserving populace who were not only asking, and rightly asking, for extra privileges in that regard, but who would also like the opportunity of providing a spot of redecoration, which meant in its turn a real spot of cheer and colour in the public-houses of the country. He hoped that that would be provided shortly.

He hoped also, that they would not have to beg and pray for wine for their cellars and shelves, because the men who had served several years abroad knew now that they liked wine, when it was of the right type. He trusted, therefore, that in the near future wine would flow more freely from licensed houses and shops than had been the case for all too long.

It was his view that they should rid themselves of the austerity virus as soon as they could, and he thought we could do it. In other words he would like to see the job so handled that the people of Britain could be given parity with those countries who had never been denied the benefits to which he had referred over the past six years, and hence provide a more cheerful future for the people, who were justifiably becoming restless and impatient.

THE BEER-DRINKING BRITON.

By FRANK A. KING.

(*Continued from p.* 997, *November issue*)

I.—BREWING DEVELOPS IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

During the Saxon times primitive wooden huts or "tabernae" were erected on the Roman roads. The tavern was identified by means of a long pole, and if the establishment sold wine as well as mead and ale, then an ivy-bush was hung from the sign. The origin of the old saw, "A good wine needs no bush" probably dates from this period.

The famous navigator Wulfstan reported to King Alfred, who reigned 871-901, as a matter of general importance, that *no* ale was brewed amongst the Esthonians.

The influence of the Danes upon the English during the time of Edgar, who reigned 959-975, caused a great deal of drunkenness, so the king, acting upon the advice of Archbishop Dunstan of Canterbury, not only closed a great many alehouses by regulating that there should only be one establishment of this nature in any village or small town, but also ordained that pins or nails should be fastened inside the drinking horns, at stated distances, and "whoever should drink beyond these marks at one draught should be obnoxious to a severe punishment." This law seems to have given rise to a custom which was afterwards termed "pin-drinking," or "nick the pin," which is explained in "Cocker's Dictionary" as follows:—

"An old way of drinking exactly to a pin in the midst of a wooden cup, which being somewhat difficult, occasioned much drunkenness: so a law was made that priests, monks and friars should not drink to or at the pins."

It is also considered that the expression to drink "supernaculum" meant to "drink to the naile," and the term "He is on a merry pin" originated from the way of drinking from a cup in which a pin was fastened, and he that could drink to the pin (at one draught) and neither under nor over it, was to have won a wager.

It is generally considered that the habit of Pledging dates from the Danish invasion period, although there are two versions as to how the custom may have originated. The first explanation is that if the person pledged was not disposed to drink again himself, he would put another to be pledge to drink on his behalf, otherwise the person who suggested the drink would be offended.

The more popular version is that the custom arose from the frequent occasions when a ferocious Dane would suddenly stab an unsuspecting Saxon who was in the act of drinking and therefore in such

a position that he could not get to his own knife or dagger. Consequently a native would not drink in the company of others in case such treachery might arise, but he would do so if someone would stand guard that the man would not be hurt whilst unable to protect himself.

Although the custom is said to have first developed after the murder of the young King Edward the Martyr, son of Edgar, who only reigned for two years, when he was treacherously stabbed in the back whilst he was drinking through the contrivance of his stepmother Elfrida, the custom also operated in Continental countries around the same time.

By the time of Edward the Confessor both beer and ale were in common use as beverages in the British Isles. However, it was the Normans who brought over the custom of drinking wine, although the Romans had brought wines with them for their own consumption, but beer and ale remained the beverages for the lower orders.

According to the traditions of the Anglo-Saxons, ale was utilised for the casting-out of devils. The following recipe and ritual was the means adopted. For one possessed of a devil or fiend-sick: A number of herbs having been worked up in clean ale, the patient was to sing seven masses over the worts, then to add garlic and holy water, and was to drink the mixture out of a church-bell. (Garlic has always been a recognised means of exorcising devils as most students of the occult and witchcraft are aware.) The person possessed was then to give alms and to pray for God's mercies—and, one assumes, hope for the best and that the ale-drinking ritual will rid him or her of the fiend!

II.—HOW THE MONASTERIES INFLUENCED BREWING.

It was the establishment of the monasteries and other religious houses which caused the erection of the first breweries in the British Isles. By the time of the Conquest there had been visits by Evangelists who hoped to Christianise these barbaric islands. Later, under the protection of the Normans, these religious enthusiasts established their abodes, consisting not only of churches and educational premises, but also dwelling-places for the monks and nuns, farms, and all the requirements necessary to form a self-supporting community sufficiently affluent to assist the well-being of the poor and sick amongst the original inhabitants of the countryside.

Thirty-eight vineyards are mentioned in the Domesday Book, so a considerable quantity of native wine must have been produced. These plantations are usually measured by the "arpent," a French unit of measurement. At Rayleigh there were six arpents of vineyard producing 20 modii of wine if the yield was good. At Wilcote (Wilts) the Commissioners enviously describe the new church, the excellent house and the good vineyard.

In the Domesday Book 43 "cervisiarii" are recorded at Helstone in Cornwall; they are assumed to be tenants who paid dues, such as for rents, etc., in ale; but in the description of Bury St. Edmunds the word is clearly used to describe brewers of ale.

Commenting on the drinking habits of the British people of the first part of the 12th century, William of Malmesbury says: "Drinking in particular, was a universal practice, in which occupation they passed entire nights as well as days. They consumed their whole substance in mean and despicable houses; unlike the Normans and French, who in noble and splendid mansions lived with frugality. . . . They were accustomed to eat till they became surfeited, and to drink till they were sick. These latter qualities they imparted to their Conquerors; as to the rest, they adopted their manners."

And William Fitzstephen speaks of the "excessive drinking of some foolish people." Commenting upon his statement, Stow, the Elizabethan historian, said: "It followeth in Fitzstephen that the plague in London of that time were immoderate quaffing among fools, and often casualties by fire. For the first—to wit, of quaffing—it continueth as afore, or rather is mightily increased, though greatly qualified among the poorer sort, not of any holy abstinence, but of mere necessity, ale and beer being small, and wines in price above their reach."

(To be continued)

Imperial Parliament.

JANUARY 23RD.

Barley Exports.

Mr. ORR-EWING asked the Minister of Food how much barley is being exported from this country to the Continent; and for what purpose.

Dr. SUMMERSKILL: The total quantity of barley which it has so far been agreed to export from this country to the Continent is about 73,000 tons. Of this quantity 50,000 tons is for use as bread grain for German civilians in the British Zone and the balance is being shipped for N.A.A.F.I. for the manufacture of beer for British Forces.

Mr. ORR-EWING: Will the hon. Lady see whether more barley cannot be retained in this country for feeding-stuffs for the livestock of this country, and save a great deal of transport being wasted carting barley about which could be used to produce food here?

Dr. SUMMERSKILL: I think the hon. Member will agree that we have a moral responsibility in our Zone. Furthermore, he would not deny our Forces beer.

Hotel and Restaurant Industry (Foreign Tourists).

Wing-Commander ROBINSON asked the President of the Board of Trade whether his attention has been called to the estimate by the U.S. Department of Commerce that by 1950 the U.S. will be spending more than 1,200,000,000 dollars a year on foreign travel; and what steps he proposes to take to ensure that a substantial proportion of this sum is secured by the hotel and restaurant industry of this country.

Sir S. CRIPPS: My attention has been called to the estimate mentioned. The report of the Catering Wages Committee is now under consideration by the Government, as are the steps which should be taken to attract tourists to this country from all parts of the world.

JANUARY 29TH.

Catering Industry (Training).

Mr. JANNER asked the Minister of Labour what action he proposes to take in the light of the recent report of the Catering Wages Commission with regard to the provision of adequate training facilities for persons desiring to enter the catering industry.

Mr. ISAACS: I welcome this report, and in general its recommendations have been accepted by my right hon. Friends the Minister of Education and the Secretary of State for Scotland, who are actively engaged in considering the provision of training facilities. My Department is also making arrangements under the Government Vocational Training Scheme for adults who wish to enter the catering industry.

British Restaurants.

Sir G. FOX asked the Minister of Food whether, before bringing forward proposals to place British Restaurants on a permanent basis, he will set up a committee of inquiry so that all the interests concerned can have an opportunity to give evidence on the subject.

Sir B. SMITH: Consultations on this subject are at present taking place with representative associations of local authorities, and I am prepared to consider representation from any other interests concerned, but I do not consider it necessary to set up a committee of inquiry.

JANUARY 30TH.

Alcoholic Drinks (Prices, S.E.A.C.).

Mr. MANNING asked the Secretary of State for War whether he is aware that to officers and senior N.C.O.s of S.E.A.A.F. price concessions, enabling Scotch whisky and gin of well-known English brands to be purchased at 10s. 6d. and 9s. for full-size bottles, are made, whilst beer costs approximately 1s. 8d. a pint; and will he take steps with a view to beer being supplied to other ranks more cheaply.

Mr. BELLENGER: The retail price of imported beer for R.A.F. or Army personnel in S.E.A.C. is 1s. 6d. (sterling) per reputed quart. The duty paid on a bottle of whisky in this country is far greater than that paid on a bottle of beer.

In S.E.A.C., where practically no duty is charged, the price of a bottle of whisky is therefore reduced much more than that of a bottle of beer as compared with their prices in this country.

JANUARY 31ST.

Local Government Rating System.

Mr. AYLES asked the Minister of Health whether he will state the policy of the Government with regard to the rating system, with special reference to the derating provisions of the Local Government Act of 1929.

Mr. BEVAN: As I have previously stated, I appreciate the need for examination of the machinery of local government finance, and I do not exclude derating from that examination, but my hon. Friend will appreciate that it is not possible to have legislation for this purpose in the present session.

Catering Services (Commission's Report).

Sir J. MELLOR asked the Minister of Labour when the final report from the Catering Wages Commission, concerning the rehabilitation of the catering industry, will be published.

Mr. ISAACS: The Commission's report on the development of the catering, holiday and tourist services is now being printed and will be published within the next few days.

FEBRUARY 4TH.

Barley.

Mr. JAMES HUDSON asked the Minister of Agriculture what acreage was devoted to the cultivation of barley in each of the years 1938 to 1945, inclusive; and what acreage is contemplated for 1946.

Mr. T. WILLIAMS: As the answer includes a table of figures, I will, with my hon. Friend's permission, circulate it in the Official Report.

Mr. HUDSON: Would the right hon. Gentleman say whether he expects an increase or a decrease in what is produced this year?

Mr. WILLIAMS: No reliable estimate can be furnished at present with regard to the 1946 crop.

Following is the table:—

Acreage of Barley in England and Wales, 1938-1945.

	'000 Acres.
1938	886
1939	910
1940	1,218
1941	1,342
1942	1,364
1943	1,558
1944	1,721
1945	1,984

No reliable estimate can be furnished at present of the acreage of barley for 1946.

FEBRUARY 5TH.

Town and Country Planning (Greater London).

Mr. WALKER-SMITH asked the Minister of Town and Country Planning whether the Government have adopted the Abercrombie Report as the basis for planning and development of Greater London.

Mr. SILKIN: No; the Government have not up to the present adopted the Abercrombie Report. Great progress has been made in the study of the recommendations of this report, and I am sending the hon. Member a copy of a letter which I sent to all the planning authorities in the Greater London area, requesting them to accept the report on the basis of their planning control pending a final decision on the Abercrombie proposals.

FEBRUARY 6TH.

Catering Licences (Community Centres).

MR. MEDLAND asked the Minister of Food if he has considered a resolution from the Plymouth food committee asking for catering facilities to be given to community centres; and why, having regard to the fact that catering facilities are given to youth clubs, canteens and suchlike establishments, similar facilities are not being given to community centres.

SIR B. SMITH: I have seen this resolution. Facilities have been given to youth clubs because of the nutritional needs of adolescents, but I regret that owing to the shortage of supplies I can grant catering licences to community centres and to other types of clubs only if the absence of canteen facilities would cause real hardship.

FEBRUARY 7TH.

Summer Time.

Lieut.-Colonel CORBETT asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department on what date he proposes to restart Summer Time.

Mr. EDE: In accordance with the Summer Time Acts, 1922 and 1925, Summer Time will come into force this

year at 2 a.m. Greenwich Meantime on the morning of April 14th.

Excess Profits Tax (Reliefs).

Squadron-Leader HOLLIS asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, in spite of the prohibition of Excess Profits Tax relief after the end of this year in the recent Finance Act, Section 40, it will be still possible to claim discharge of amounts held over for repairs, which owing to shortage of labour or material it proves impossible to carry out during the current year, in accordance with the pledge given by the then Chancellor of the Exchequer on June 5th, 1940.

Mr. DALTON: Yes, Sir. This was made clear by my hon. Friend the Financial Secretary to the Treasury during the debate on the second reading of the Finance Bill.

FEBRUARY 11TH.

World Cereals Shortage.

MR. J. HUDSON asked the Minister of Food whether the diversion of 20,000,000 bushels of grain for food instead of alcohol, in view of the world grain shortage, as announced by the U.S. President, is to be accompanied by any similar action here.

DR. EDITH SUMMERSKILL: The question raised by the hon. Member is one of those which are receiving urgent consideration in connection with the world cereals position. My right hon. Friend hopes to be in a position to make a statement at an early date.

FEBRUARY 13TH.

Barley.

Mr. WILSON HARRIS asked the Minister of Food the quantity of barley utilised for animal feeding-stuffs and by the brewing industry, respectively, in the year 1945.

Sir B. SMITH: In 1945, 456,000 tons of barley were used for animal feeding-stuffs and 879,000 tons for brewing.

Justices of the Peace (Royal Commission).

Commander MAITLAND asked the Attorney-General whether it is the intention of His Majesty's Government to set up a Commission to examine the appointment and functions of the unpaid magistracy of this country; and whether he will state its terms of reference.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: His Majesty's Government have decided to advise the appointment of a Royal Commission to examine the selection and appointment of Justices of the Peace and other allied questions. It is hoped that an announcement of the appointment of the Royal Commission, and its composition and terms of reference will be made in the near future.

Law Intelligence.

SWANSEA COUNTY COURT.

Brewers' Lease of Hotel.

At Swansea County Court last month His Honour Judge Temple Morris, K.C., gave judgment in favour of William Hancock and Co., Ltd., on their claim for a new lease of the Pier Hotel, Mumbles, Swansea, of which they were the tenants of the respondents, the South Wales Transport Co., Ltd.

The licensed premises are situate at the terminus of an electric railway operated by the respondents between Swansea and the Mumbles, and form part of the Mumbles Pier which, with the railway and the surrounding land, are held by the respondents on lease. The respondents had granted to the applicants a sub-lease of the licensed premises for the term of ten years from October 31st, 1935, at a rental amounting to £200 per annum. They had at a later date also sub-leased the pier and the land surrounding it to amusement caterers who had carried on business there for some time and proposed to carry out an extensive scheme of development.

Before the lease expired, the applicants approached the respondents requesting them to grant them a new lease. This request was refused on the grounds that the licensed premises were needed by the amusement caterers in connection with their scheme for development of the area as an amusement park.

The applicants then applied to the Court under Section 5 the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1927, for the grant of a new lease on the grounds that they being

lessees whose lease was about to expire would be entitled to compensation under Section 4 of the Act but that such compensation would not be sufficient to compensate them for the loss of goodwill they would suffer and that the premises could, on account of the trade carried on by them, be let at a rental higher than they would have realised had no such goodwill attached to them.

The respondents denied that any compensation was payable to the applicants or that any goodwill attached to the premises and submitted that if any compensation for goodwill was payable the amount of such compensation was sufficient to compensate the applicants; that any increased rental value there might be was not due to anything done by the applicants; and further, that vacant possession of the premises was required to carry out the scheme of development and the granting of a new lease was not consistent with good estate management.

In his judgment, His Honour stated that he asked himself the following four questions:—

(1) Are the applicants entitled to compensation under Section 4 of the Act? If the answer is in the affirmative,

(2) What was the amount of such compensation in money?

(3) Would such sum which could be awarded the applicants under Section 4 of the Act be sufficient to compensate them for the loss of goodwill? If the answer is in the negative, then

(4) Was he precluded by Section 5 (3) (*b*) of the Act from granting a new lease?

The answer to his first question was in the affirmative, and on the second question he came to the conclusion that £1,700 was a reasonable and proper sum at which to assess the compensation.

As regards his third question, the Judge found that if the applicants were evicted, it seemed clear that they would lose the very substantial business they had built up and that the monetary compensation payable under Section 4 could not adequately compensate them for that.

On the last question he came to the conclusion that it could not be said that vacant possession was immediately required for the purpose of the scheme of redevelopment outlined by the respondents, nor was the granting of a new lease to the applicants inconsistent with good estate management, and found that a reasonable and proper extension of the lease should be for five years and that on the evidence the proper rent was £400 per annum. He accordingly gave judgment with costs.

Licensing Law.

KING'S BENCH DIVISION.

Brewers' Licence Appeal Refused.

The Lord Chief Justice, Lord Goddard, sitting with Justices Humphreys and Henn-Collins, in the King's Bench Divisional Court, on 1st inst., dismissed an appeal by Messrs. Mowbray and Co., Ltd., brewers, and James Cowen, licensee of The Duke of Wellington public-house, Manvers Street, Nottingham, against the decision of the compensation authority for Nottingham refusing a renewal of the licence.

For the appellants it was argued that the authority had admitted evidence with regard to the structure and accomodation of the house for the purpose of deciding upon its suitability instead of differentiating it from other licensed houses in the vicinity.

The Lord Chief Justice, Lord Goddard, giving judgment, said the authority had received the sort of evidence given in such cases for the last 41 years. It was essential for them to have evidence to enable them to say that The Duke of Wellington should be closed rather than one of the other seven public-houses in the immediate vicinity. The evidence was as to the nature of the house structure, size and accommodation, and it was evidence given to show that The Duke of Wellington compared unfavourably with other houses in the district. There was also evidence as to the small amount of trade done. The Justices, whose report had been adopted, were entitled to take the evidence they had.

Responsibility of Co-Licensee.

A King's Bench Divisional Court consisting of the Lord Chief Justice (Lord Goddard), Mr. Justice Humphreys and

Mr. Justice Henn-Collins, on the 31st ult, heard an appeal by way of a case stated from a decision of London Quarter Sessions, raising the question of the position in law of a co-licensee who takes no part in the management of licensed premises.

The appeal, which was by Geoffrey Samuel Johnson Linnett, secretary to Ward's Catering Co., Ltd., was dismissed.

Mr. Linnett, with a Mr. William Albert Baker, had been fined at Bow Street on summonses alleging that they had "knowingly" permitted disorderly conduct at Ward's Irish House, Piccadilly, W., of which they were co-licensees. That decision was upheld at Quarter Sessions, and Mr. Linnett appealed to the Divisional Court, maintaining that he could not rightly be held to be the "keeper" of the house or to have "knowingly" permitted the offence.

According to the case stated Mr. Linnett was the secretary of the company which owned the premises, and was a salaried servant of the company. He was co-licensee of other premises owned by the company, and Mr. Baker was also a servant of the company. Mr. Linnett took no part in the management of the premises, which was left entirely to Mr. Baker.

In giving judgment dismissing the appeal, Lord Goddard said it could not be said that both co-licensees were not "keeping" the house. Liquor was being sold there and could only be sold by them. It could not have been lawfully sold by any other person. Linnett was a keeper of the house just as much as Baker.

It had been argued that Linnett had no knowledge of the conduct which took place. But there were many cases in which persons had been held liable because their servants or managers had knowingly done certain acts and their knowledge had been imputed to the master. The principle did not depend on the legal relationship between the two persons—the person who actually permitted and the person convicted, though he had no actual knowledge. It depended on the fact that the person responsible in law was the "keeper" of the house or the licensee who had chosen to delegate his duties, powers and authority to somebody else. In a case where a master entrusted a servant with the management of his house, and if he chooses to delegate his powers to some other person, then the knowledge of the other person becomes the knowledge of the principal. There was no relationship of master and servant between the co-licensees but they were joint licensees, and if one chose to say to his co-licensee, who was not his servant, "I am not going to take any part in the management and will leave it entirely to you," he must then take responsibility for the acts of that co-licensee who has been placed by him to exercise his own powers and duties. He must take responsibility for what had been done. If a man did not want himself to be in the position of taking that responsibility he should not take a licence.

Dividends and Reports.

Aylesbury Brewery Co., Ltd.—Interim 4%.

A. Boake Roberts and Co., Ltd.—Third interim, 1½%, tax free.

Brewery and Commercial Investment Trust, Ltd.—Interim 3¾%.

Crown Brewing Co., Ltd.—Final 7½% and bonus 7½%, making total for year 22½%.

Friary, Holroyd and Healy's Breweries, Ltd.—Interim 5%.

Fuller, Smith and Turner, Ltd.—First interim 1%.

Hardys' Crown Brewery, Ltd.—Interim 4%.

Lloyd and Yorath, Ltd.—Dividend 5% and special jubilee bonus 2½% on ordinary for year to November 30th.

Mansfield Brewery Co., Ltd.—Second interim 6%.

Parker's Burslem Brewery, Ltd.—Interim 5%.

Red Tower Lager Brewery, Ltd.—Interim 3%.

Star Brewery, Cambridge, Ltd.—Interim 10%.

Tamplin and Son's Brewery, Brighton, Ltd.—Interim 2%.

Tennant Brothers, Ltd.—Interim 2½%.

Threlfall's Brewery Co., Ltd.—Interim 9%.

Watney, Combe, Reid and Co., Ltd.—Interim 6% on deferred ordinary.

Boddingtons' Breweries, Ltd.—Final dividend on ordinary 7½% and bonus 2½%, making 12½%. Net profit, £35,779.

Cobbold and Co., Ltd.—Net profit to September 30, £53,075, after £67,522. To debenture sinking fund, £3,605; final dividend 13½ %, making 18½%; forward, £12,754.

Crown Brewing Co., Ltd.—Net profit to December 31st, £25,706. Final ordinary dividend 7½% and bonus 7½%, making 22½%. To debenture redemption, £6,000; forward, £46,465.

Davenports' C.B. and Brewery (Holdings), Ltd.—Profits of subsidiary companies to October 31st, £213,000, less taxation, £158,845. Net profit of parent company, £47,227. Dividend on ordinary, 10%; additional provision for future taxation, £32,000; forward, £107,502.

R. Fenwick and Co., Ltd.—Profit, year to November 30th, £138,398, less E.P.T. and income tax. Dividend, 10%; to deferred repairs, £4,000; reconstruction reserve, £4,500; general reserve, £4,500; forward, £23,968.

Scottish Brewers, Ltd.—Profit, year to January 31st, £102,229. Dividend on ordinary, 9½%.

Steward and Patteson, Ltd.—Final dividend on ordinary 7½%, making 12½% for year. Net profits, £79,198.

Peter Walker (Warrington) and Robert Cain and Sons, Ltd.—Final dividend on ordinary 8½%, making 11% for 1945. Net profit, £302,203 after taxation £639,689.

Company Notices.

Tamplin and Son's Brewery, Brighton.—The closing date for the accounts of Tamplin and Son's Brewery, Brighton, Ltd., has been altered to March 31st in each year instead of April 30th, as hitherto, so that the report and accounts to be presented in the year 1946 will cover a period of eleven months only.

Robert Allen and Co., Ltd., is to redeem the outstanding 4½ per cent. debenture stock at 110 on July 1st. The amount issued and outstanding at November 13th last was £27,250.

Both companies are subsidiaries of Wolverhampton and Dudley Breweries, Ltd.

Brewery Acquisition.—The Abington Brewery Company, Northampton, has purchased the brewery and licensed houses of Yates Brothers, Oak Brewery, Wisbech.

Debenture Redemptions. — The City Brewery Co. (Lichfield), Ltd., is to redeem the balance of its 4 per cent. debenture stock at 104 on June 30th. The amount issued was £150,000, and £140,735 was outstanding at November 13th, 1944.

New Companies.

Invicta Glass, Ltd. (402,899).—Private company. Registered January 9th. Capital, £2,000 in 2,000 shares of £1 each. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in plate, sheet and all kinds of window glass, table and general domestic glass, hotel and licensed victuallers' glass, optical and other glass, etc. The directors are: Reginald C. Smith, "Merlands," 2, Leslie Avenue, Margate (permanent), and Clifton Smith, Water View, 58, Salisbury Avenue, Broadstairs. Solicitor: W. W. Hodgson, Rosemary House, Richmond, Yorks. Registered office: 24a, Setterfield Road, Margate.

T. Maylam and Co., Ltd. (402,984).—Private company. Registered January 10th. Capital, £19,000 in 10,000 ordinary and 9,000 7½% cumulative preference shares of £1 each. Objects: To carry on the business of corn and grain factors, and brokers, corn, seed and hop merchants, mill proprietors, millers, hay, straw and chaff merchants, flour manufacturers and dealers, grocers, provision merchants, farmers, etc. The permanent directors are: Thos. C. Maylam, "Ashton," Hadlow Road, Tonbridge, Kent, corn merchant, and Lewis M. Maylam, 61, Quarry Hill Road, Tonbridge, corn merchant. Registered office: Midway Wharf, Tonbridge, Kent.

Marwood and Co. (Blackburn), Ltd. (400,661).—Private company. Registered November 16. Capital, £20,000 in 20,000 shares of £1 each. Objects: to acquire the business or any part thereof of cork merchants and Crown cork manufacturers now carried on by Marwood and Co. at 39 and 41, King Street, Blackburn, together with the real and personal property and assets of the proprietors of that business used in connection therewith or belonging thereto which has recently been purchased by Robinson Bros., Cork Growers, Ltd. The permanent directors are: Albert C. Robinson, Slead Hall, Brighouse; Frank Fox, 7, Heathby Avenue, Holmfield, Halifax (both directors of Robinson Bros., Cork Growers, Ltd.). Solicitors: Godfrey Rhodes and Evans, Halifax. Registered office, 39/41, King Street, Blackburn.

Obituary.

We regret to announce the death of the following members of, and others associated with, the Trade:—

Mr. William J. Smith, Cromarty, for many years on the staff of Courage and Co., Ltd., aged 76 years.

Mr. W. H. Leeke, last month, aged 80 years. Mr. Leeke was a farmer and a large grower of hops in Worcestershire.

Mr. T. Allen, chief clerk to the Charlton Brewery Co., Ltd., Shepton Mallet, last month, aged 84 years. Mr. Allen had been employed by the company for 68 years.

Lt.-Col. Osmond Robert McMullen, C.M.G., chairman of McMullen and Sons, Ltd., Hertford, on the 13th ult. Col. McMullen was intimately associated with the management of the business for over 60 years. He joined the firm in 1884, became a managing director when it was formed into a limited company in 1897 and chairman in 1914.

Mr. Charles John Elgar, hop grower at Wingham, near Canterbury, and for some years vice-chairman of the Hops Marketing Board, on the 13th ult. Mr. Elgar was one of the representatives of the Board on the Provisional Joint Hops Committee which framed the agreement between the Brewers' Society and the Board. He was a member of the Permanent Joint Hops Committee until recently, when he resigned owing to ill health.

Wills.

Mr. Harry Thursfield, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent, master cooper, who died on September 27th last, left £5,848 gross, with net personalty £5,262.

Mr. William Edward Foster Cheesman, a director of Breeds and Co., Hastings, who died on November 11th last, aged 69 years, left £8,604 gross, with net personalty £3,536.

Mr. Percy Shackel Hayward, of Maidstone, Kent, formerly of Clonmel, Co. Tipperary, brewer, who died on July 3rd last, aged 69 years, left £7,043 gross, with net personalty £4,888.

Mr. Arthur Lamin, secretary and director of Messrs. J. Shipstone and Son, Ltd., Nottingham, who died on August 3rd last, aged 77 years, left £34,711 gross, with net personalty £32,900.

Mr. Montague James Clayton, brewer's engineer, who died on September 6th last, left £25,114 gross, with net personalty £17,782.

Mr. John William Charlton, senior partner of Charlton and Bagshaw, corn merchants, Liverpool and London, and for over 20 years chairman of Chester Northgate Brewery Co., Ltd., who died on July 28th last, aged 71 years, left £76,578 gross, with net personalty £65,376.

Major James Younger McLean, M.C., managing director of R. Fenwick and Co., Ltd., Sunderland, and a director of George Younger and Son, Ltd., who died in October last, aged 56 years, left personal estate in Great Britain valued at £1,216.

BEER OUTPUT

A monthly return showing the number of Standard and Bulk barrels of home-made beer charged with duty in Great Britain and Northern Ireland :—

	STANDARD.			BULK.		
	England, Wales & N. Ireland.	Scotland.	Total.	England, Wales & N. Ireland.	Scotland.	Total
Nov. 1945 ...	1,565,878	155.573	1,721,451	2,452,858	245,955	2,698,813
Oct. 1945 ...	1,658,124	164,061	1,822,185	2,623,707	262,204	2,885,911
Sept. 1945 ...	1,579,104	153,201	1,732,305	2,519,638	247,685	2,767,323
Aug. 1945 ...	1,785,988	171,791	1,957,779	2,865,313	272,579	3,137,892

Odd Items.

Mr. Frank Longworth has joined the board of Dutton's Blackburn Brewery, Ltd.

Mr. T. E. F. Hardy, M.C., has been appointed a director of Hansons, Ltd., Kimberley, Notts.

Mr. Dennis Plummer has been appointed head brewer of Beverley Bros., Ltd., Wakefield.

Mr. J. A. Eadie, D.S.O., has been appointed a director of Wilson's Brewery, Ltd., Manchester.

Mr. R. V. White has been appointed head brewer and works manager to the Old Albion Brewery, Ltd., Sheffield.

Mr. W. H. Crouch has been appointed assistant manager of the Free Trade Dept. of Watney Combe Reid and Co., Ltd.

Mr. A. A. Nobbs, manager to Youngs, Crawshay and Youngs, Ltd., is retiring after 60 years' service with the company.

Mr. William Elliott, M.C., C.A. has been appointed managing director of William Murray and Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.

Mr. W. Campbell has retired from the position of head brewer of Walker and Homfrays, Ltd., Salford, and has been succeeded by Mr. C. Fletcher.

Mr. Richard Blanche has been appointed chairman and managing director of Maclachlans, Ltd., in succession to the late Mr. Harry Thomson.

Mr. Peter Adnams has been demobilised from the Army and has been appointed assistant brewer to the Hook Norton Brewery Co., Ltd., near Banbury.

Mr. James Ogg has retired from the position of secretary of Walker and Homfrays, Ltd., after 48 years' service, and has been succeeded by Mr. J. L. Burcham.

Mr. R. N. Verdon, secretary of Catterall and Swarbricks Brewery, Ltd., has resigned from that position owing to ill-health. He will remain a director of the company.

Mr. Geoffrey L. Hughes has been appointed head brewer of the Hull Brewery Co., Ltd., in succession to Mr. B. B. Aplin, who has retired from that position.

Kinghorn Bottle Company.—A presentation was made recently to Mr. John Samson on the occasion of his retirement from the management of the company.

Mr. D. T. Davies has retired from the position of representative, after 54 years' service with the Lichfield Brewery Co., Ltd., and latterly with Ind, Coope and Allsopp, Ltd.

Mr. H. Wray, head clerk and granary manager, at Dereham, of Messrs. F. and G. Smith, Ltd., maltsters and merchants, recently retired on pension after 62 years' service with the firm.

Mr. Ernest F. Lamprell was recently appointed by Whitbread and Co., Ltd., as their manager for Scotland. Mr. Lamprell joined the company at the Chiswell Street Brewery in 1916.

W. Butler and Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton, announce that Mr. R. W. R. Wilson and Mr. F. J. Yardley have been appointed joint managing directors, in conjunction with Mr. A. W. Yardley.

Mr. H. J. Woodgates has succeeded Mr. E. Barnett as transport manager, Barclay, Perkins and Co., Ltd. Mr. Woodgates was traffic manager of Thomas Tilling, Ltd., Motor (Goods) Department.

Mr. F. G. Holmer, secretary of the Metropolitan Beer and Wine Trade Asylum and Benevolent Fund, has retired after nearly 50 years' service. He has been succeeded by Mr. C. E. Morrison.

Mr. E. M. Strouts, brewery manager at the Stag Brewery of Watney Combe Reid and Co., Ltd., has retired after 56 years' service on the brewing staff. He is succeeded by Mr. H. H. MacMahon.

Institute of Brewing.—The annual general meeting of the Institute has been fixed for May 3rd. Mr. Walter Scott has been nominated for re-election as President and Mr. G. T. Cook as hon. Treasurer.

Mr. H. R. V. Mabson, recently demobilised from the Services, has joined the staff of E. J. Hay and Co., Ltd., caramel manufacturers, Essex Wharf, Limehouse, as their representative in Southern England.

Mr. John Wyndham Stanton has been appointed a director of the Stroud Brewery Co., Ltd. Mr. Stanton is the eldest son of the late Mr. Arthur W. Stanton, a former director and chairman of the company from 1940 to 1944.

Mr. Ernest Mann, acting secretary of Morgan's Brewery Co., Ltd., has retired after 52 years' service with the company. At a luncheon given by the directors, the chairman, Mr. F. W. W. Morgan, made presentations on behalf of the directors and staff.

Mr. L. M. Nockolds, head brewer of the Bristol United Breweries, Ltd., has been the recipient of a presentation from the directors on the occasion of his retirement. He is succeeded by Mr. R. B. Achurch, his chief assistant before going into the Forces in 1939 and who has now been demobilised.

Stroud Brewery Co., Ltd. — Three employees of the company who have recently retired—Mr. E. A. Houle, traveller, 51 years' service; Mr. E. P. Dromgole, architect, 49 years, and Mr. W. H. Woodman, accountant, 43 years—have been presented by the directors with illuminated addresses.

Courage and Co., Ltd. raised £11,838 during the past year for the rebuilding fund of the Royal Eye Hospital, St. George's Circus, London, this sum being collected by the company's employees in London, Alton, Windsor and Kingston-on-Thames, following an appeal from the chairman, Mr. M. V. Courage.

J. Gripper, Son and Wightman, maltsters, Hertford and Ware, announce that after 49 years with the firm, Sir Owen Wightman has decided to retire. The business will be carried on by the remaining partners, Sir Patrick Coghill, Bart., and Mr. Richard Hanbury, and the name of the firm will remain unchanged.

Messrs. A. W. Gill and Co., whose premises at 33, Borough, London, suffered considerable damage by enemy action in 1941, have secured new premises with excellent showroom and office accommodation at 19, Borough High Street, to which address communications should be sent. The telephone number and telegraphic address remain the same.

Mr. R. B. Jenkins, head brewer to William Hancock and Co., Ltd., at Swansea, has retired after 50 years' service with the company, and in appreciation of his service the managing director, Col. J. G. Gaskell, recently presented him with a silver salver. His successor is Mr. Jack R. Roynon, who prior to joining the company two years ago, was with Dutton's Blackburn Brewery, Ltd.

Tamplin and Son's Brewery, Brighton, Ltd., announce that the company's surveyor, Mr. Arthur B. Packham, L.R.I.B.A., has retired, after occupying that position since 1898, and that his successor is Mr. Philip O. Smith, P.A.S.I., a member of the company's surveying staff, who has just been released from the Forces. During his service with the company Mr. Packham has designed and built a large number of their houses.

NEW YEAR HONOURS.

M.B.E. (Military Division): Squadron Leader E. H. Umbers, joint managing director of the Barnsley Brewery Co., Ltd., and Major G. V. Pearse, M.C., secretary of the National Trade Defence Association, London.

B.E.M.: Mr. W. J. Watkins, F.C.S., general manager and head brewer of the Northampton Brewery Co., Ltd. A Civil Defence Warden in 1938, Mr. Watkins became chairman of the Northampton Wardens' Council and divisional warden of St. James's—one of the five divisional wardens in Northampton.

MOISEIWITCH RECITAL AT SHEFFIELD TAVERN.

Moiseiwitch, the world-famous pianist, has given an evening recital in a Sheffield public-house—The Firvale. He is the 30th musician of note to have taken part in the tavern concerts, organised by Tennant Brothers, Ltd.

In the present season, the third since July, 1944, Louis Kentner and Roy Henderson will be making a second appearance, while other artistes will be David Lloyd, the well-known Welsh tenor; Robert Irwin; Eileen and Joan Lovell, with two pianos; Nina Milkina; and Nancy Evans.

"Yorkshire tavern audiences have the natural good manners of any musically-minded audiences in any of the large concert halls in this country," was the comment, after his first tavern appearance, of Mr. Roy Henderson, the well-known baritone and a professor at the Royal College of Music.

Markets.

HOPS.

Distribution of the 1945 crop to brewers, under Phases I and 2 of the Scheme, has now been practically completed. Very few, if any, cases are reported of brewers wishing to delay their decision ex. their purchases under Phase 2 until prices of their particular lots are known.

The average price has been fixed by the Permanent Joint Hop Committee at £21 per cwt., an increase of £1 on last year. This increase was not unexpected as there have been rises in the cost of labour, materials and other items which make up the cost of production figures under the present method of calculation. It is based on the increases of various items above the 1939 figures, when the average price was agreed at £9 10s. per cwt.

Valuation of the 1945 crop commenced yesterday. Grade prices for the various sorts have been announced, as follows:—

Goldings.—Grade 1, £24 5s.; 2, £22 10s.; 3, £20 5s.; 4, £17 5s.

Golding Varieties.—Grade 1, £22; 2, £21; 3, £19 15s.; 4, £17 5s.

Fuggles.—Grade 1, £21 5s.; 2, £20 10s.; 3, £19 5s.; 4, £17 5s.

With a maximum of 10s. above Grade 1 of each variety.

It will be noted that there are four grades of each category, as compared with only three in 1944 crop. The difference between No. 1 grades of Goldings and Fuggles has been increased this year from £2 10s. to £3, and that between Goldings Varieties and Fuggles from 5s. to 15s. This is in accord with the policy of increasing production of Goldings by alloting higher prices to the producers of these sorts. A further improvement is the elimination of any difference between the prices for the lowest grade of each category, whereas last season the lowest grade Goldings were priced at 10s. higher.

There is no announcement of the duration of the trading period as was the case before the war. Presumably time will be allowed, after valuation is completed, to enable any exchange that may be possible should any brewer desire to exercise his right of rejection after prices are known.

It is expected that the 2 per cent. allocation to brewers whose stocks are insufficient to last until October next will be announced shortly.

There is no doubt that the hop position is extremely serious as, failing imports, there will not be sufficient hops to continue brewing at the present rate of production much beyond August, 1947, and even then only if a satisfactory crop is produced this year.

The Brewers' Society has agreed that no importations of hops will take place (with the exception of the small quantity required for the production of lager beer) unless the whole of the current English crop is contracted for. This agreement is to run for the seven years ending August 15th, 1955. It is hoped that, as the result of this reassurance, growers will increase their acreage up to the permitted quantity of 21,000 acres authorised by the Ministry of Agriculture.

An exhibition of new varieties of English hops was held under the auspices of the Institute of Brewing, at Messrs. Wigan, Richardson and Co.'s showrooms in London on February 7th and 8th. The samples seen were, on the whole, disappointing. Although many showed a good side, the general appearance was poor, as most of the hops seemed to lack shine. The flavour (as was to be expected seeing that in many cases the parentage was partly American or British Columbian) was strong and totally different from that of a good East Kent Golding. The average preservative value was considerably lower than last year; possibly, however, this was due to the fact that the 1945 English crop in general shows the same tendency. These hops are free in the sense that distribution is made by Brewers' Society to those brewers who intimated the desire to try them out.

The allocation carries no courtesy call for the following year. It is understood that if any brewer has not yet made an application through the Brewers' Society

for a share of these new varieties, there is still time to do so.

Foreign.—There is no further news of the quantity or quality of the expected imports of Bavarian hops. It is, however, reported that there is a possibility that some of the better grade Czechoslovakian hops might be offered to Britain at a price which might be considered reasonable.

American.—Reports indicate that seedless hops are no longer available of the 1945 crop, although there are offers of seeded varieties of the lower grades. Prices to U.S. brewers vary from 75/85 cents. per pound.

U.S. authorities have fixed the import ceiling price for European continental hops at $1.16 per pound delivered New York (exclusive of import duty of 24 cents per pound) irrespective of the crop year. This approximates to a sterling price of £32 per cwt., c.i.f. It is understood that 12,000 cwts. of 1944 Czechoslovakian hops have already reached U.S.A. at this figure, but none of the 1945 crop. It is reported that 20,000 cwts. of 1945 crop Bavarian hops have been purchased by the U.S. Government at the above mentioned figure.

BARLEY.

Steady supplies of English malting barley have been a feature of the past month, but the amount of prime grades has been gradually lessening. Towards the end of the month adverse weather cut down threshing to a minimum with the result that quite a large proportion of the offers was of medium and lower qualities.

Maltsters continued to pay the maximum price of 100s. per 4 cwt., at farm and have been able to cover the bulk of their commitments. Even so, the demand for malt still keeps well ahead of production. Latterly an improving demand for the medium grades and demand on account of N.A.A.F.I. (on the basis of 97s. 6d.) for export has been more pronounced. Vinegar brewers have recently been more in evidence and have taken quite good quantities at 94s., ex farm. Maltsters difficulties have been considerably increased by indifferent deliveries from the farm. In many cases deliveries have shown lack of care in confirming original samples as to quality.

Prices.—Trade in barley during the month has been good, offerings have come forward on a liberal scale, and though there has been some fluctuation in prices, the tendency on the whole has favoured sellers. Lately there has been a larger proportion of indifferent quality samples, and for these the inquiry was restricted, but for fine quality malting barleys the demand has remained good at full prices, and the same remark applies to good millable lots. The price for the best English malting barleys continues to range up to the allowed maximum of 100s. per 448 lb., with other sound lots quoted at 95s. upwards per 448 lb. Good milling barleys remain around 90s. per 448 lb., and potentially millable sorts at 80s. per 448 lb. Good feeding barleys have realised the maximum of 58s. per 448 lb. All the above prices are ex farm with allowed additions.

Sales of home-grown barley for the past 24 weeks of the agricultural year were:—

Total to—	1946. Cwt.	1945. Cwt.
January 5th	11,294,937	10,893,967
Week ending—		
January 12th	434,000	457,202
January 19th	663,500	548,017
January 26th	509,536	449,385
February 2nd	464,795	424,165
February 9th	413,250	395,026
	13,780,018	13,167,762

The average prices of home-grown barley during the corresponding period have been:—

Average to—	1946. Per cwt. s. d.	1945. Per cwt. s. d.
January 5th ...	24 7	25 1
Week ending—		
January 12th ...	24 6	25 2
January 19th ...	24 9	25 1
January 26th ...	24 10	25 1
February 2nd ...	24 8	25 1
February 9th ...	24 7	25 0
	24 8	25 1

MALT.

The malt market has been firm, without change in the range of prices and with available supplies being practically all taken in fulfilment of existing contracts.

The following are the latest quotations:—

Pale ale	...	152s. to 160s. per qr.
Mild ale	...	144s. to 151s. ,,
Brown	...	136s. to 140s. ,,
Crystal	...	132s. to 137s. ,,
Black	...	143s. to 148s. ,,

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BREWING AND MALTING NOTES.

By BRETTANOMYCES.

The Value of Malt Analysis.

Malt analysis has become such a common feature of the buying and selling of malt by brewers and maltsters respectively that there is sometimes a danger of falling into the error of supposing that such an analysis is as definite and significant as an analysis, say, of a sample of brass or cement. If, however, one goes through each item in such a malt analysis, one finds that, with a possible exception of extract, none of these items represents anything but a purely empirical figure. The extract figure has been included because it probably represents the maximum amount of soluble matter that can be extracted from the grain under orthodox brewing methods, but the other figures in the standard malt analysis have no such precise meaning. The moisture figure, for example, is merely the apparent quantity of moisture contained in the malt when the latter is ground up and heated under certain specified conditions. If other conditions were to be used, other figures would be obtained. It so happens that brewers have come to believe that malts containing more than 3 per cent. of moisture, as determined by this particular method, are "unsound" brewing malts. Whether this is correct or not, it is certainly a criterion which the majority of brewers adhere to, and if the method of estimating moisture were to be altered, then a new criterion in respect of magnitude might have to be adopted.

The cold water extract is an empirical figure which is of doubtful practical value. In the brewing process malt is not extracted with cold water, but with hot, and enzymic action is not checked as in the analytical method but has very nearly free rein. It seems to be generally considered that very high or very low values for the cold water extract are a bad thing, but exactly why no one seems to know.

The permanently soluble nitrogen is, again, not an exact figure, but merely represents the quantity of supposed yeast "nitrogen" available. The figure obtained, however, in the laboratory method is not the same as that obtained in the brewery mash tun. If the two figures are proportional or parallel, then this item in a malt analysis may be a guide to the amount of nutritional nitrogen the wort may contain.

Diastatic Power.

It is regarding the significance which one should attribute to the D.P. figure where the greatest amount of criticism is possible. In the first place, the method of determining it in the laboratory bears no relationship whatever to the way in which the diastase of malt exercises its starch degrading powers in the mash tun. In the former case, this goes on at a temperature no higher than 70 deg. Fahr., whilst in the mash tun the corresponding temperature is 150 deg. Fahr. The degree of dilution of both enzyme and substrate is almost fantastically different in the two cases, whilst the substrate employed in Lintner's method is potato starch—a material which has not yet found its way into the mash tun. There, is, however, a further criticism which could be levelled against paying too much attention to the Lintner value, and that is that Lintner's method completely leaves out of account the starch liquefying component of malt diastase. In the laboratory method the enzyme is presented with an already liquefied starch solution; the potent starch liquefying power of the alpha-amylase is therefore not called into play at all. If the alpha-amylase plays any part in enhancing the Lintner value it is solely by its dextrinising activities, the dextrins thus produced being made more readily attackable by the beta-amylase whose production of reducing sugars is the chief thing measured by Lintner's technique. The optimum conditions for alpha and beta-amylase are so widely different that one cannot claim that a Lintner value on a given malt necessarily in any way represents the behaviour of that malt as regards conversion power when it is in the form of a thick mash at a high temperature, and where raw starch has to be first gelati-

nised and then liquefied by the alpha-amylase present.

In a recent discussion with some fellow-brewers, one of them put forward the rather extreme view that the D.P. figure should be regarded more in the nature of a plus or minus indication—that is to say, it was of little more value than to show whether the malt had or had not any diastatic power. Whilst one cannot go quite as far as this, there is certainly something in the point of view. The Lintner value is so far divorced from practical matters that quite considerable variations in its magnitude may be of little significance when the malt comes to be used in the brewery.

Analytical Errors.

It would probably be a very good thing if all brewers, and, for that matter, maltsters, could have some training in analytical methods, not so that they should be impressed with these, but rather, on the contrary, to realise how unreliable they are and how empirical the meaning that should be attached to the results obtained. Some years ago a sample of malt was sent round to various analysts who were invited to send in their results for publication anonymously. The results were really astounding in their diversity. And the brewer may well ask, if different analysts can submit such different analyses on one sample of malt, what value should be placed on the analyses of different malts carried out by one analyst? The estimation of diastatic power is probably the one which is liable to the biggest errors, and varies from one worker to another, an error of 10 per cent. constituting "good agreement." In the case of three estimations of different portions of the same sample, a variation of 10 per cent. on each side of the mean is quite good going. This means that D.P.s of 27, 30 and 33 can be regarded, for all practical purposes, as the same, a point of view that some brewers may not have considered.

Malt Analysis as a Whole.

Perhaps the best way of considering malt analysis is that, taking all the items together (and not singly as is often done), it presents to the experienced brewer a composite picture of the type of malt under consideration. A point of view that should perhaps be considered is that in the early days of brewing there was no malt analysis, and a criterion of what a "good" malt analysis should be had to be arrived at by analysing a number of malts considered by practical brewers to be good. This raises the point as to whether the old brewers were really capable of judging what a good malt should be, for the purely practical man, completely unaided by science, may form opinions and judgments which are not necessarily correct ones. Faced always with the fear of producing "unsound" beer, he may insist on criteria not only unnecessarily high, but unnecessarily precise. He may, for instance (and very often does), consider that the highest priced raw materials will produce, or tend to produce, the "sounder" finished article. It is indeed certain that some ridiculously high prices have been paid for barley and malt to satisfy this demand by some for unnecessarily expensive grain.

Science and Brewing.

It is one of the functions of science, although perhaps a negative one, to remove doubts on such points as this, and to decide and demonstrate the degree of validity of old traditional beliefs and practices. Brewing is conservative largely because one dare not change a successful practice, even if one is doubtful of its essentiality. Limited experimentation is the bold brewers' method, but it *has* to be limited if carried out on the brewery scale. One good thing for brewing that has arisen out of this war is that it has forced a lot of inevitable experimentation, and has clearly demonstrated that many of the fads and fancies of former years, as regards raw materials and brewing methods, were quite unnecessary and could with advantage be scrapped permanently, even when a greater choice of brewing materials again becomes available.

Let this not be thought a diatribe against the usefulness of malt analysis, for such is not intended. It is rather written in the hope that too much attention will not be paid to a stereotyped form of analysis which is admitted by many to be somewhat out of date and the components of which are based on figures derived by procedures empirically devised by chemists for ease of laboratory manipulation rather than for any direct correlation with brewery procedure. Furthermore, when malt substitutes—or, rather, diluents—such as flaked maize, rice and sugar, become more plentiful again, let it always be borne in mind that the extent to which such diluents are used should modify one's opinion of any given malt analysis. It is the composition of the ultimate wort in the fermenting vessel which one has to regulate.

BOTTLING NOTES.

Pasteurisation.

The process has its adherents who are grateful for the protection it affords to their naturally unstable commodity. It has its enemies who have had no luck with its adoption. The same unbalanced opinion and opinions are as obvious to-day as in the early days of its history. Indeed one feels justified in concluding that what is good for one beer is ill-advised when applied to another brew. It was stated in a textbook devoted to the subject of beer bottling, and published some 35 years ago, that " steaming the beer will check the activity of micro-organisms and will inhibit the disturbance effected by living organisms in unsteamed beer." It is, however, stressed that the benefits accruing upon effective pasteurisation are often annulled by losses and drawbacks that may result if the process is not conducted accurately, in other words steaming may both prevent certain disturbances and at the same time cause others that may not have occurred if the beer had not been pasteurised.

Albuminoid Turbidity.

The old problem of so-called albuminoid turbidity affecting the brilliancy of the beer emerged during the early history of pasteurisation as applied to the bottled beer industry, and set a limit to the employment of a process that it was thought would put paid to the activities of living organisms.

The annoying part of the effect is the smallness of the quantities of material involved, since it is a matter of only a few milligrams of protein dispersed so finely and regularly in a pint of beer that produces a haze that spoils the appearance and to the discerning consumer creates an opinion that is confirmed by the flavour. At the same time, one must admit that the process is a drastic one, and if a beer will develop a chill haze by a fall of 20 degress or so of temperature, admittedly haze that will recover, it is not surprising that a rise of 80 degrees or so followed by a sudden chill may produce a more permanent disturbance.

The classical remedy is to reduce the quantity of substances from which the haze is derived, by employing starch adjuncts in the grist. This involves the use of rice or maize which is not available at this time, and further it is doubtful whether a procedure which greatly affects the character of a standard gravity beer can be applied as freely to one of the modern light gravities. The second remedy is bound up with the removal of all air from the filled bottle, since it has been shown that the disturbance of equilibrium is accelerated by the presence of oxygen. This involves accurate and reproducible gassing, and a surplus of carbon dioxide to help purge the air from the filled bottles.

It must be admitted that our processes and much of our plant, particularly our filling machines, are not helpful in this direction, and so it is not surprising that the bulk of the gas content of the average bottled beer in this country consists of air, whereas the lager brewer, who suffers to a greater extent from these troubles and requires his bottled beer to possess a longer " life " often looks with horror on a report that shows more than a few tenths of a cc. of " other gases " in an average bottle.

Final Word of Detergents.

It has been suggested that the value of caustic in bottle-washing machines has been too stoutly discounted in these columns. It was and is the intention to state that modern research reveals the various viewpoints that require consideration in the matter of bottle washing, and that chemists and biochemists have provided us with detergents to meet every requirement at one fell swoop. Nobody doubts that caustic soda is an effective detergent and bactericide, and constitutes in fact a working basis in many well known and successful compounded soaker solutions, but it is poor in emulsifying and stabilising qualities, as it also fails in wetting power. Caustic has a tendency to form scale with hard liquors, and it is often observed that its free rinsing properties are decidedly deficient. The consensus of opinion is that whilst caustic-treated bottles are sterile, they may lack any sparkle owing to the etching effect of the alkali on glass. The addition of soda ash, trisodium phosphate hexametaphosphate, and some other cleansers will supply every deficiency associated with caustic and yield a combination giving the perfect detergent. Recently introduced is a non-caustic cleansing compound, a blend of non-caustic ingredients.

ENGINEERING NOTES.

The Four Flash-Points.

The brewer who purchases lubricating and fuel oils should understand the four "points" connected with oils, and appreciate the differences between them. We refer, respectively, to the flash-point, closed flash-point, open flash-point, and fire test.

All mineral oils, on being strongly heated, will give off vapour, and the temperature at which sufficient vapour is produced to yield a mildly explosive mixture with air is known to the chemist and engineer as the *flash-point*. But, when the oil is heated in a confined space, and in the presence of only a small amount of air, flashing occurs at a lower temperature than when the oil is heated in an open vessel, free of the atmosphere. The former is known as the temperature of *closed flash*, and the latter is the *open flash*. If, however, the oil is heated to a still higher temperature, vapour is given off sufficiently rapidly to keep the surface of the oil alight, when a flame is applied, and this is called the *fire test*. It may be said that the difference between the figures for closed and open flash may be accepted, on a rough average, as 20 deg. Fahr. for engine oils, and 30 to 40 deg. Fahr. for steam cylinder oils. It may also be added that the fire test is about 50 deg. Fahr. above the open flash for engine oils, and 60 to 70 deg. Fahr. for steam cylinder oils. Obviously, when one of these figures is known, these examples enable the engineer to estimate the other figures.

Volatility.

The loss in weight of an oil, on being heated for long periods of time, is called its *volatility*. However, the flash-point is not a measure of the volatility of an oil, because it usually represents the vapour pressure of the most volatile constituent of the oil, and this may represent only a small fraction of the bulk.

The behaviour of an oil under conditions of extreme cold is of considerable practical importance, but it is a subject which demands a note to itself. Meanwhile, it is useful to remember that the addition of 1 per cent. of petrol will lower the closed flash-point of an oil some 20 deg. Fahr., whilst it has no effect that is measurable upon the volatility at 350 deg. Fahr.

Properties of Metals.

It is to its specific properties that every metal utilised in construction owes its adoption, and when problems of design are tackled, the draughtsman studies his available materials and considers their physical properties. There is a round dozen calling for notice, and it may be of service to the student brewer if we tabulate the outstanding physical attributes of the metals, and offer, in concise terms, a brief definition of each. The list is as follows: specific gravity, strength, elasticity, hardness, elongation, ductibility, malleability, flowing power, welding power, toughness, fusibility, and, lastly, conductivity.

The strength of a metal expresses its resistance to bending and torsion, both of which effect or induce the combined stresses of tension, compression and shear. Thus, strength may be regarded as a composite term, denoting the power of resistance to combined stresses, such as tension, compression and shear.

By the term elasticity we imply the power of a metal to assume its original shape and size after distortion. Hardness is an obvious quality. An important property of metals is that known as elongation, which means the extent a metal elongates without suffering fracture. Tough, ductile metals will, as a rule, withstand considerable increase in length under tension without showing signs of fracture. On the other hand, brittle metals possess no such power of elongation. Ductility is the property which permits the metal being drawn out in one direction, such metals as can be beaten out, or otherwise extended, are said to be malleable. Flowing power decides whether a metal is suitable for the production of pressings, whilst under welding power we assess the power of joining, at suitable temperatures, by hammering or pressing. Toughness is the power of a metal to resist breaking under shock, and fusibility is, of course, the melting property. Finally, conductivity relates to the resistance to the passage of heat and of electricity.

TRANSPORT NOTES.

Road Haulage Association.

The National Council of the Road Haulage Association passed the following resolution unanimously:—

"That the Road Haulage Association is absolutely opposed to the Nationalisation of Road Transport in any shape or form as being inimical to the national interest. The Association firmly resolves to employ all constitutional means to convince the Government, Parliament, Trade and Industry, and the country generally, that Nationalisation of Transport would be disastrous to the economic life of the nation."

The National Conference of Road Transport Associations has stated through its chairman, Mr. E. B. Howes, that it will give full support to the Road Haulage Association in its opposition to nationalisation of road transport.

Traders' Road Transport Association.

The National Council of T.R.T.A., which is pledged to maintain the right of trade and industry to freedom of choice in transport and the unfettered right of traders to operate their own vehicles, has passed a resolution reaffirming that the association is absolutely opposed to the nationalisation of road transport in any shape or form as being inimical to the national interest. The council is firmly resolved to employ all constitutional means for convincing Parliament and the country that nationalisation in this sphere would be disastrous to the economic life of Great Britain.

Licence Duties, 1946.

The Ministry of War Transport has made the following announcement regarding the licence duties for goods vehicles.

For the majority of goods vehicles there will be no alteration in the duty payable for 1946, and licences may be renewed at post-offices in the normal way.

But the Finance Bill, which has now passed third reading, will affect the duty payable on a certain number of goods vehicles of all classes.

The Bill abolishes the higher rate of duty at present chargeable on vehicles not fitted entirely with pneumatic tyres. Such vehicles will be chargeable to duty at the same rate as vehicles on pneumatic tyres.

In the case of goods vehicles, the Bill provides new intermediate steps in the present scales of duty at proportional rates.

Owners of vehicles affected should make application for a licence at the new rate to local taxation offices accordingly. The majority of vehicles affected will be those which for some reason, such as alterations, or use of heavier materials, have become just "overweight" for an existing taxation step.

The new intermediate steps are by ¼ ton for goods vehicles. Thus, if a goods vehicle is within ¼ ton above an existing step (starting at 1 ton), a new rate will apply, *e.g.*, a goods vehicle weighing 1 ton 2 cwt. will be charged at the new intermediate rate of 1¼-ton vehicles, instead of as at present the rate for 1½ tons (£17 10s. instead of £20 in the case of a goods vehicle used for general purposes).

The new tables are shown on the back of the revised full declaration forms R.F.4 and R.F.8, which owners should consult if their vehicles will be affected.

In view of the great pressure at this time in local taxation offices, owners who apply to such offices are asked to do so in good time and with the correct remittance.

New Vehicle Supply.

Mr. Daines asked the Minister of War Transport if he would state the present position as regards the supply of goods vehicles as compared with applications approved by the regional transport commissioners; and whether he was taking steps to speed up manufacture of vehicles in view of the great demand for replacements after six years of heavy wear, and was informed that at the present time the numbers of applications for licences to acquire new goods vehicles were in excess of the numbers of goods vehicles being delivered, but the position was improving, and commencing with the New Year the manufacturers' programmes of production showed a substantial increase.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Microbiological Methods of Analysis.

The use of micro-organisms for analytical processes is a modern development, until recently being confined to a few special cases like the selective fermentation of sugars or the evaluation of antiseptics, as with the Rideal-Walker Coefficient, and Chapman method for hop antiseptics, which was later modified by Walker who developed the Log-Phase method.

To-day the advantages of microbiological methods are being increasingly recognised; their extreme sensitivity, combined with the fact that the behaviour of an enormous number of individuals is measured, as opposed to the relatively few guinea pigs or rabbits, enabling accurate statistical methods to be applied, gives them the advantage in many cases. Discussing microbiological methods of analysis in the *Manufacturing Chemist* (vol. xvi No. 12) A. W. Hartley summarises the position at the present day.

In brief, the method depends on the selection of an organism sensitive to the particular substance to be estimated, which may be one of the known members of the B group of vitamins, many amino acids, and some of the less well-defined growth factors. A medium is prepared containing all the essential nutrients for the organism's growth except the one to be determined, which is then added in graded amounts to a set of tubes of the medium. The unknown is added in varying quantities to a similar set of tubes. All the tubes are then inoculated with the selected organism, and the two sets compared by volumetric determination of acidity, manometric measurement of gas, photometric measurement of turbidity, or sometimes by weighing in the case of moulds where the mycelium can be recovered. The basis of these methods is relatively simple, but for successful results a great deal of attention to experimental detail is necessary, and the media are very complex. Furthermore, the method of extraction of materials under examination is very important in order to eliminate secondary substances that have a stimulating effect on the organisms and to avoid chemical change in the substance being estimated.

One of the earliest methods developed for estimating Aneurin (Vitamin B1) is that of Schultz, Atkin and Frey, in which the gas produced by Saccharomyces cerevisiae is measured under standard conditions. Riboflavin (Vitamin B2) is assayed by means of Lactobacillus helveticus, the basal medium containing different substances in solution and most of the work having to be carried out in subdued light to avoid photochemical destruction of riboflavin. Nicotinic acid may be estimated accurately in minute quantities by using Lactobacillus arabinosus.

An x-ray mutant of the fungus Neurospora sitophila is used for the determination of pyridoxine, the mycelium being collected and weighed. Special precautions necessary include the presence of zinc to prevent sporulation, and the destruction of aneurin by sulphite. Pantothenic acid and biotin are capable of being estimated by Lactobacillus arabinosus, and it is stated that biotin can be detected at a concentration of 1 in 10,000 millions by a yeast growth method. By treatment with X-rays, a strain of Neurospora crassa has been developed which requires inositol for normal growth, and this has been turned to account by Beadle; similarly, a "choline-less" strain of the same organism has been used for the estimation of choline.

Various lactic bacteria, as well as Streptococcus fæcalis and Leucomostoc mesenteroides have been used to assay most of the known amino-acids, including many of the "essential" amino-acids, but special difficulties present themselves with this class of compound. Some amino-acids are essential for the organisms' growth and others are merely stimulatory, and it is therefore necessary to include a large number in the medium to avoid the phenomenon known as "antagonism."

The field of inorganic chemistry is not entirely excluded from the bacteriological method. Streptococcus fæcalis R, which requires only one mineral element, namely potassium, for complete development, has been used for its estimation in low concentrations by a turbidimetric method.

It is clear from a study of the literature that the bacteriological technique of analysis is rapidly extending its range.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN BELGIUM

It is encouraging to learn that even during the dark days of the war research continued in Belgium. The 17th annual report of Le Fonds National de la Recherche Scientifique for 1943-1944 has recently appeared, the delay being due to shortage of paper. *Le Petit Journal du Brasseur* (No. 2,076) states that during the years of the occupation subsidies devoted to scientific research have been as large as before the war. During 1943-1944, two million francs were set aside for certain industries, bringing the total up to 10 millions. Of the two millions, La Fondation André Van der Stricht de Gand received 100,000 francs for instituting brewing research, which it is estimated will cost 250,000 francs altogether, into the mechanism of the degradation of nitrogenous substances in barley, malt and wort. Attention will be directed chiefly to the study of barley during the malting process rather than to the finished malt and wort.

The object of the inquiry is to give the brewer greater control over proteolysis in barley and malt. A better understanding of the processes involved should lead to appreciable economies in time and material and to greater uniformity in malts and worts. As an illustration of present methods of manufacture it is stated that it is customary to fix the period of germination quite arbitrarily at eight or 10 days. Similarly a greater degree of control of peptonisation of wort during the brewing process would lead to the standardisation of brilliancy, flavour and keeping qualities as between the products of different breweries.

Professor Massart, who is in charge of this work, has selected an interesting method of attack on the problem. It depends on the fact that a protein molecule is a complex structure of large molecular weight, and when this is split up into smaller molecules by the action of enzymes it is possible to follow the changes by measurements of viscosity. The chief difficulty that was encountered was to obtain solutions of the less soluble degradation products, but this has been overcome by the use of a concentrated solution of urea as a dispersing medium.

TINPLATE CONTAINERS

Whether canned beer will ever become popular in this country it is impossible to say, although in some countries, notably America, it is appreciated by the public. It may be that the consumer will be persuaded in that direction when supplies of tinplate become easier. In the meanwhile it is of interest to study some of the problems of the tinplate manufacturer discussed by E. S. Hedges, of the Tin Research Institute, in *Chemistry and Industry*, No. 47.

About one half of the world's consumption of tin goes into thin coatings on other metals, mainly steel, as a protection against corrosion, and with the continual rise in the cost of the metal and improvement in manufacturing technique most tinplate of canning quality carries a coating of tin only about .00008 in. thick, whilst with modern electroplating methods this may be as small as .00003 in. At these thicknesses there are inevitably small pores in the tin layer and it is at these points at which, in the presence of oxygen, the iron is corroded. On the other hand, under reducing conditions, it is the tin that shows corrosion whilst the iron is unaffected.

The whole trend of experimental work is directed towards eliminating these minute pores at which electrolytic action occurs. The main problem appears to be to get the surface of the steel in the right condition to receive the tin. Apart from that, a further improvement is effected by immersing the tinplate in a hot alkaline chromate solution containing a phosphate, a thin invisible protective coating being supplied to both the tin and minute areas of steel. It has been found that this process can be applied to the sheet metal before the cans are fabricated, so that both interior and exterior of the container is protected.

Cans for beer are normally lacquered inside to protect the contents and outside

for advertising purposes. Much work has been done on the adhesion of paints and lacquers to steel, and results show that the coating of tin greatly enhances the durability of the lacquer, although it appears possible that in some instances direct phosphate treatment of the steel is almost as good.

Patents.

Patent Specification 574,082. "Apparatus for Dispensing Beer or other Liquids." Gaskell and Chambers, Ltd., a British company, of Dale End Works, Dale End, Birmingham, and John Sinclair Weightman, A.M.I.Mech.E., of the company's address, a British subject.

This invention relates primarily to apparatus for dispensing beer or other beverages, but it is applicable to other analogous uses, the object of the invention being to provide an improved measuring device.

The invention comprises the combination of a chamber having at least a part of its interior formed with a circular peripheral surface, an inlet orifice and a discharge orifice being arranged adjacent to each other in the upper part of the said surface, and a rotary manually operable valve adapted to control the said orifices.

The apparatus above described is such that in one position of the valve "k" the discharge and vent orifices "e," "h" are closed, and the inlet and overflow orifices "f," "g" are open. In this condition liquid can enter and fill the body part "a" through the inlet orifice "f," the surplus being free to rise in the overflow pipe "i" to the level of the liquid in the supply receptacle. On moving the valve "k" to its other position, in which it is shown in the drawings, the inlet and overflow orifices "f," "g" are closed, and the discharge and vent orifices "e," "h" are opened. The content of the body part "a" can then flow out through the discharge orifice "e." The relative positions of the valve closure pieces "v" and the orifices "e" to "h" controlled thereby is such that when the valve "k." is returned from the last-mentioned position to its initial position the orifice "g" leading to the overflow pipe "i" is opened slightly before the inlet orifice "f," so that the liquid trapped in the overflow pipe can flow into the chamber preparatory to the latter being again filled with liquid through the inlet orifice. The rise and fall of the liquid level in the overflow pipe "i" can be seen through the associated window or transparent part "j" and serves to indicate that the device is working properly. Also the liquid in the body part "a" can be seen through the transparent disc "b." To obscure the valve "k" from view through the transparent disc "b" an opaque disc "x" may be arranged adjacent to the inner side of this disc and attached by a central screw "y" to the

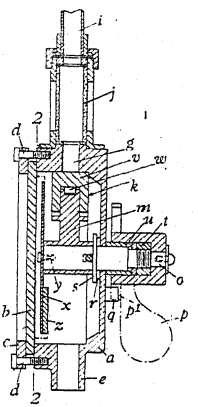

Fig.1

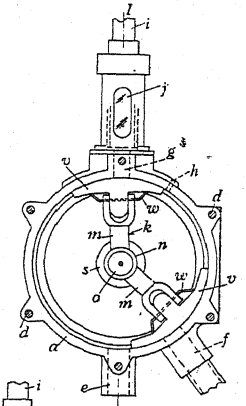

Fig.2

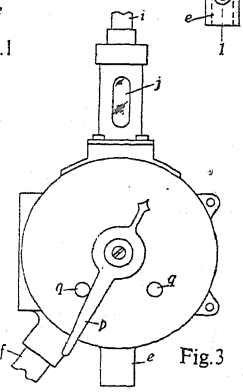

Fig.3

inner end of the spindle "o." Preferably the disc "x" is rotatably supported by the spindle "o" and is weighted at "z" so that it remains stationary when the spindle is actuated.

Patent Specification 574,081. "Apparatus for Dispensing Beer or other Liquids." Gaskell and Chambers, Ltd., a British company, of Dale End Works, Dale End, Birmingham, and John Sinclair Weightman, A.M.I.Mech.E., of the company's address, a British subject.

This invention relates to apparatus for use in the dispensing of beer or other beverages or liquids, and has for its object to provide improved apparatus of the kind comprising a receptacle adapted to accommodate a convenient quantity of liquid, a float-responsive valve for automatically controlling the supply of liquid to the receptacle, and one or more measuring chambers through which liquid can be drawn from the receptacle.

The invention comprises apparatus of the kind specified above, having, in combination with the measuring chamber or each measuring chamber, a supply pipe connecting the chamber to the lower part of the receptacle, an overflow pipe connecting the upper side of the chamber

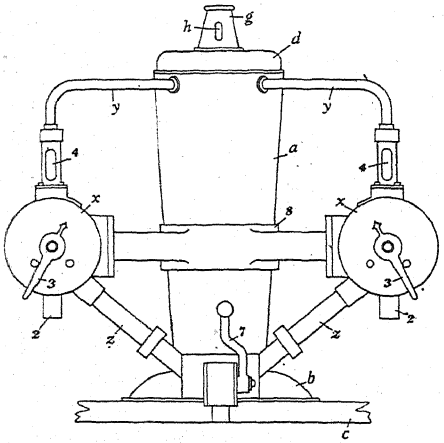

Fig.1

to a part of the receptacle above the normal liquid level, and a single control valve arranged in the chamber and operable by an external handle.

When the apparatus above described is in use, the receptacle "a" is automatically replenished with beer or other liquid to be dispensed under the control of the float-responsive valve "q." The measuring chamber or each measuring chamber "x" is filled through the associated lower pipe "z," and surplus liquid rises up the associated upper pipe "y" to the level in the receptacle. To discharge the measuring chamber or each measuring chamber "x," its valve is moved to the position in which the chamber is isolated from both the associated pipes "y," "z," and the chamber vent is opened.

To enable the receptacle "a" to be

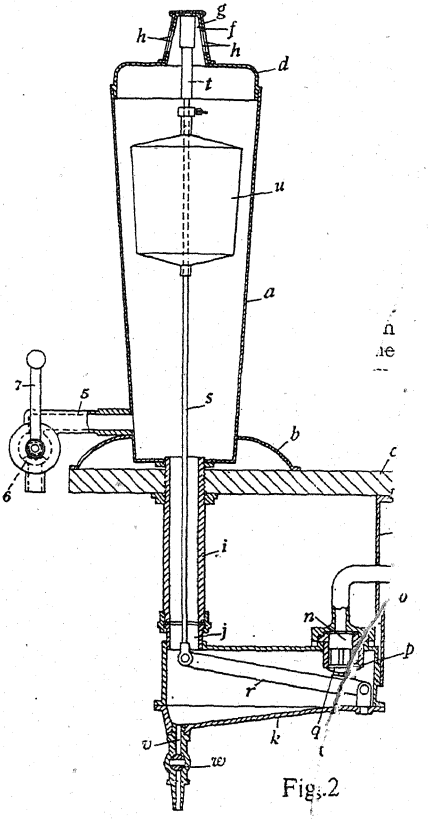

Fig.2

emptied, a discharge pipe 5 may be attached to the lower part of the receptacle, this pipe being controlled by a valve 6 provided with an operating hand lever 7.

Preferably, and as shown, the measuring chamber or each measuring chamber "x" is carried by a bracket 8 on the receptacle "a."

By this invention it is possible to effect the dispensing of beer or other liquids in a more satisfactory manner than is customary. The invention is not, however, restricted to the example described, as subordinate details may be modified to suit different requirements.

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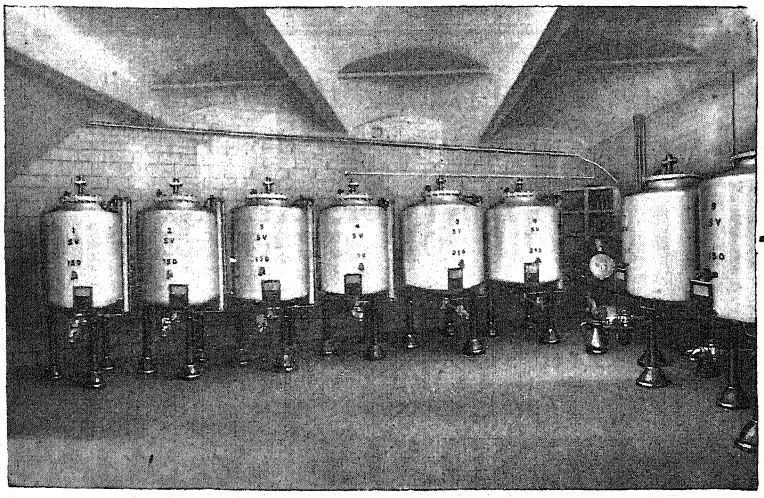

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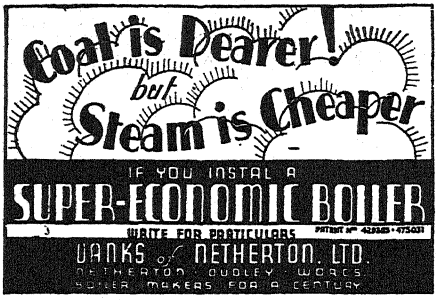

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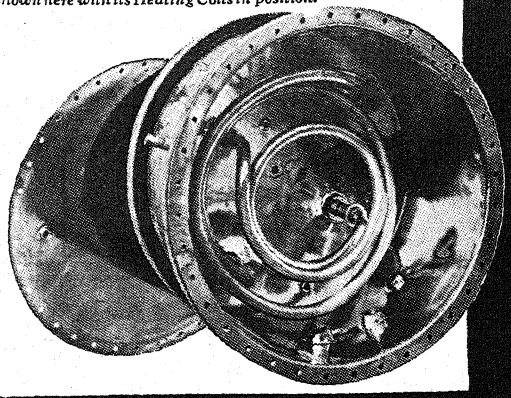

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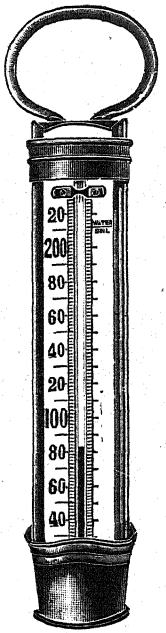

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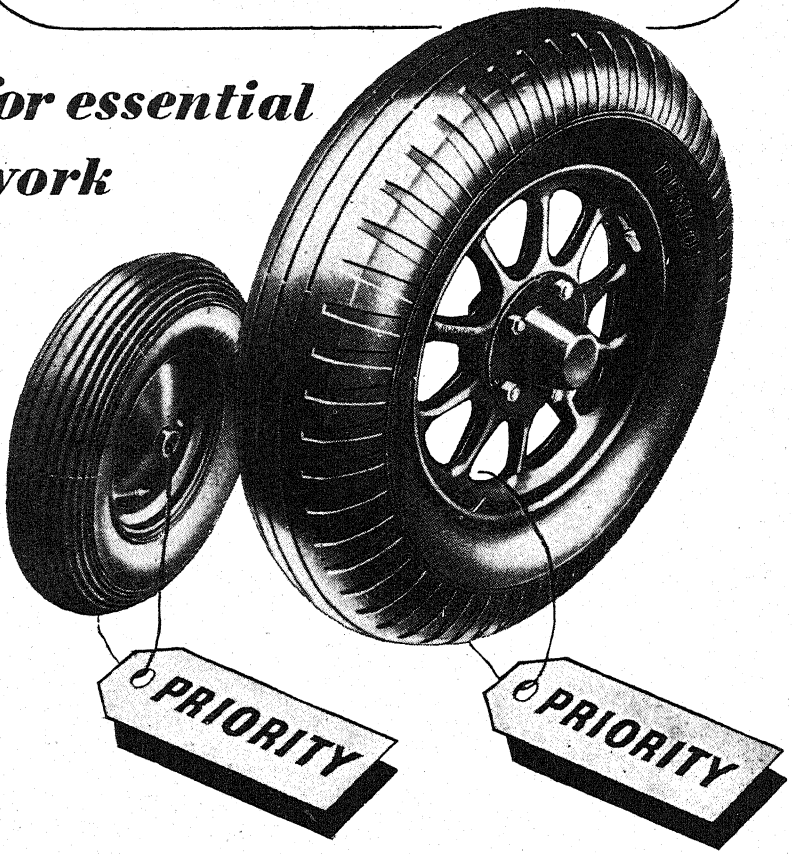

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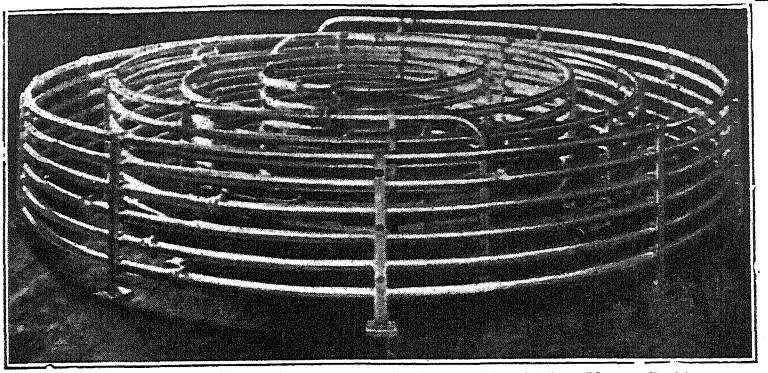

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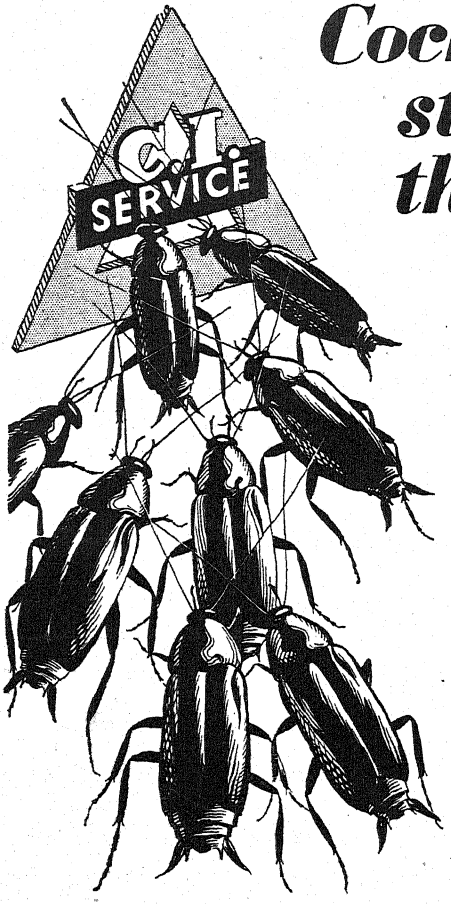

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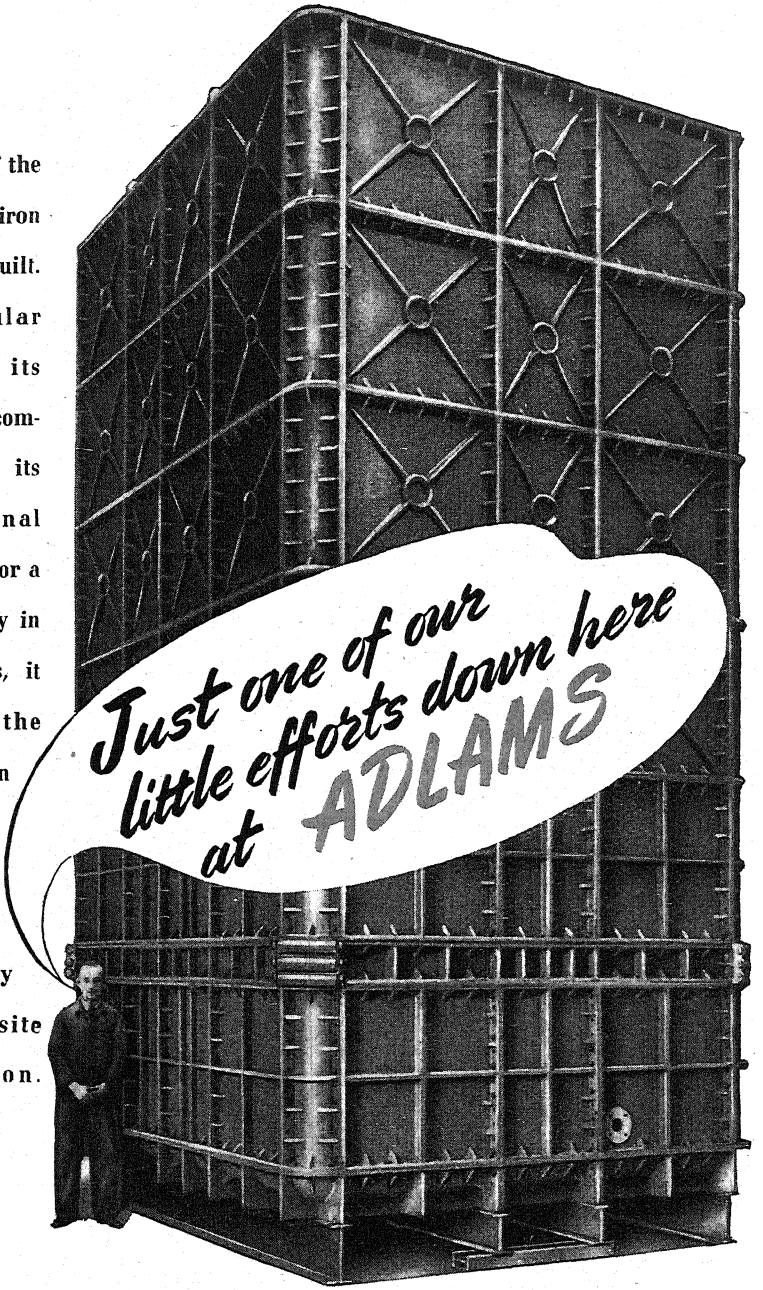

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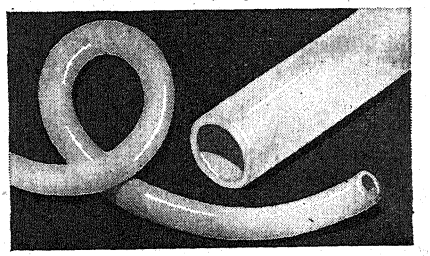

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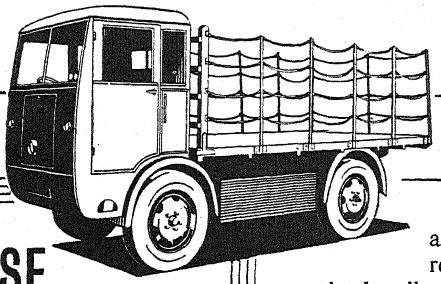

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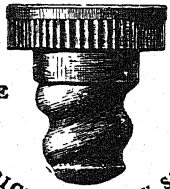

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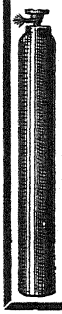

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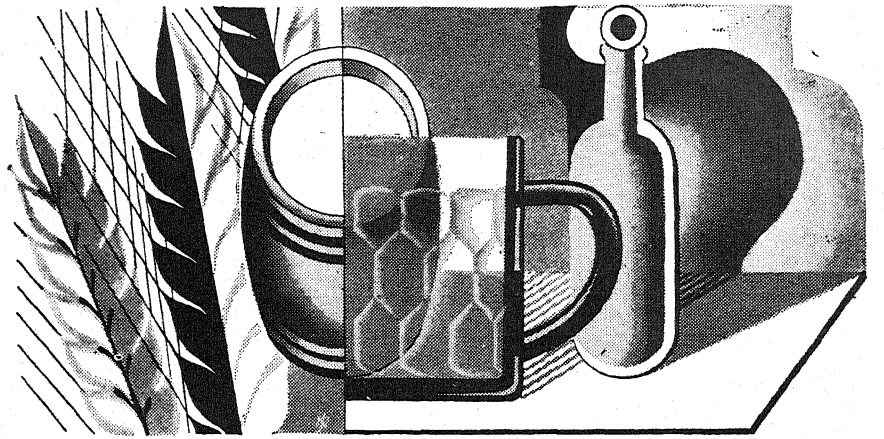

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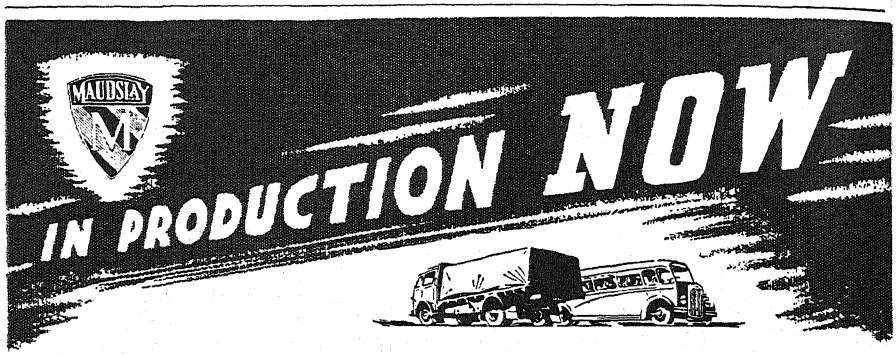

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MILITANT MARK II	Solo, 2 Axle 4 Wheel Full Forward Control	7½ Tons	4 cyl Diesel
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MAHARANEE	S.W.B. Tractor Unit for Articulated Trailer work 2 Axle 4 Wheel	11-13 Tons	6 cyl. Diesel
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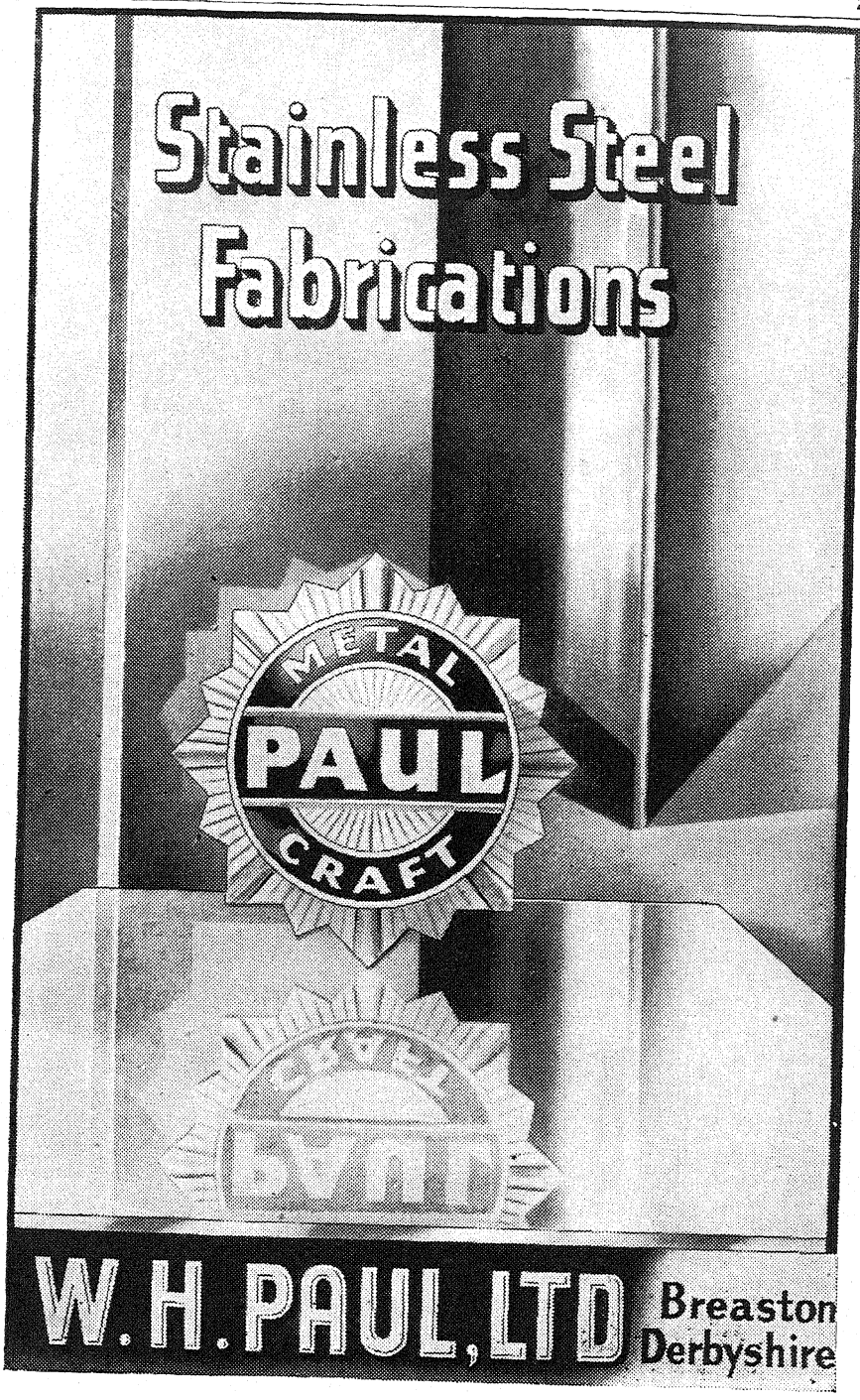
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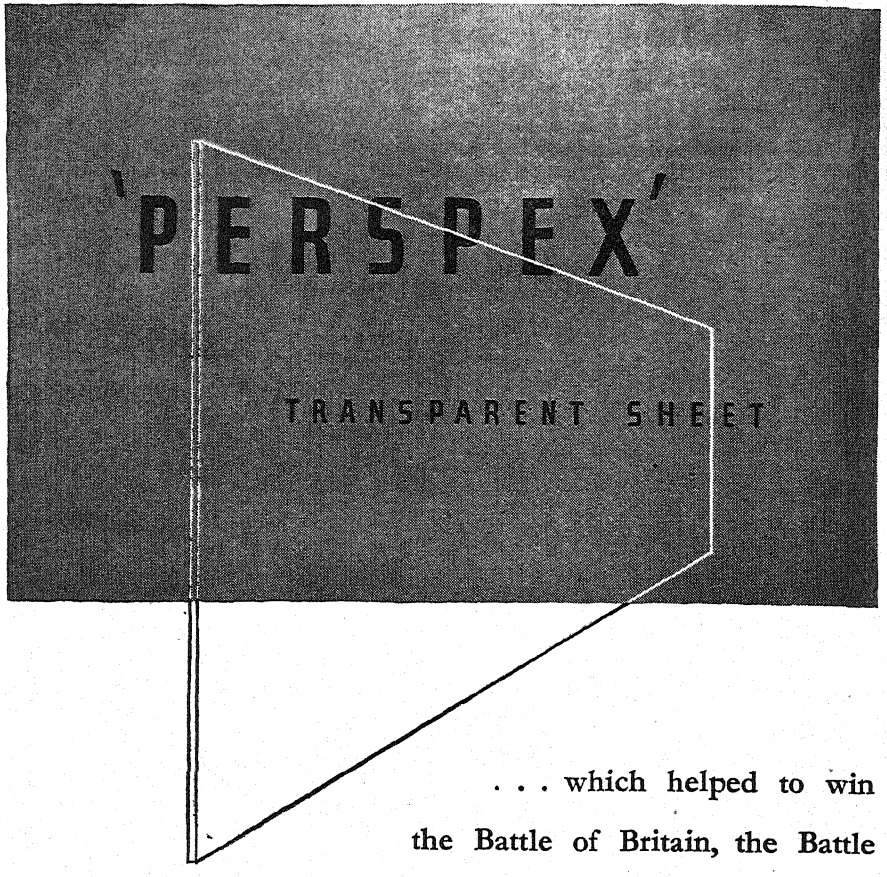

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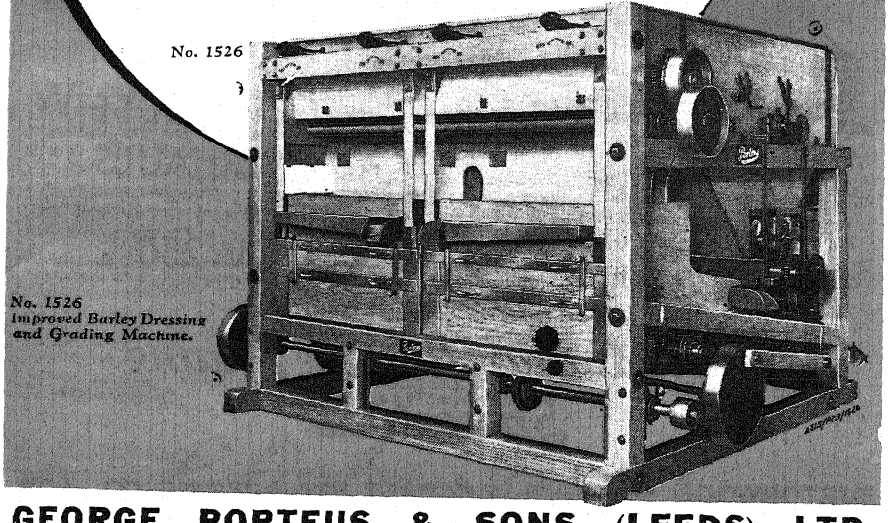

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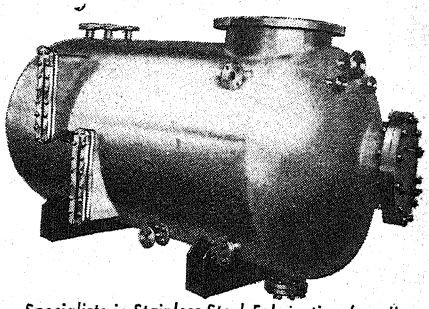

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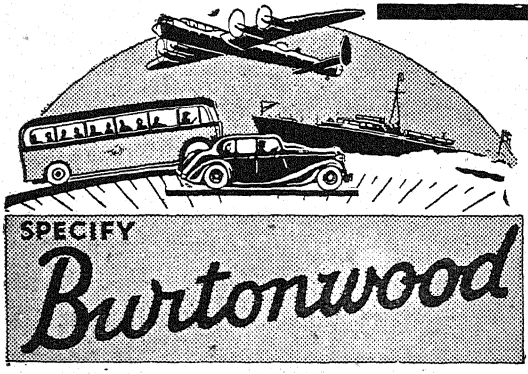

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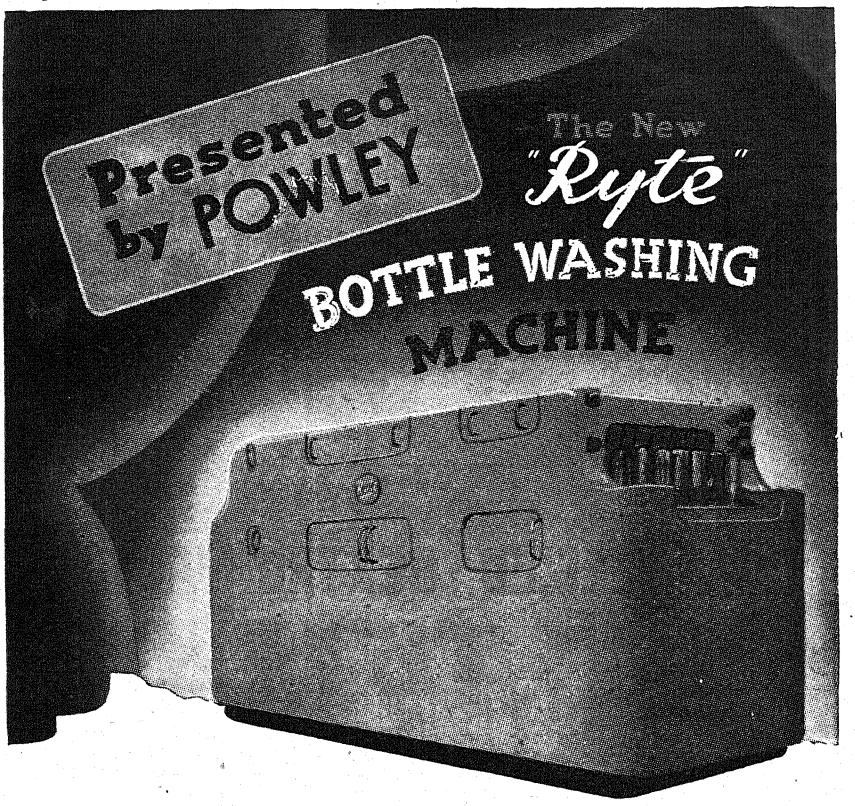

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THE
BREWERS' JOURNAL
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Hop and Malt Trades' Review.

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SURPLUS Plant for disposal by Woodheads Canonbury Brewery, Ltd., 112a, St. Paul's Road, London, N.1.—For further particulars, see advertisement on page 243.

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BOTTLE WASHERS, Fillers, Crowners and Labellers wanted.—State full particulars Box **501.**

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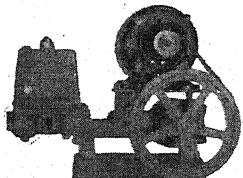
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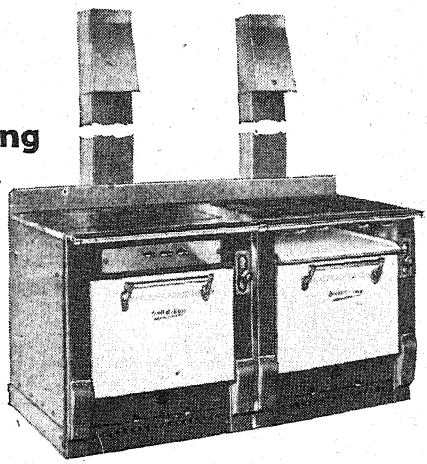

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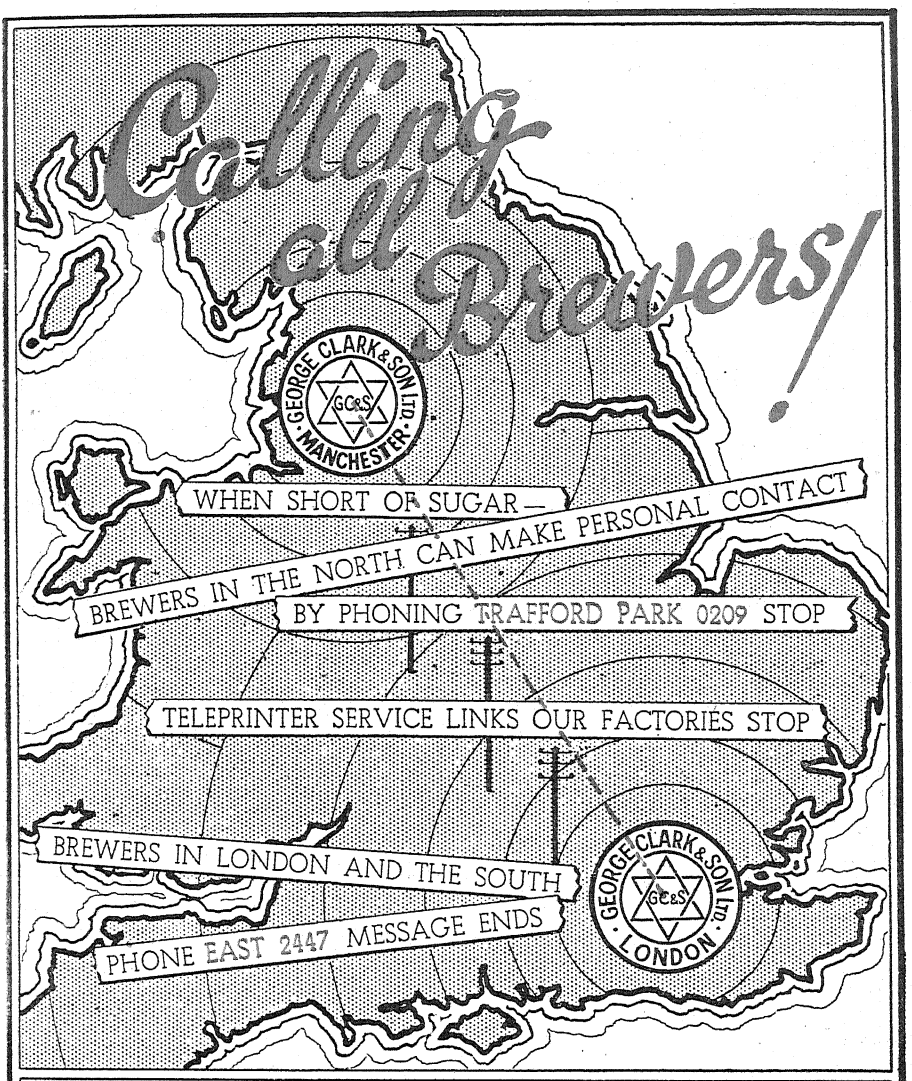

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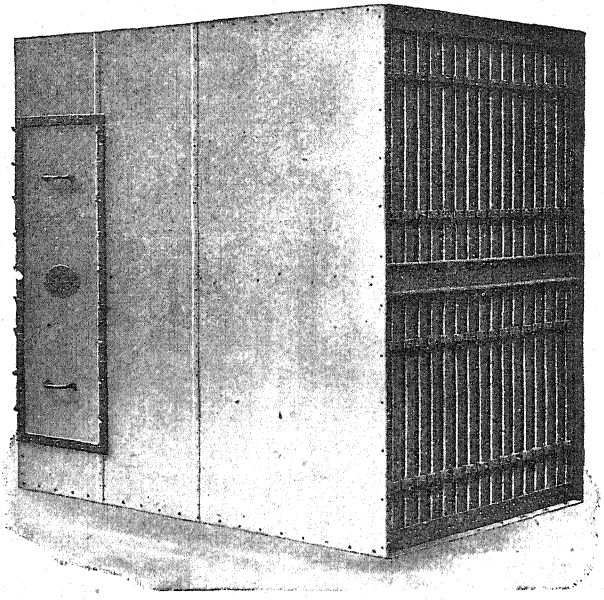

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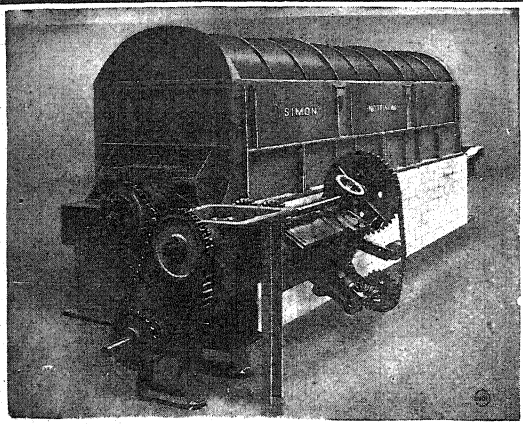

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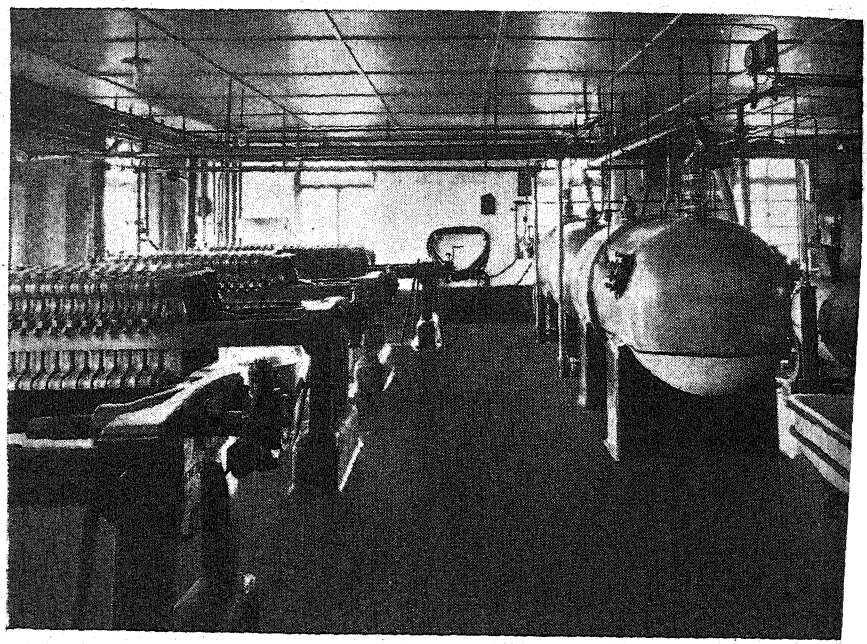

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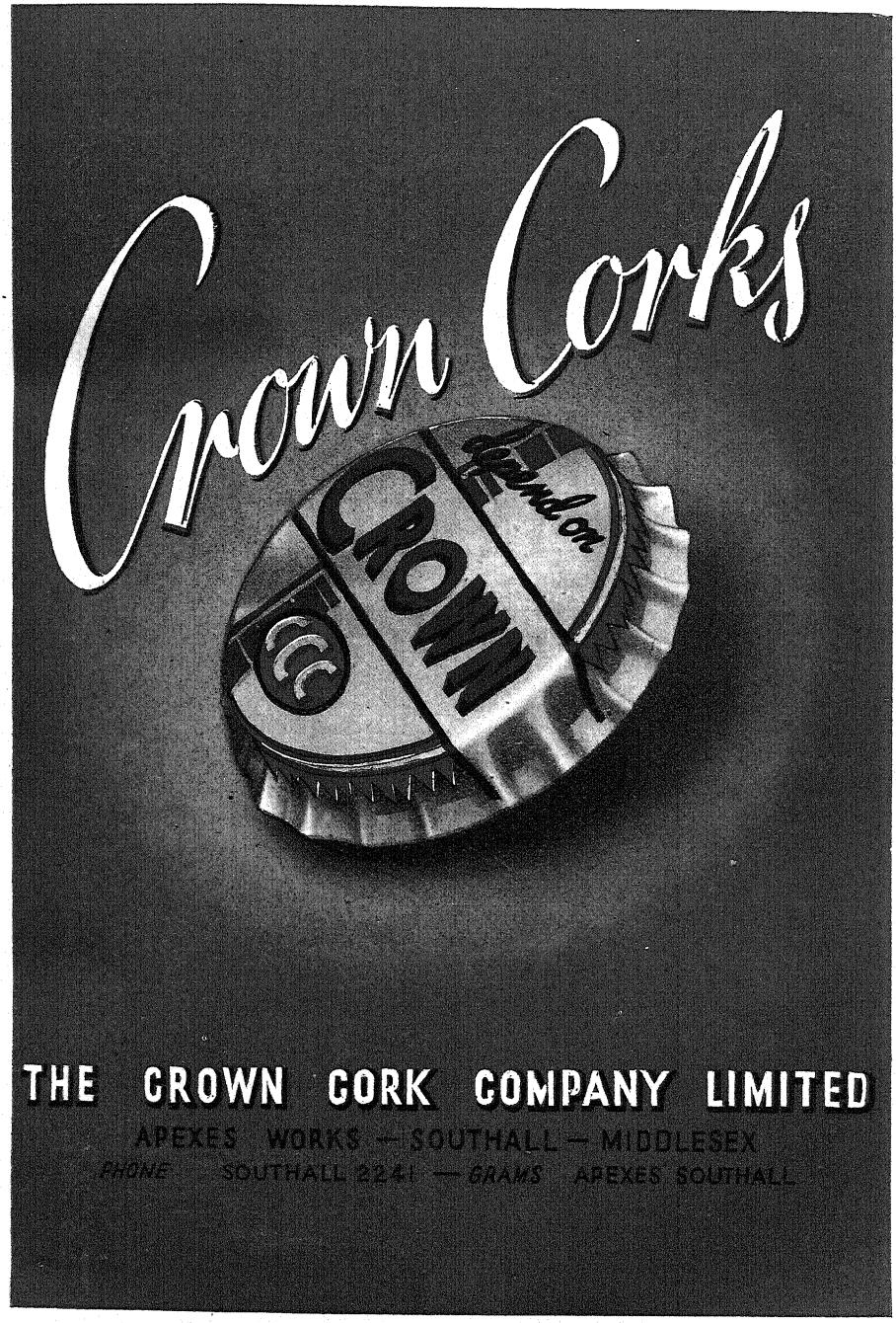
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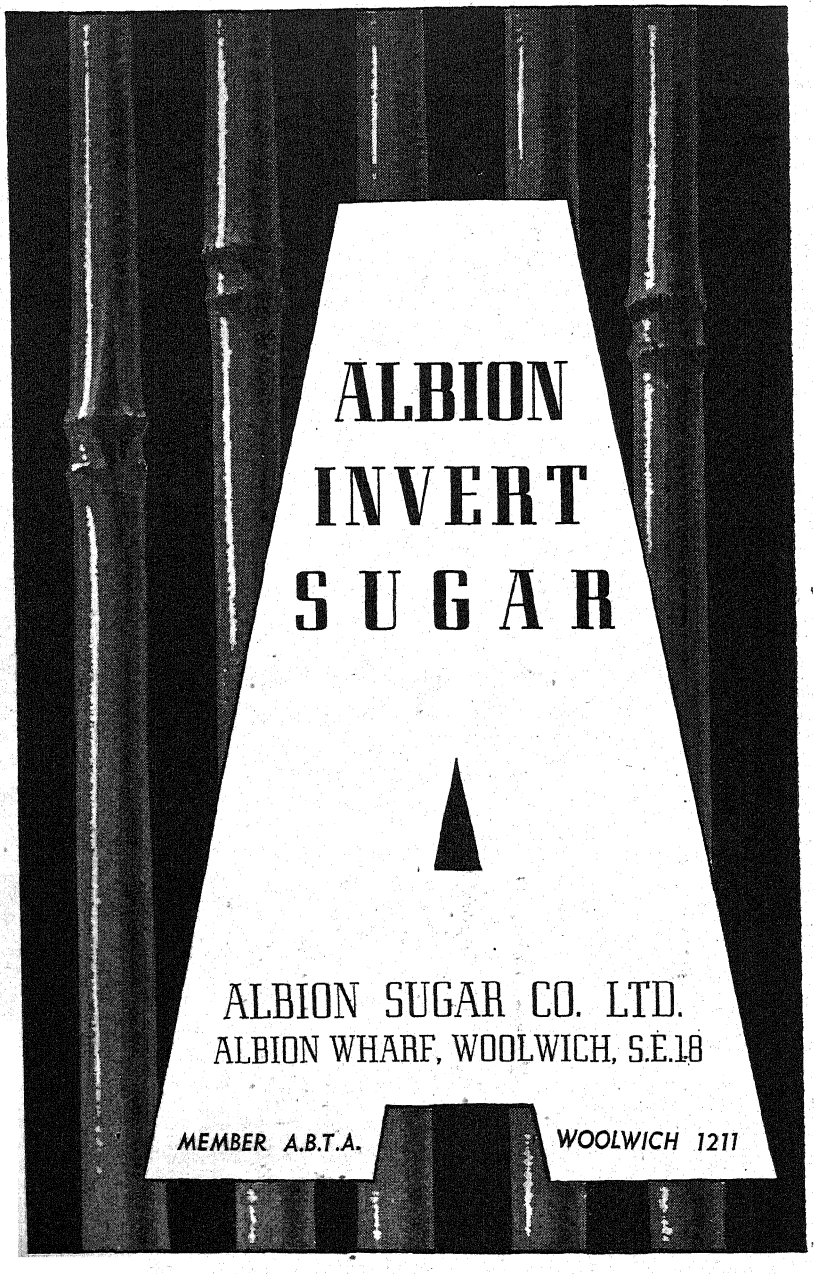
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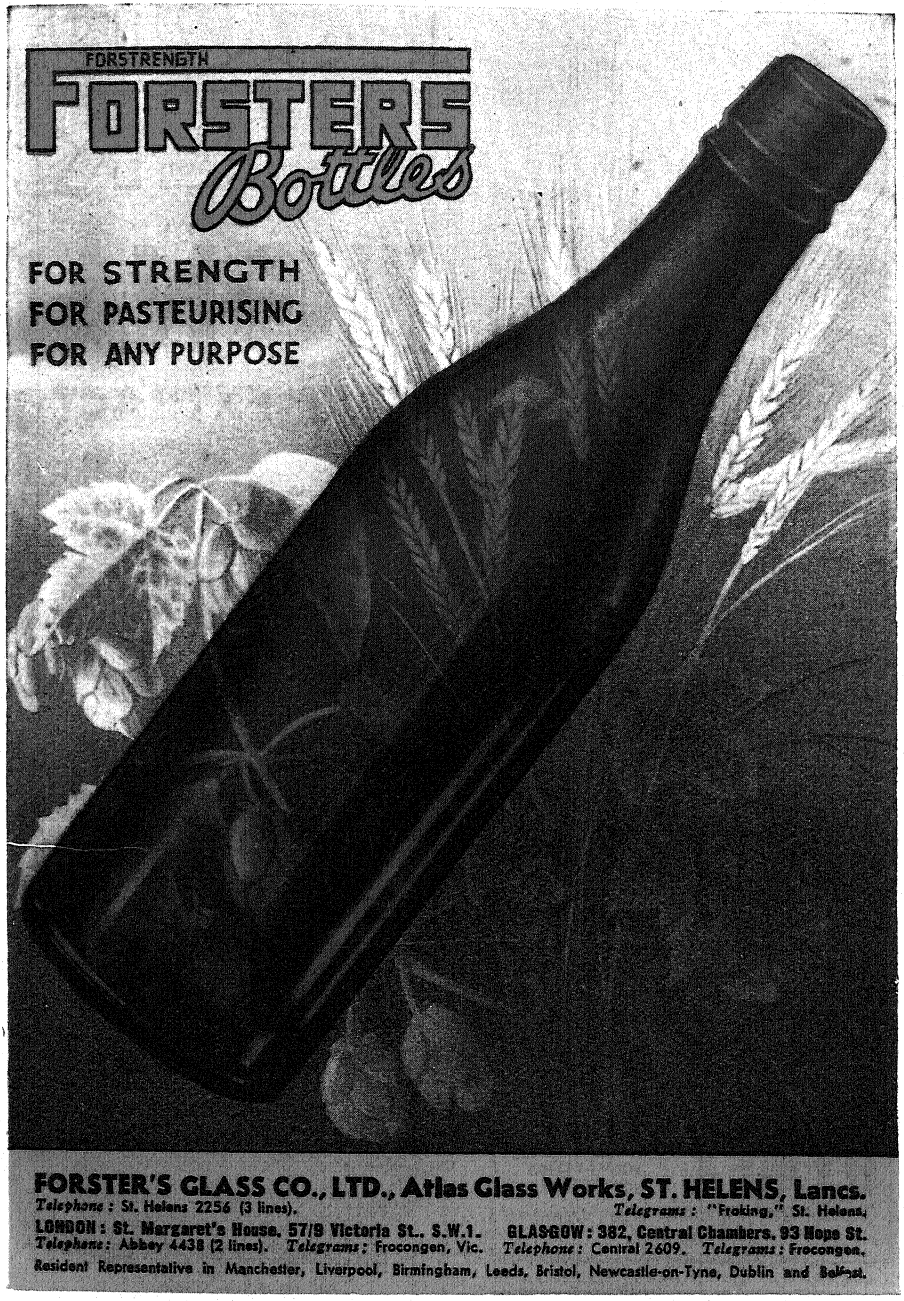

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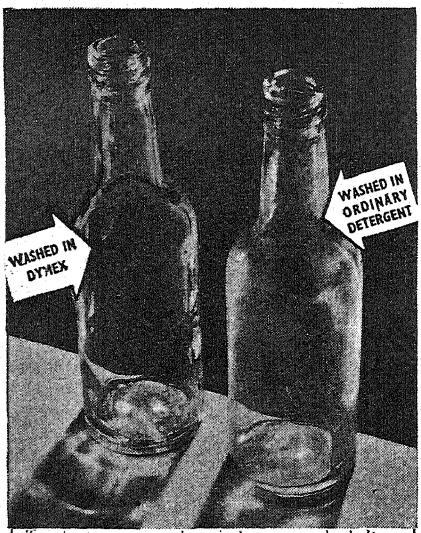

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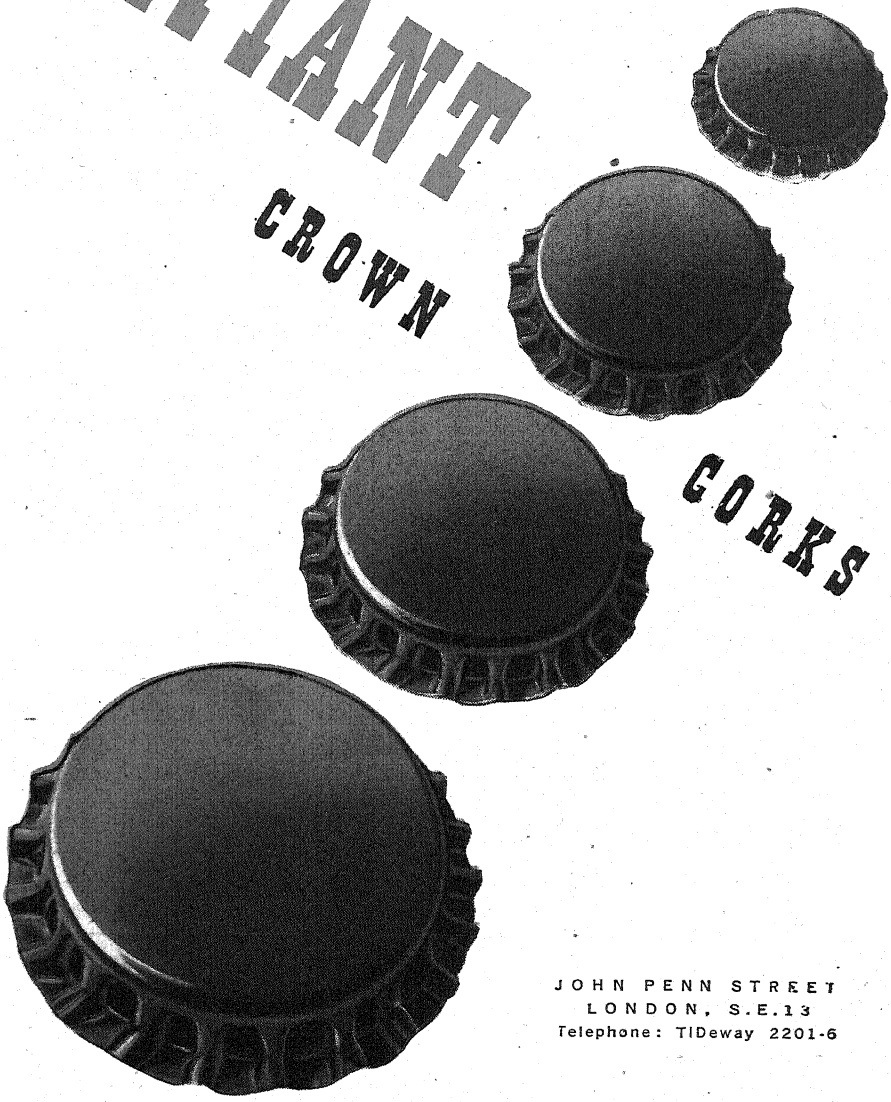

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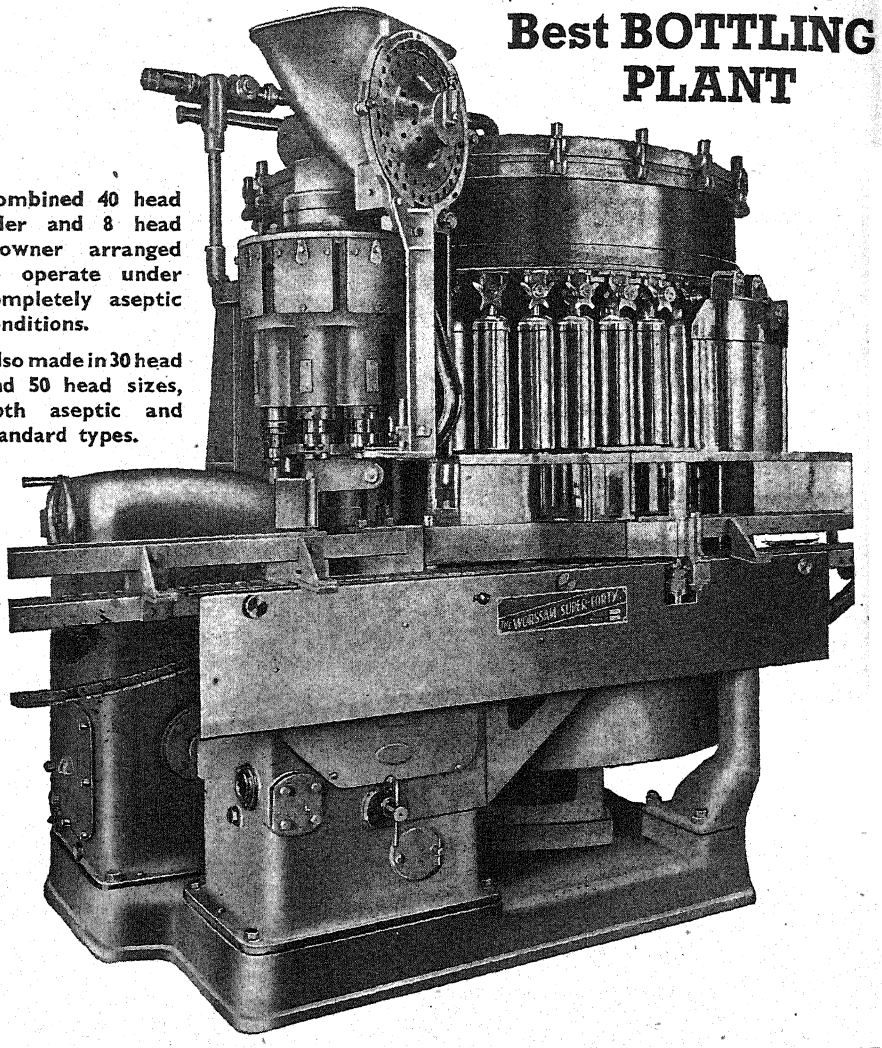

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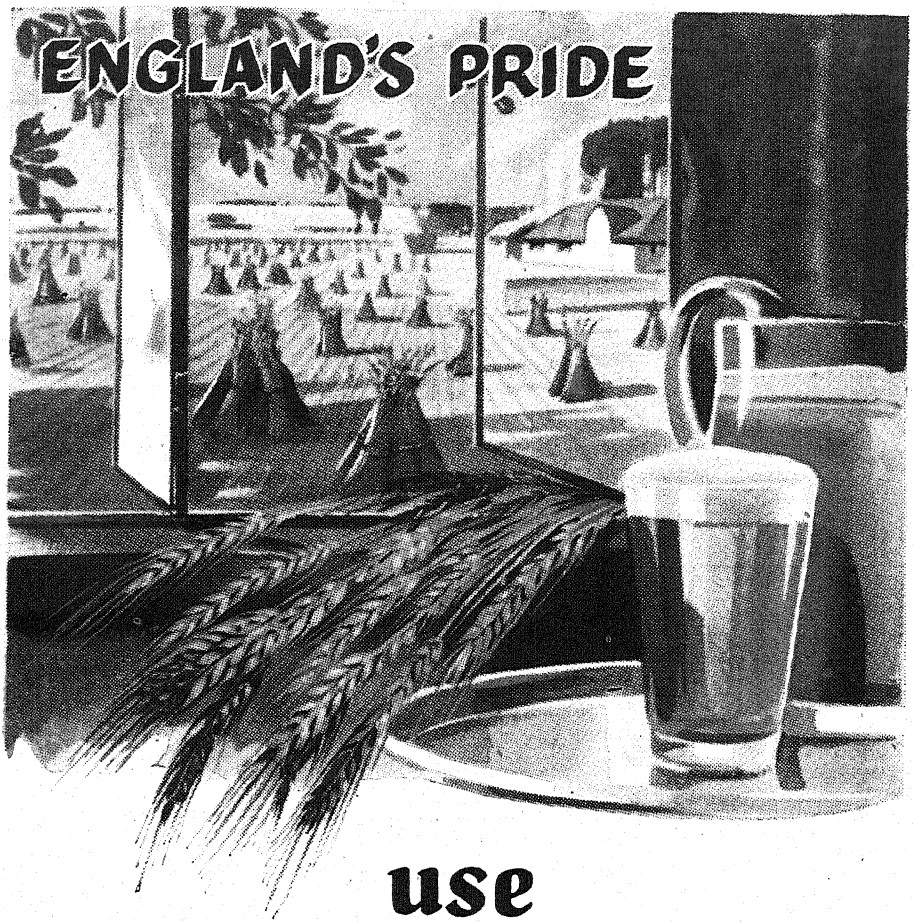

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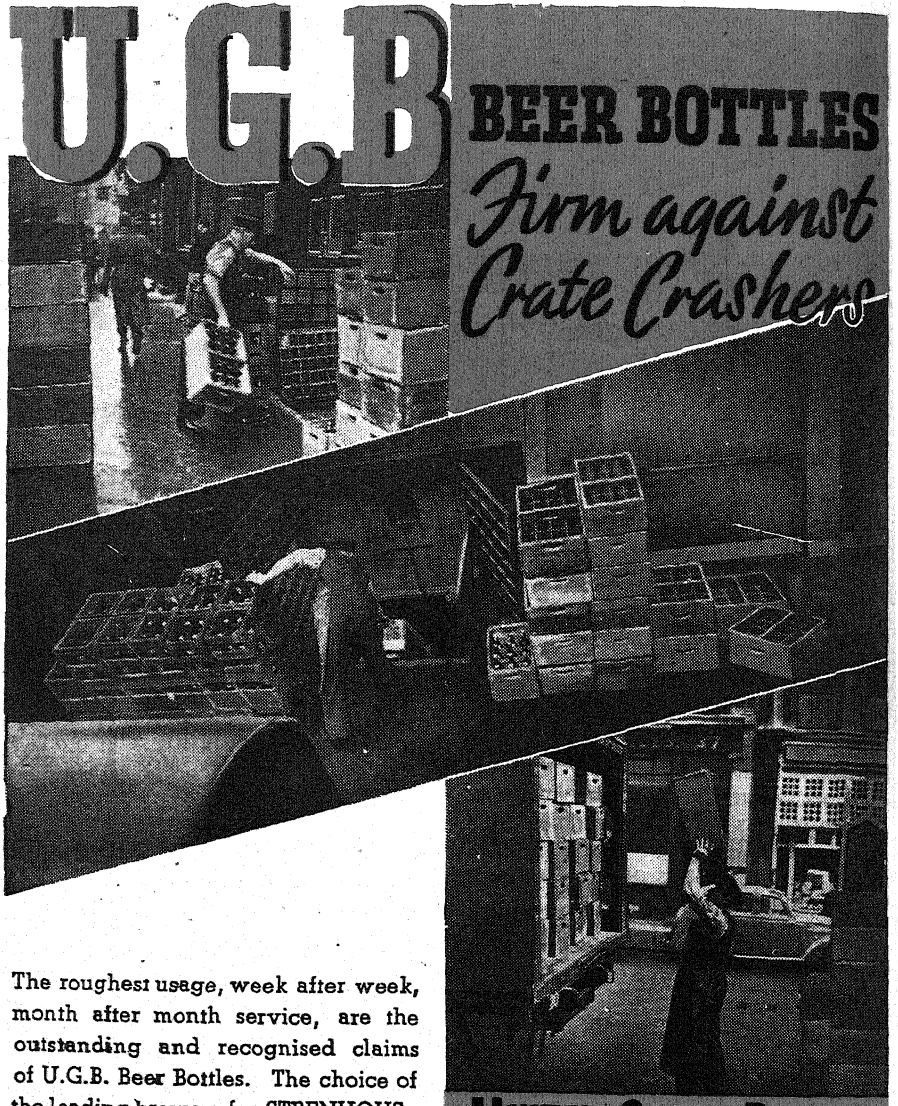

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WHAT WAS TRUE IN 1900————IS EQUALLY TRUE TO-DAY

Copy of a Letter to Brewers of 47 years ago.

24, Moorgate Street, E.C., 10*th January*, 1900.

Dear Sir,

I have pleasure in sending you the Annual Statement of our experience. Fifty appeals conducted by us in the past year (167 since our foundation) is a record never before distantly approached. This concentration of experience is a growing protection to Trade interests, and is all the more valuable because of the force of combination which lies behind it. We have earned the position of a Trade Institution, not only by virtue of our Insurance protection, but because of our knowledge and the assistance we can and do render. It is significant that the proportion of appeals lost this year is much greater than ever before, which should be a warning to the Trade against too confidently judging future risk by past experience. I am, yours faithfully,

(*Signed*) J. K. O'DONOGUE, *Manager.*

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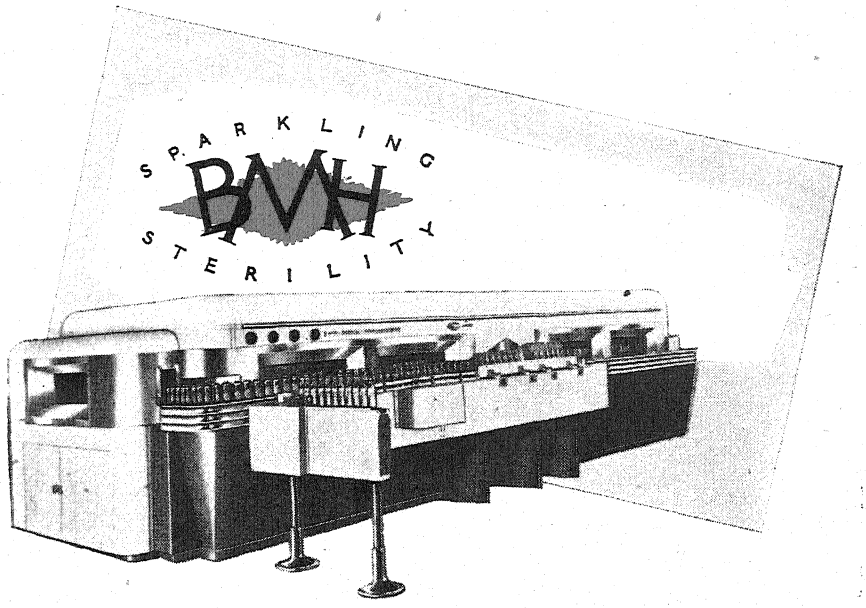

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The Miller 'Standard' Hydro requires no special foundation. Flexibility of design—whereby the operator stands where you want him—is another great advantage of this Hydro that economises in money and time.

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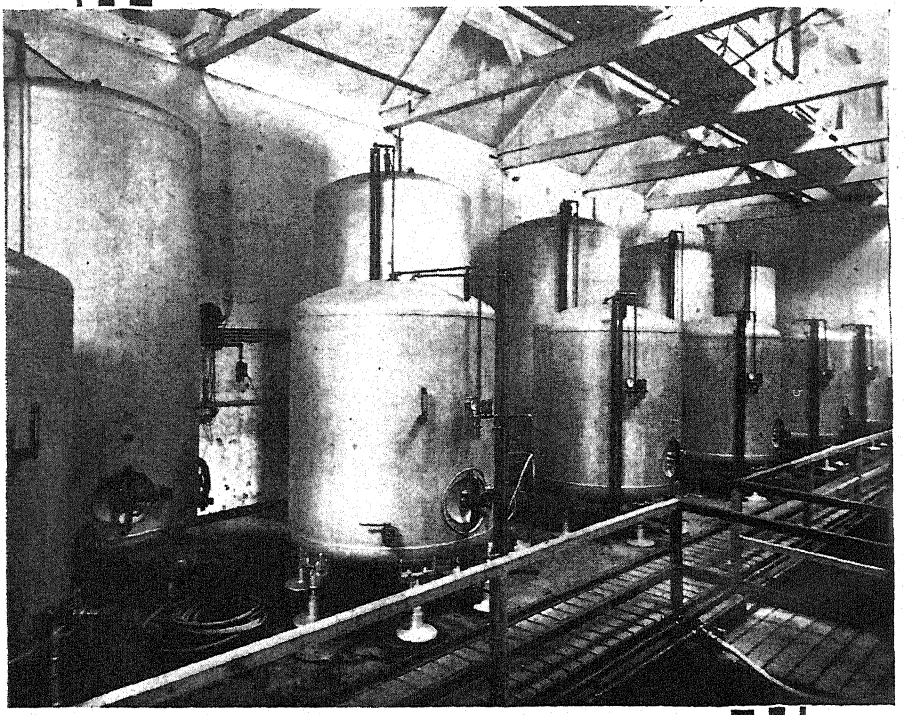

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THE IDEAL SOFT-FLAVOURED CARAMEL FOR NUT BROWN ALES, DARK MILD ALES AND STOUT

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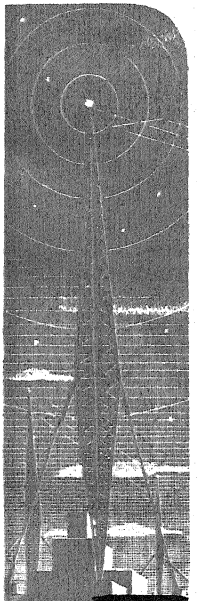

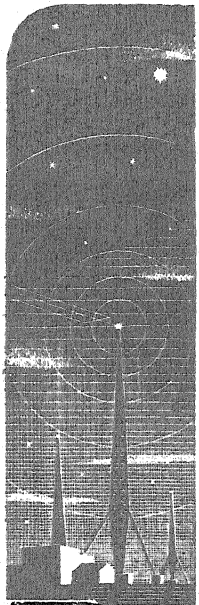

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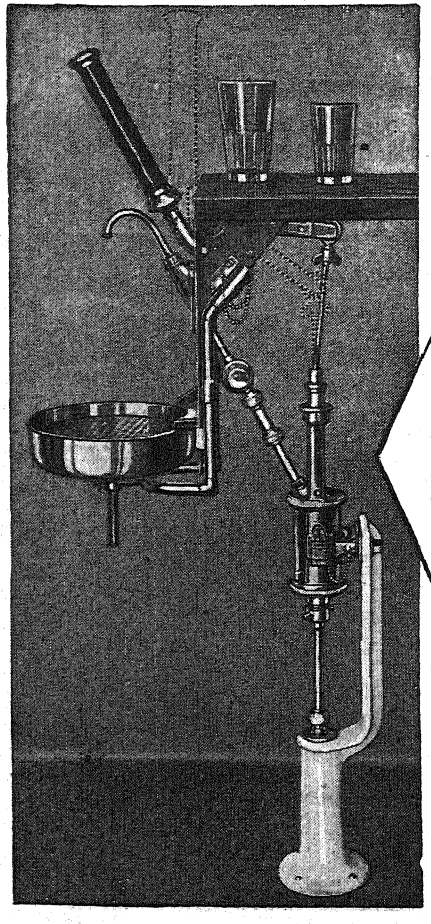

Here is the first of the post-war beer engines—made exclusively by G. & C. This complete single pull unit can be fitted anywhere along the counter—giving quicker service—the counter does **not** require cutting. The whole unit, including the cylinders, can be completely detached for cleaning in seconds **without tools.** The short easy pull runs on ball bearings; the new plastic trough is kind to glasses and is cleaned in a trice. (The Super-Dalex Multi-pull Engine is also available with the same detachable cylinder.) Send your enquiries

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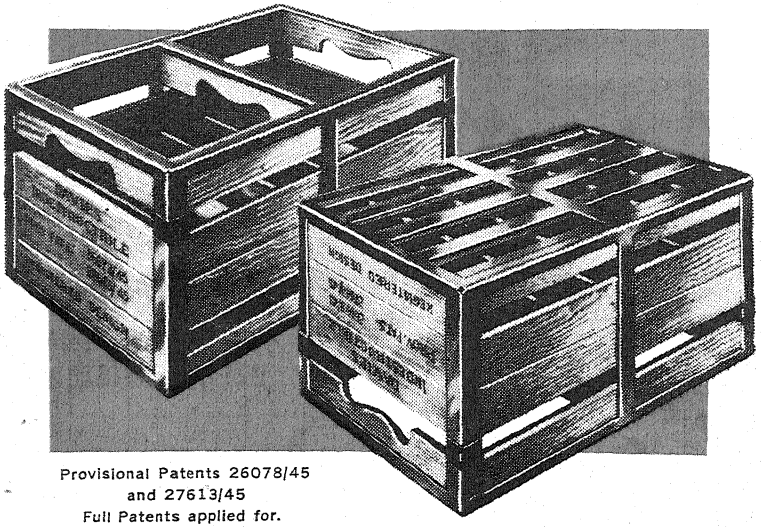
THE DAVIES *Indestructible* CRATE



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Full Patents applied for.

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- It is practically *everlasting*—has no screws, nails or wire.
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- Overall dimensions less than standard wooden crates.
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- With your present timber licence you can have 5 Davies Indestructible Crates instead of 3 standard crates.
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THE MALT THAT MAKES BEER CONSISTENTLY GOOD

Only a small percentage in the Mash Tun is necessary

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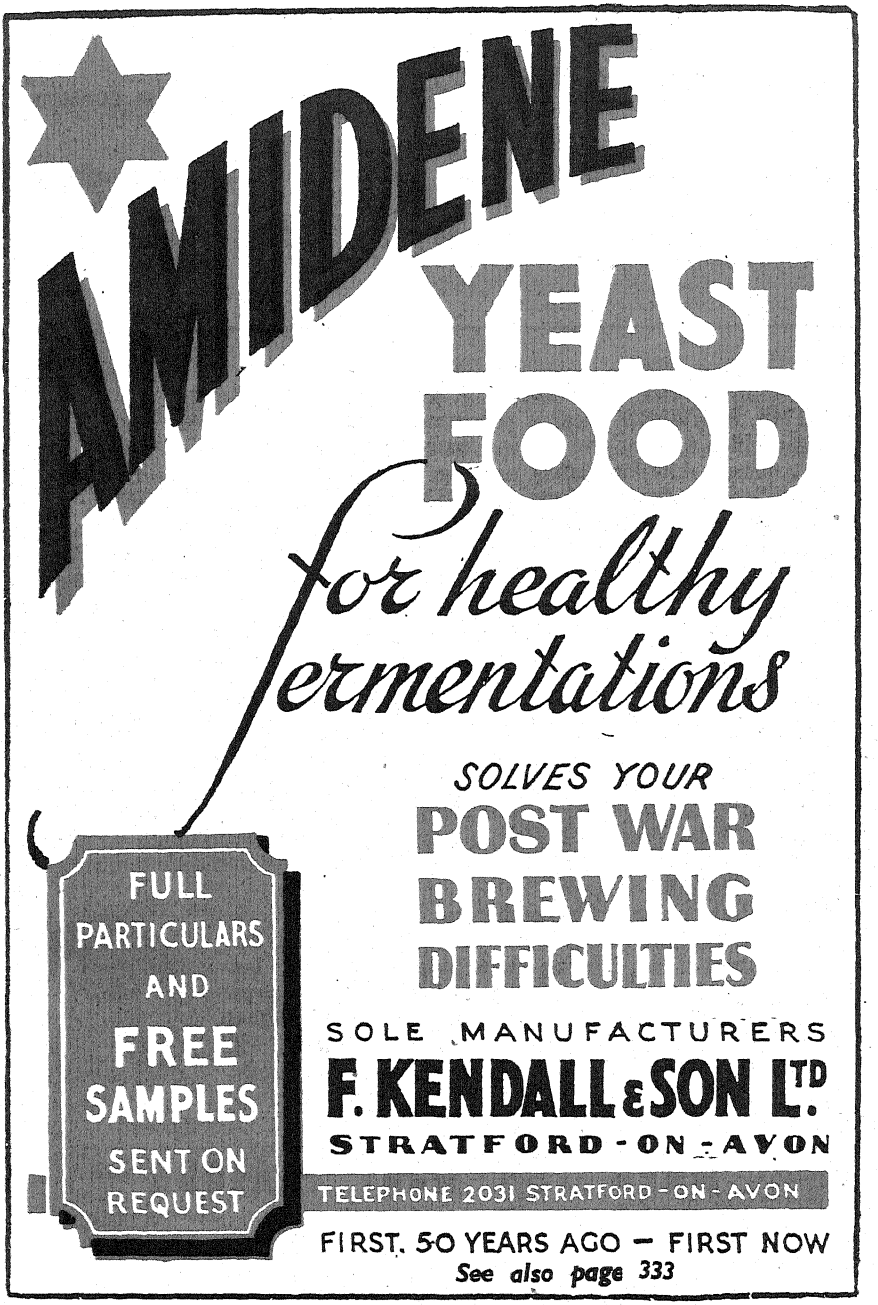

See also page 333

CONSISTENCY in present day quickly consumed LOW GRAVITY BEERS can be secured by using GOLD MEDAL PRIMING FULL

THE BREWERS' ideal is consistency—regularity of flavour and condition. A sugar which will not give this is a waste of sugar ration.

A normal slow fermenting priming, if used in present-day beers, upsets the ratio of body to flavour—hence a FASTER PRIMING IS NEEDED.

A beer which will show " life " a day or two after racking is preferable to one which is sweet and mawkish owing to the liberal use of the wrong type of Priming. Especially is this so if the " life " will continue to the end of the cask.

The addition of Gold Medal Priming Full brings out the natural flavour, and a low average gravity handicap can be overcome by its use, for a beer of, say, 35 O.G. is not comparable with one of 32 which has a lasting crispness.

To appreciate the truth of this point, just make a trial of our Gold Medal Priming FULL, which is quite different from ordinary Primings.

One of our largest customers has let it be known that his beers now have a bite two days after racking, and retain their condition to the end. His latest report on the splendid bottled beer containing this sugar, is that it is perfect in condition, flavour and brilliancy, three to four months after bottling.

Gold Medal Priming FULL is a perfectly balanced priming. It gives an extract almost equal to Invert, and so makes it possible to produce a much better beer at considerably less cost.

As Invert is ideal for Copper use, so is Gold Medal Priming FULL ideal for the Cask. You will be well advised to make a trial of this Priming and to judge it not by its low first cost, but by its flavour-content and the results it gives.

Get on the right line now, while trade is good, and so be at the top and prepared to meet the keen competition which will arise when the present period is over. Harvey Steel Sugars, Ltd., Liverpool, 5, Makers of Invert Sugar and Primings.

HARVEY STEEL SUGARS LTD. CASTLE BRAND LIVERPOOL

WHEN YOU WANT FLAVOUR

remember — HARVEY STEEL'S

The Index of this issue will be found on page 325.

THE

BREWERS' JOURNAL

AND

Hop and Malt Trades' Review.

Entered at Stationers' Hall] (ESTABLISHED 1865)

VOL. LXXXII. No. 969. LONDON, MARCH 20, 1946. Subscription 30s. Per Year Post Free.

BREWERS AND CATERING IN LICENSED HOUSES.

RECENTLY we put forward the suggestion that brewers should plan for the better provision of meals in licensed houses, not only because the public will expect such a development, but because the Licensing Justices themselves have in numerous instances made known their wishes in advance of the time when the rationing of food to caterers becomes more normal. The statement made by the Tower (London) Bench on this subject is typical of many such utterances, and probably summarises the views of the majority of magistrates—"As far as is possible and is compatible with the needs and requirements of the neighbourhood, a licensed house should provide solid as well as liquid refreshment."

For some time now catering in licensed houses has been hedged round with numerous restrictions and barriers. Not even a biscuit may be sold without the specific authorisation of the local office of the Ministry of Food. An application to commence to serve "main meals" usually receives tardy consideration and may be (and often has been) refused on the grounds that sufficient facilities already exist in the neighbourhood. Forms must be filled in, and returns of meals served carefully and methodically made up. And, quite unbelievably, if a licensee increases his luncheon trade, he can only obtain an additional supply of rationed food appropriate to such increase in the *next* accounting period! In practice,

therefore, the catering trade in a licensed house can only be built up if the proprietor is able to purchase unrationed foods—poultry, game, shell fish, rabbits, etc. Such conditions and restrictions are obviously impermanent. As time goes on there will be some easement of these stringent and forbidding rules. For example, it is possible that within six months a sufficiency of fish will be available to make this important item of food much more free to caterers.

Included in our plea that brewers should plan now for future developments to make food more generally available to public-house patrons was the specific suggestion that brewers owning any considerable number of licensed premises having catering potentialities should appoint a Catering Adviser. We pointed out that numbers of men with excellent qualifications for such a post would become available, particularly demobilised Catering Officers and others who have been responsible for the running of works and welfare factory canteens. Probably never before have there existed so many men trained to provide for the service of meals and who have graduated in the hard school of practical experience; nor for that matter so many skilled cooks and kitchen hands who eventually will be released from their present occupations and (as to a proportion at least) be available to fill the existing gaps in the ranks of civilian catering staffs.

We know that the suggestion of the appointment of a Catering Adviser is being given consideration by a number of brewers.

The endeavour of a Catering Adviser, as we see it, would first be to raise the standard and scope of catering in those houses where service of food to the public is at present carried on. Later, under his ægis, catering in some form could be introduced into houses at present providing little or no food. Ultimately, tenants or managers of houses adjudged suitable for catering who claimed that there was no demand for food in the neighbourhood in which their premises were situate would be taken to houses where the experiment of providing food had been successful.

Pride in the service of good meals and snacks at a price commensurate with the class of customer using the house would be inculcated. And by a gradual process the tenant or manager of the house that provided no food of any kind would become so great an exception as to be inevitably conspicuous. Finally it would become general knowledge that the brewers in question expected good catering in their houses, and the less willing type of tenant or manager would refrain from applying for such positions. On the other hand, men who had proved themselves able in this field would find promotion to better houses where their talents could find greater scope. Thus in time the public would come to know that in that brewer's houses reliance could be placed on obtaining good food, just as to-day certain multiple firms of licensed caterers have earned for themselves such recognition.

A COMPETITION FOR PUBLIC-HOUSE DESIGN.

THE next decade is likely to see begun the building of more new public-houses than in any like period. Add to those which were due for reconstruction in the normal way the vast number that have fallen a prey to enemy bombing and the number mounts to a large aggre-

gate. Once rebuilt, these new houses will, for the most part, stand for a century or more. They will mark for future generations the thought and expression in building which held sway in the after period of the great war. Each one of them will tell something of the firms that built them, for the outlook and mentality of the owners towards the foremost of the country's social institutions will be written in their construction—the wood and bricks and stone that go to make up this galaxy of new hostelries.

Looking back to the progressive period 1919 to 1939, when so much was done to refashion the licensed houses of the land, brewers may hold their heads high. "On the whole," as *A Monthly Bulletin* puts it, "the brewers have made a conspicuous, valuable and well-mannered contribution to building since the 1914-18 war." Now they can mount the stepping-stones of their own creation and look ahead, resolved to do better.

The most conspicuous failures have been failures of simulation—erecting a public-house in the mock style of a bygone period. Some such houses have called into being the derogatory phrase "Brewers' Tudor." Their numbers are few; but they stand as warning beacons for the guidance of travellers on the road of constructional progress in the future.

Every new public-house should be designed for the site it is to occupy. If in an area already built, it must observe good-mannered neighbourliness towards existing buildings; to plant amongst respectable old buildings a licensed house of standardised type, alien in form, materials used, and colouring, will be to commit an architectural atrocity.

Harmony with local buildings in the countryside, with the native scenery, and always in conformity with local feeling: these are some precepts to be observed. The people of the area are to be the patrons. Why not consult them, too? They may not know; they may have nothing useful to impart. But they may; and if so, and their views are taken into account, it will be all the more *their* house than it would have been.

Many millions of pounds will have been expended on the erection of new public-houses by this day ten years hence. We stand now at the cross-roads in these matters, since almost a decade will in all probability have passed between the opening of the last new pre-war licensed house and the commencement of trading in the first of the many to come.

What can be done to assure to brewers the pride that comes of things well achieved? What best assurance can be made that a proportion at least of these new houses of the people will give pleasure to eye and heart, not only to those who use them but to the millions who will look on them as passers-by during the long period of their usefulness?

THE BREWERS' JOURNAL makes this suggestion. Let there be opened during this year a Competition for Public-House Design, with prizes adequate to attract entry from members of all the appropriate professions. For this purpose a pamphlet will need to be prepared and made available to each entrant, giving the requirements of licensed houses from the commercial side—that is, all the technical requirements in the matter of the bars, the cellar, the kitchen, central heating, provision for deliveries of both draught and bottled beers, etc., etc. Designs should be asked for in respect of A, B, C and D types of houses, ranging from the large housing estate (or road-house) public-house to the small inn.

Such a procedure is fairly common practice when, for example, a new town hall is to be built. The *News Chronicle* recently had a competition for designs for modern schools. When Liverpool Cathedral

was to be erected, the *modus vivendi* chosen was to ask for competitive designs; so with the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon.

As it appears to us, when so many of the people's most popular resorts —the public-houses of the land— are to be designed for rebuilding, the wide door of competition should be thrown open to let in that vast array of talent that otherwise would lay hidden and unrevealed. Let this scheme be thought on and, if reflection breeds approval, be carried into effect.

THE PUBLIC TASTE IN BEERS.

THAT the drinking habits of the people have been changed by war conditions is axiomatic. A question of concern to brewers is whether or not public tastes have been permanently affected, and if so, in what direction.

Beer has been more freely obtainable from 1939 onwards than any other form of alcoholic beverage; it is the only drink the production of which has not been seriously curtailed. Because of this fact, and because of a variety of other circumstances, it is probably true to say that to-day more people in Britain can be classed as beer drinkers than at any other time.

There is common agreement that, in order to retain the full patronage of the public, beer of better quality must be provided. It is recognised that, in a climate such as ours, better beers would provide the best assurance that public tastes will not be turned towards more potent beverages. So, from the national standpoint, apart from other considerations, stronger beers stand as a pre-eminent need.

With regard to beers themselves, in the war years the public has accustomed itself to far less variety. This postulates the question—Will brewers ever again return to the production of a multitude of beers such as existed in 1939? We have before us a price list of those days issued by a well-known firm of brewers, not untypical of other large brewers. It offered to its customers no fewer than fourteen varieties of bottled beer and eleven varieties of draught beer, twenty-five in all. The boast then was—a beer for every palate and every purse. Competition alone was the factor which stimulated the production of so vast a range. Putting aside the element of competition, no brewer would even then have elected to produce such a quantity of brews and blendings. For always must be borne in mind the adage—small brews, small profits. Public requirements have been reasonably met in the last five years or so in the matter of purse and palate by a short range of draught and bottled beers. It will be for brewers to decide whether a return to pre-war profusion in the matter of types is really necessary.

Another matter of supreme importance to every brewer—since production must be planned years ahead—is the effect of the war period on public tastes in the matter of bottled beers. Throughout the whole of the last six years supplies of bottled beer have consistently fallen below public demand. Does this mean that provision for the production of beers in bottle in greater volume than in 1939 must be made in the future, as a long-term policy?

Consideration must be given to a number of factors before a final judgment can be made on this question. As is well known in relation to other commodities, a short-

age of itself stimulates demand. In regard to bottled beer, of which there has been a continuous shortage over a lengthy period of years—less being produced that in normal times—the scarcity value in stimulating demand must not be lost sight of.

Nevertheless, abundant evidence is available of a very large increase in demand for bottled beer on the part of women, many of whom were not beer drinkers before the war. In the words of the well-known sociologist Miss Violet Markham: "Alcohol has become a symbol of conviviality for women no less than men. Yet statistics show a steady fall in drunkenness." There is no doubt that the "symbol of conviviality" chosen by women has been short drinks (when available) and bottled beer. That their preference in bottled beer is for stout is not surprising, since women have always displayed a liking for beer in that form. If we accept, as we certainly do, that the additional patronage of the licensed house by women which has been in evidence since the war has come to stay, then there is good reason to assume a greater demand for bottled beer in the future because of the addition of more women than previously to the ranks of the beer-consuming public. Further evidence is the fact that the inter-war period saw a gradual yet progressive tendency towards the consumption of beer in bottle. In the United States, where exact statistics are available, the sales of bottled beer now far exceed those of draught beers, thus displaying modern tendencies in a progressive community.

To sum up. We see no reason to depart from the prophecy made some time ago in this Journal, that by 1950 the sales of bottled beer in the United Kingdom will have reached the 50 per cent. mark in relation to total output. This assumes, of course, that the machinery to produce such an output will be available before that date.

It is likely that the increase will display itself most in urban areas, and particularly in commercial centres and districts where the beer drinkers consist mainly of black-coated workers. By comparison, the rural communities and "heavy" workers obviously will be likely to retain their preference for "a pint," not only from choice, but because of price considerations, since, by and large, bottled beers must always make a greater demand on the pocket than draught beers.

"NO BOTTLES—NO BOTTLED BEER."

GREAT disappointment was caused to numberless people over the Christmas and New Year holidays because they were unable to obtain bottled beer. Neither can the consolation be offered that presently—that is, in the near future—this deficiency will disappear. The truth is that the further the tide of war recedes the worse the problem becomes. The labour situation improves slowly but progressively. As it does so the chance to tune up bottling machinery, long overworked and by 1939 standards ill-tended, increases. Yet the bottle shortage persists; indeed, it becomes more acute. To-day, more than any other factor, it is standing in the way of adequate supplies of beer in bottle reaching the impatient consumer.

The factors which make for this shortage of an article in great public

requirement are, for the most part, known. What is now needed is a drive to change the situation more quickly than it will heal itself by the mere lapse of time. Let a start be made with that vast array of bottles which leave this country to provide for the needs of the Services abroad. A special correspondent of the *Morning Advertiser* has revealed that a significant proportion of the bottles which go to the troops in Italy are not returned to N.A.A.F.I. because empty bottles find a ready sale on the spot at 2s. apiece. Here is a case demanding investigation and remedy. What of the other centres to which bottled beer for the Forces is sent in large quantities?

At home it cannot be denied that at this moment a vast mass of empty bottles lies languishing in the pantries and store cupboards of countless householders. For it is a psychological fact that many a man and woman will be willing to burden themselves with bottles full of beer, transporting them homewards, who will have far less inclination to return them to the retailer when the contents have been drunk. Most brewers have steeply increased the charges made to retailers for bottles (and cases) in the last few years. Doubtless the retailers have passed these charges on to the consumer by increasing the deposit charged on bottles leaving their premises. But this wise and necessary expedient has not proved as effective in getting a quick turn-round of bottles as was expected.

The present acute bottle shortage has led a number of brewers to accept another expedient: they have adopted and put into operation the slogan, "No bottles—no bottled beer." These brewers (and bottlers as well) notified all customers that as from a given date the size of their next delivery of bottled beer would be determined not by the order received but *by the quantity of bottles returned*. In order that this system may be put into operation it is necessary that an allocation (or quota) of bottled beer shall be assigned to each customer and that he be made aware of the extent of that quota. The quota is based on the amount of bottled beer purchased by each customer over a stated period—for example, in the year to September 30th, 1939, or some other period chosen as being fair and appropriate to local conditions. Should the customer return more bottles than go to make up the amount due to him on his quota at the next delivery, he does not receive more than his full quota, but is assured of a delivery equal to 100 per cent. of such quota. On the other hand, if the bottles returned by him aggregate, say, only 80 per cent. of his quota, then his next delivery is cut down to four-fifths of the quota.

It has already been found in practice that this "bottle for bottle" scheme works effectively. It represents the strongest inducement to the retailer to see that *consumers* who are permitted to take bottled beer away for home consumption are placed under a similar "bottle for bottle" obligation. Moreover, a licensee, under this system, is likely to see to it personally that all empties are collected from shelves and cellars and are ready for the carman when each new delivery of bottled beer is due. Most of all, it insures a quick turn-round of bottles from off-licences, where perforce every bottle is handed over to the consumer and is temporarily lost sight of.

As a buttress to this excellent plan, action on two counts seems desirable. One is the bringing of pressure on the appropriate authorities to permit of the speedy production of more bottles. The other is making the public bottle conscious—a task so admirably and effectively undertaken by the S.D.I. in relation to soft drinks containers. Collective publicity by brewers in the National Press on similar lines should have a marked effect on the quick return of bottles—and stoppers—to the bottled beer factories.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS.

Rebuilding of Plymouth.

DISCUSSING with representatives of the Plymouth City Council their problems of reconstruction, the Minister of Town and Country Planning (Mr. Lewis Silkin) congratulated Plymouth on being the first "blitzed city" to apply to him for an Order under Section 1 of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1944, declaring an area to be subject to compulsory purchase on the ground that it contained land which had sustained extensive war damage and should be laid out afresh and redeveloped as a whole. He also thanked the deputation for the opportunity which the meeting had given him for an early discussion of difficult points common to all blitzed cities. The Ministry and local authorities were both operating a new machine, and such consultations were particularly valuable. They made for the simplification of formalities and the speeding up of essential decisions.

The deputation raised many points, all designed to secure speed and action. These included a number of financial matters, open space questions, the extinguishment of highways, the special problems of churches and consecrated land and the need to augment valuation staff to handle compensation claims promptly.

British Restaurants.

A REPORT on an inquiry by the National Council of Social Service into the future of British Restaurants has been published. The final conclusion of the investigators is that the British Restaurant service, which developed as part of a national food policy in war time, should now be overhauled and made a more effective part of food policy and so help to keep the nation fit for the constructive tasks of peace. The Minister of Food announced in the House of Commons on December 19th last that a Bill would be introduced to give local authorities power to continue the British Restaurant service.

It was found that only a small proportion of those frequenting these restaurants were normally customers of commercial establishments; the majority were people who had either taken sandwiches to work or gone home for meals—and under present housing conditions proper cooking facilities and someone to cook are often lacking. In spite of somewhat rough conditions in many of them, the restaurants have been popular with the public, and inquiries showed that most of those who regularly used them—mainly industrial and office workers—wished to see them continued after the war.

The restaurants were not popular with the trade. A question paper sent to commercial caterers disclosed that, on the whole, the British Restaurants were not regarded as competitors—at least, not in war time—but the caterers opposed their continuance in peace, and generally disapproved of municipal trading.

Holidays.

FURTHER official reminders on the advantages of the staggering of holidays have been given recently. This movement, it is pointed out, is designed for the convenience and comfort of the community as a whole. If holidaymakers will voluntarily spread the holiday period over the months June to September, it means that they will have a better chance of securing hotel and boarding - house accommodation, and that means they will be able to enjoy more comfort in travelling.

It has long been a popular im-

pression that the best chance of getting good weather for holidays is in July and August. Very good claims can, however, be made for June and September. Generally speaking, temperatures for July and August are a little higher than in the other summer months, but for sunshine and rainfall records show that June and September are much better than July and August.

A reminder that parents are now permitted to take their children away from school for a fortnight's holiday at any period was given, when at a Press conference in London the imperative need for staggering holidays this year was stressed. Mr. Ness Edwards, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, said that it was estimated that about 15,000,000 workpeople would be taking paid holidays this summer, and facilities to accommodate them all during the peak period of July and August did not exist. The maximum number must be persuaded to take holidays outside August.

"The Government hope this year," said Mr. Edwards, "to make a substantial contribution towards the relief of staffing problems in the holiday resorts. More than this cannot be said at the moment." It is understood that Mr. Edwards's announcement about relieving the staffing problem refers to a proposal to raise the ban on the entry of foreign domestic workers from all countries with the exception of ex-enemy countries.

London Exhibition Centre.

What is to be known as the "London Exhibition Centre" was opened last week by Sir Harold Webbe, M.P. Occupying the ground floor of premises in Coventry Street, Leicester Square, there is an exhibition hall with a floor space of 6,000 square feet for the staging of public and private exhibitions.

Mr. Leon Goodman, managing director of Leon Goodman Displays, Ltd., the creator of the scheme, explained that the centre will be at the disposal of those who wish to display to the British public and buyers from abroad British industry's achievements during the war which can be utilised for domestic purposes, as well as for the recreation of our pre-war trade with other countries. He instanced manufacturing and trading associations, Government departments, chambers of trade and tourist agencies as among organisations which might require the use of the hall. The centre can be "let with service." The authorities responsible offer to plan, devise and design shows of all kinds, to arrange for photographs, for publicity and advertising.

Sir Harold Webbe, said that the counterpart of the individual shopkeeper was the trade exhibition. The shortage of suitable accommodation in smaller halls made it of importance to the future of British industry that another hall should be provided, and there could not be a better place than Leicester Square. In the next few years export trade must be developed to the utmost extent, and buyers from abroad should be able to attend some central point where they could see the latest developments in the trade with which they were concerned.

Darts in Aid of War Memorial Fund.

WITH the return of the troops, the inns and public-houses of Britain are expecting the biggest boom in darts this year since the introduction of the game. Although it has been found impracticable to revive this year the pre-war All-England Area Championships, which in 1938-39 produced 257,000 entrants, six famous English champions are making a nation-wide tour playing local clubs and public-house and inn teams in aid of the Licensed Victuallers' National War Memorial Fund. An All-London individual championship competition is also under way in aid of the same fund, and the finals will be broadcast

from one of London's largest halls.

During the war, troops took the game over the Border into Scotland, where it was formerly almost unknown, and now it is so popular that an England *v.* Scotland tournament is being arranged for the Spring. The final is expected to be in Glasgow. Darts has gone farther afield than Scotland, for American troops who played the game in English pubs and inns have started a craze for darts in America. Now a famous American boxing promoter wants an English team to cross the Atlantic and play American champions.

The steady rise in the popularity of the game has caused a heavy demand for darts and boards, but supplies are very short. The manager of a London sports store said: "The demand grows greater every day, especially from pubs and inns, but supplies are still very difficult. Lack of the right sort of timber is one problem, but some rubber boards have been manufactured."

Clergy among Their People.

THE Rev. P. Nott, rector of Bucknell, Oxfordshire, supported an application before Bicester Magistrates for a full liquor licence in his village in place of the present off-licence, the only one there. He said he would be "a frequenter of this house."

"I want to remove the stigma that attaches to the frequenting of public-houses," the rector said. "It should not be a matter of surprise among some people if, on going to the rectory, they should be told, 'You will find the rector at the public-house.' I maintain that that is where he should be—among his people."

Speaking at Canterbury Rotary Club on post-war problems, Rotarian the Rev. R. M. Wilson, Tait Missioner for the Canterbury Diocese, said that some of the men returning to the villages from the Forces were feeling desperately lonely, even when they came home to wives and children. They missed the companionship of the men with whom they served and, in seeking such companionship, they "naturally gravitated to the local," where they swallowed pints of beer. There was no harm in that. In fact, he regularly went into the "local" in his village and swallowed pints of beer with them.

Protests from Scotland.

A MOTION of protest against the brewing industry using "at least 100,000 tons of cereals more than in pre-war years" while there is a world shortage of grain is to be submitted to the annual business meeting of the Scottish Temperance Alliance. The meeting will be asked to record its indignation that, with the possibility of 140,000,000 people starving in Europe, the lessening of the wheat content in bread, a drastic curtailment of grain to certain livestock breeders, and the possibility of bread rationing, there should be no cutting down of supplies of grain to the brewing interests.

A resolution calling on the Government to take immediate steps to curtail the supply of grain for brewing purposes and thus ease the food situation at home and abroad was unanimously approved at the annual meeting of the Glasgow district of the British Women's Temperance Association.

Inns of St. James's.

Certain licensees have recently received their annual summons to attend at Buckingham Palace for the renewal of their licences. The summons on parchment read:—

> Take notice that the general annual licensing meeting for the Liberty of the Verges of the Palaces of St. James's, Whitehall, in the County of London, for the purposes of granting licences to persons keeping or being about to keep Inns, Alehouses, or Victualling Houses will be holden by His Majesty's Justices of the Pease acting in and for the said Liberty and County at the Office of the Board of the Green Cloth,

Buckingham Palace, on Wednesday, the sixth day of February next, at eleven forty-five in the forenoon.

There are four inns—The Clarence, The Silver Cross, The Ship, and The Shades—and one restaurant. All were at one time in the "Verge" of the old Whitehall Palace; and the Board of the Green Cloth, which controls their licences, supervises the kitchens and domestic arrangements of Buckingham Palace, and is directly answerable to the King. Each licensee must produce evidence to show the Master of the Household, President of the Board, that the inn under his care has been properly conducted throughout the year.

Most historic of the four inns, states the *Yorkshire Post*, is probably The Silver Cross, which takes its name from the arms of Sir William Waad, son of Armagil Waad, the explorer. Sir William owned the property in 1601, and to this day the barmen wear a tie bearing a silver cross on a black ground.

Brewers' Hall.

The City Livery Companies and the damage they suffered during the bombing raids on London have been the subject of two articles in *The Times*. Deeply rooted in the past, says the first of these articles, the City Livery Companies have shared long centuries of the history of London. Their halls rank in interest and beauty second only to St. Paul's and the City churches. Individually an even higher claim can be made in some cases. As a group they possessed an architectural unity comparable with that of Wren's churches. In 1939, 36 livery companies' halls were standing in the City; of this number 20 have been either completely destroyed, so badly damaged as to involve demolition, or rendered largely unusable. Eleven others have been damaged to a greater or lesser extent. Two only are intact. Among the notable halls completely destroyed was that of the Brewers' Company, in Addle Street, near Cripplegate. As the home of the Worshipful Company of Brewers the hall had a history that goes back for more than 500 years. It was the headquarters of the Institute of Brewing, which suffered the loss of all its files and records. But fortunately the contents of two strong rooms of the Brewers' Company were saved, for its records are the oldest of any of the City companies, one of its account books going back to the year 1418. In 1937 there was celebrated at Brewers' Hall the 500th anniversary of the grant of its first Charter.

Edinburgh's Ancient Breweries.

The Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce, in celebrating its own 160th anniversary, looked for contemporaries and found only 40 firms in the city which could trace their descent over a similar period of continuity. In that select band are a number of brewing companies and wine and spirit trade firms.

Archd. Campbell, Hope and King, Ltd., Argyle Brewery, was established in 1710, on the present site in Cowgate, by Archibald Campbell. Until 1896 it was known under the name of Archd. Campbell and Co., but in November, 1896, it was formed into a limited liability company under the present name of Archd. Campbell, Hope and King, Ltd.

The business of William Younger and Co., Ltd., Abbey and Holyrood Breweries, was established as a brewing firm by an ancestor of the present chairman in 1749, and the family have been associated with the conduct of the business in direct succession throughout all the years. The Abbey Brewery is one of the most ancient in the country a portion of the premises dating back to the year 1600. In all probability the monks of the Abbey of Holyrood brewed their ale on the same site and with the water from the wells still existing.

AN INCOME TAX QUERY.

A correspondent puts to us a point of general interest. He states:—

> The Surveyor of Taxes in this area refused to pass a higher allowance than 15s. a week for keep of indoor staff and 10s. a week to cover the cost of feeding "week-end" staff. Such allowances appear to me to be inadequate. Would you be good enough to indicate your views?

There is no "rule" on this subject, and the amount allowed by Inspectors of Taxes will be found to vary in different districts. A very general allowance to-day is £1 a week for keep of indoor staff and 10s. a week for additional staff employed at week-ends. In certain districts, however, Inspectors will only allow 15s. and 7s. 6d. respectively, stating that their Commissioners will not pass higher amounts.

Where no records are kept of the precise amount expended on staff keep, then it becomes a question of arrangement between the tenant or manager of a licensed house (or the practitioner acting for him) and the Inspector of Taxes; considerable difficulty is likely to be experienced in getting the Inspector to depart from local practice in the matter.

This is not the case where records of *actual expenditure* on food are kept and supported by evidence of receipts for payments. In such cases, we understand, the Inspectors of Taxes rarely resist the contention that the whole of such expenditure is claimable as an expenditure relative to the business. Presuming, in the case of a non-catering public-house, that such vouchers for expenditure are available, then a proportion of the food purchases must rank as a deduction in respect of the keep of the proprietor and his wife if they reside on the premises and take their meals there. In such circumstances, presuming an indoor staff of three (and no week-end assistants are employed) then two-fifths of the amount expended on food would have to be added to the profits in computing the Schedule D assessment, the remaining three-fifths being rightly chargeable against profits.

Where no exact records of payment for food are available, and the Inspector of Taxes will only admit a cost of, say, 15s. a week for indoor staff and 10s. a week for "week-end" staff, then an appeal can be made to the Commissioners; but it is doubtful whether such an appeal would succeed unless a higher sum was recognised as the "ruling" amount in the area, in which case the inspector would have probably compromised prior to the appeal.

To some extent the position on an appeal will be likely to rest on the individual circumstances of the case. For example, a large house with a big staff normally should be able to provide food at a lower cost than a small house with a small staff. Again, in certain areas the overall cost of food is likely to be either lower or higher than the average.

In the case of a licensed house where a considerable catering trade is carried on *and the keep of staff is borne out of general expenditure* on meat, fish, groceries, vegetables, etc., then no allowance for staff keep can be claimed; on the other hand, the cost of keep of the proprietor and his wife (and family) must be added to the taxable profits of the business.

THE BAN ON LIQUOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Few publications to-day maintain a ban on liquor advertisements. *Punch*, as far as we know, was led to imposing the embargo from technical difficulties in relation to production rather than from moral conviction. When so-called Prohibition was in force in America, many of the 48 States enacted a law under which the publication of such advertisements was constituted an offence. Our foremost national humorous journal has always enjoyed a considerable transatlantic circulation; to avoid the publication of a special edition for overseas readers, it introduced the ban. So goes the story, a very probable one seeing that *Punch* during this period still entertained its readers with pictorial humour centred round the theme of those who had dined not wisely but too well. With the abolition of Prohibition, *Punch* again opened its advertisement columns to alcohol producers.

In another sphere is the *War Cry*, the

organ of the Salvation Army, which keeps up the ban despite the fact that it does not disdain to make collections in public-houses in support of its "Self Denial Week." We have even seen the *War Cry* offered for sale in licensed houses. The *Observer* likewise refuses alcohol advertisements.

The *Radio Times* and the *Listener* fall into still another category. Maybe the Governors of the B.B.C. will presently adopt a more liberal policy in this matter, one more in conformity with the present-day attitude towards beer and the public-house itself.

Certain local authorities still maintain an embargo on the acceptance of liquor advertisements in the trams and trolley buses controlled by them as well as on the backs of the tickets issued to passengers. Belfast Corporation is an example. Yet all such corporations benefit from the rates paid by licensees, and not a few themselves own the free-holds of public-houses and see to it that they benefit by exacting from lessees a far higher rent than would normally be payable—because of the existence of a licence.

The arch anomaly is the Government itself, which still prohibits the display of advertisements of alcohol in post offices, telephone directories, books of stamps, and in Government-controlled publications.

The continuance of such an embargo is ludicrous in view of the pronouncements made by Mr. Churchill and other Ministers in and out of Parliament during the war, which revealed that they regarded an adequate supply of beer as essential to the upkeep of morale at home and the contentment of the Services abroad.

THE ANTIQUITY OF INN SIGNS.

There are a number of good reasons why in the next few years public-house signs should spring into abundance. The chief reason is that we are the only trade in which the practice of "signing" business premises still exists. This was not so formerly. In the *Licensing World* this point has been emphasised very effectively:—

> In former times, when houses in streets were unnumbered, people carrying on business adopted different signs to distinguish their dwellings. Thus: (1) A chemist had a dragon, or some astrological device; (2) a pawnbroker, three golden pills, these being the arms of the Medici and Lombardy, as the descendants of the old English bankers; (3) a barber chirurgeon, the pole for the wig, and the parti-coloured ribands to represent the binding up of patients' wounds after blood letting; (4) a haberdasher and wool-draper, a golden fleece; (5) a tobacconist, a snuff-taking Highlander; (6) a vintner, a bunch of grapes and ivy bush; and (7) a Church and State bookseller, the Bible and Crown. A bush was adopted as the sign of a wine shop during the Middle Ages; and a modern vintner adopts a gilded bunch of grapes to signify the same.
>
> Even so, the tobacconist, the barber, or the pawnbroker lacked that pleasing diversity which attaches to public-house signs and the scope which the names, often quaint and historical, give to the artist.

Here are some examples of how certain signs, as they exist to-day, have arisen by corruption of the original names:—

Original Name.	*Present Name.*
The Swan and Two Nicks. (Nicks on the swan's beak denote ownership.)	The Swan and Two Necks.
God Encompasseth Us	Goat and Compasses.
The Cœur Dore.	The Queer Door.
The Peg and Wassail Bowl.	The Pig and Whistle.
The Bacchanals	The Bag of Nails.

The explanation behind many strange sign names is that they were taken from the armorial bearings of the lords of the manor; how otherwise could we account for such monstrosities as The *Blue* Boar or The *White* Lion? Many of the first licensed houses were originally the residences of the lords of the manor; later these were let to tenants who carried on the business which to-day we should call innkeeping. This explains why the licensee is to this day often referred to as the landlord (though he is usually only a tenant), and why the armorial crests of the lords of the manor were adopted as the original inn signs.

One of the duties devolving on the early inns was to provide refreshment for the worshippers who came long distances (in the days of sparse population of the countryside) to attend church. Each

year there was observed the anniversary of the dedication of the church of the parish, and also a festival in honour of the chief patron of the church. These celebrations, known as the Church Mass, were widely attended, and the inns were filled precisely for a reason like to that which filled to overflowing the inn at Bethlehem almost 2,000 years ago.

Many of our historical inn signs have been lost because someone disliked their quaintness and thought, when, for example, the railways bestrode the land, that the Railway Inn was a better title than The Eagle and Child, The Cat and Custard Pot, or The Ass in a Band Box, all of which names have mercifully been preserved and each of which has a significance all its own.

The future of the inn signs of England now rests for the most part in the hands of the owning brewers. Many to-day display no sign, thus losing in picturesqueness, and also in helping to mark the premises to fast-moving traffic. It would be a grave pity if in "the second reconstruction period," as the coming years are likely to be known in the Trade, the resuscitation and development of the inn sign should not have a prominent place.

THE GREATEST EULOGIES OF ALCOHOL AND THE INN.

A correspondent asks what in our view are the greatest eulogies ever written or uttered on alcohol and the public-house. Our difficulty is to choose the supreme from amongst the many that are excellent.

As to the public-house we would select an encomium of Dr. Samuel Johnson's. Here is is:—

> "There is no private house in which people can enjoy themselves so well as in a capital tavern. Let there be ever so great plenty of good things, ever so much grandeur, ever so much elegance, ever so much desire that everybody should be easy; in the nature of things it cannot be; there must always be some degree of care and anxiety. The master of the house is anxious to entertain his guests; the guests are anxious to be agreeable to him; and no man, but a very impudent dog, indeed, can as freely command what is in another man's house as if it were his own. Whereas at the tavern there is general freedom from anxiety."

As to alcohol, we finally selected two quotations. Of these we unhesitatingly give pride of place to this great apology for alcohol taken from the late Professor George Saintsbury's "Notes on a Cellar Book," published in 1920:—

> "One may say, with a certainty of saying the truth, that for every evil deed that the fact or fancy or the unscrupulous exaggerations of partisans can charge on alcohol, it has prompted a hundred good and kind ones; that for every life it has destroyed or spoilt it has made thousands happy; that much of the best imaginative work of the world has been due to its influence. . . . There is absolutely no scientific proof of a trustworthy kind that moderate consumption of sound alcoholic liquor does a healthy body any harm at all; while on the other hand there is the unbroken testimony of all history that alcoholic liquors have been used by the strongest, wisest, handsomest, and in every way best races of all times."

The quotation which we place second was written by the famous physician and dietician, Sir William Arbuthnot Lane, and was called forth by the adoption of Prohibition in America:—

> "Alcohol used properly and in moderation is the greatest ambassador the world has known. It removes difficulties; it renders men more agreeable and appreciative of one another; and it smoothes the passage of the individual through many troublous and anxious times. It makes new friendships and cements old ones. Its use will continue as long as the world exists, in spite of all the attempts of well-meaning but ignorant people to expel it from the civilisation which it has helped to produce."

THE BREWSTER SESSIONS.

STRIKING TRIBUTES TO THE TRADE.

A survey of this year's Brewster Session reports shows clearly that the trend throughout the country towards less drunkenness, so noticeable during recent years, has contiued. In general, licensees have been congratulated on the way in which they have conducted their businesses, and the Justices have paid tribute to them for the satisfactory reports presented by the police. Women licensees who have carried on during the absence of their husbands on war service have been particularly commended in many areas. Brewers, licensees and customers deserved to be " mentioned in despatches," it was stated at Portsmouth, and at Slough, Sir Archibald Weigall commented: " The licensed house has a high place in our national life. It is a kind of club, and during the war years has played a great part in maintaining morale—as everyone who is not a fanatic will agree."

Hours of opening during periods when supplies were insufficient to meet demand was again the subject of varying comments. One presiding magistrate went so far as to say that it was the law that public-houses should be open during permitted hours. The Taunton Borough Justices received a promise that licensed houses would in future remain open throughout the permitted hours, whether they had intoxicating liquor for sale or not. On this subject of hours, Mr. J. Malcolm Lickfold, instructed on behalf of the Richmond L.V.P.S., said that the law was that a man was given a licence which enabled him to sell liquor within certain hours, and he was not allowed to sell outside them. There was no law which required a house to be open throughout the whole of the permitted hours. He described as inconsistent the statement that the closing of the houses amounted to some evidence of redundancy.

Houses " not up to standard " were referred to by some Benches, but the difficulty of getting alterations and repairs done at the present time was generally recognised. On the subject of catering the Evesham Justices suggested that licensees who had not taken out catering licences should do so at the earliest moment, while at Leicester County Sessions the chairman said that there was no reason at all why licensees should not apply for such licences.

One of the most interesting matters which came up at this year's Brewster Sessions concerned the right of a licensee to refuse to serve a member of the public with alcoholic liquor. The St. James's Licensing Bench was called upon to determine an opposition to the renewal of an on-licence by a member of the public, who stated that the licensee had refused to serve him with liquor. He explained that he had frequented the particular house for a number of years and the action of the licensee in refusing to serve him cast reflections on his character. No reason had been given for the refusal and he could only conclude that it was in consequence of his political opinions. The solicitor representing the licensee submitted that the licensee had always conducted his house efficiently and there had never been the slightest complaint about his conduct. He argued that the licensee was fully entitled to refuse to supply alcoholic liquor. Unlike an innkeeper, the decision to serve was a matter which rested with the licensee, who had full discretion in the matter.

The Bench was in some difficulty and after consultation the chairman sought further enlightenment from the licensee, who said that his refusal to serve was not dictated through any political bias. His action had been taken following complaints made by members of his staff. In consequence of this assurance the licence was renewed without comment. It is reported that this matter is going to be raised in Parliament. In addition, it is said that the objector is forming a Society for the Proper Control of Publicans. If so the Trade will await with interest the activities of such an organisation.

Justices' Encouragement.

At ST. PANCRAS, the Chairman, Mr. S. A. Heal, declared that the Justices were appreciative of the fact that the number of persons convicted of drunkenness was the lowest on record—which they thought reflected credit both on the police and the licensees of St. Pancras. It was a record of which all had some reason to be proud.

The National Drink.

"There is only one thing you want, that is to be able to sell more and stronger beer," said Sir Gilbert Mellor, the Chairman, at BEARSTED (Kent) Brewster Sessions.

"No Government will ever be able to deprive the working man of his beer, and there is no reason why your business should not go on for ever," he declared.

'Mention in Despatches."

In PORTSMOUTH there were only 89 cases of drunkenness during 1945, the lowest on record. In a tribute to the conduct of the Trade, the Chief Constable of Portsmouth (Mr. A. C. West) said the brewers, licensees, and customers deserved to be "mentioned in despatches."

Record Maintained.

Considerable satisfaction at the conduct of licensed premises in the division was expressed by Sir Harold Bellman, when he presided at the annual meeting of the ST. MARYLEBONE Licensing Bench.

The Bench was pleased to note, he said, that the good record for which the division had always been known had been maintained.

The Justices, he said, appreciated that the present time was a difficult one, not without great responsibilities.

"A Great Thing."

In his report to CHERTSEY Justices, Superintendent A. E. Curry, M.V.O., acknowledged the co-operation received from licensees.

The Chairman (Mr. W. Saunders) described this co-operation as "a great thing." The big drop in figures for insobriety, he termed "extraordinarily good" for such a large district.

"The whole district is to be congratulated on the very satisfactory way in which the Licensed Trade is conducted," he added.

Licensees' Wives Praised.

At DORKING, four former licensees, recently demobilised, applied for the return of their licences, which, during the war, had been transferred to their wives. Granting the transfers back to the husbands, the Chairman (His Honour Tom Eastham, K.C.) paid tribute to the way the wives had conducted their hotels during the absence of the men.

In his report, Superintendent Hilton said: "I cannot speak too highly of the manner in which these women have conducted their houses during their husbands' absence over a difficult period."

"Marvellous."

At EASTBOURNE, the Police Superintendent's report concluded: "When one considers the small amount of drunkenness which occurred during the years 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944 and 1945—that is, 50—and having regard to the many thousands of Service personnel who were stationed in Eastbourne and district during those years, I think the licensees are to be congratulated on the admirable manner in which they dealt with the members of those Services, some of whom, at times, were inclined to be unruly. This, I suggest, reflects very favourably on the integrity of the licensees generally." The Mayor (Alderman E. C. Martin) said he thought "it was a marvellous report."

"Good Boys."

At SLOUGH Sessions Sir Archibald Weigall said licence-holders had been "extremely good boys" in the past year. He went on to say that during the past year there had been many difficulties, with shortage of staff, etc., and there were also those two days when the pent-up emotions of the populace were let loose and when irregularities might have been expected. "The licensed house has a high place in our national life," he continued. "It is a kind of club, and during the war years has played a great part in maintaining morale—as anyone who is not a fanatic will agree. You have my heartiest congratulations, and all your licences will be granted, with the thanks of the Bench and wishes for every prosperity in this year."

Mayor's Encouragement.

At LYMINGTON (Hants) the Mayor, Captain B. H. Goodhart, M.C., said: "Licensees are really public servants, and are filling a very useful niche in the

community provided their houses are well conducted. A licensed house in these days is an amenity to the public, provided it is kept a nice, bright and cheerful place, where any people can go and have their pint and enjoy themselves, crack jokes, discuss business—even argue about politics—and have a game of darts." Licensees and brewers, he added, should not be "bashful" about applying for essential work certificates where renovations were needed. Application would be dealt with sympathetically by the corporation's essential works committee.

Part of Our Social System.

At DONCASTER, the Chairman quoted from the Chief Constable's report: "The licensed house, where people may assemble, drink and converse, is an integral part of our social system, and although the law may provide a code of regulations to control such houses, the spirit of uplift is largely in the hands of those who are responsible for the daily management of them.

"The maintenance and improvement in the standard of licensed houses can only be achieved by those responsible being ever conscious of their duties as citizens, and being ever mindful that the laws relating to licensed houses are applied with vigour and determination," the Chief Constable said later in his report.

The Chairman said that the Justices were in agreement with the Chief Constable that the licensed houses should be places where men and women may meet, and that licensed houses should be places where a man could take his wife and talk and converse with other people. The Justices looked forward to the licensed house as a place where progress could be made towards the better world they had heard so much about.

He commended women licensees who had carried on so well in Doncaster during the war period, when, through their husbands being called to the Services or for national work away from home, they were left in charge.

PERMITTED HOURS.

Undertaking to Keep Open.

That TAUNTON licensed houses will, in future, remain open throughout the permitted hours, whether they have intoxicating liquor for sale or not, was promised by Mr. F. W. Willmott, representing the owners, at the Borough Justices' meeting.

Supplies Sufficient.

Presiding at GUILDFORD, Mr. J. H. Wenham stated that in some cases licensees had not kept their houses open during the whole of the hours approved at a conference with the Justices about a year ago. The Justices were advised that supplies were sufficient, and if it was reported that certain licensees, for their own convenience, did not adhere to the hours and closed down, the Justices would consider that very seriously.

Licensees Warned.

A warning to the publicans of Stone and district that they must keep their houses open during permitted hours was given by Mr. E. Henshall, chairman of the Licensing Justices for STONE Division after hearing the annual licensing report from Police Superintendent W. Crook.

He said it was known that beer had been in the cellars of some of the houses, but they had closed during permitted hours. This was not playing the game, it was taking unfair advantage of an arrangement agreed between the representatives of the publicans and the Justices some time ago.

If the licensees and the brewers felt that the hours of opening were too long, the Justices were quite willing to adjourn all the renewals until the adjourned Sessions. In this event, the Justices would help by suggesting that the closing hour be 9 p.m. instead of 10 p.m. If houses were in future closed during permitted hours a serious view would be taken.

The Law as to Opening.

Mr. F. H. Jones, presiding at a meeting of MORTLAKE Magistrates, said complaints had been received that some houses in the district had been closing during permitted hours.

These complaints, he continued, had been made particularly in regard to certain houses which had been named. Licensed houses were places of refreshment as well as houses for selling alcoholic drinks.

It was the law that they should be open during permitted hours. If there was any closing during these hours it in-

dicated some redundancy, and that would have to be considered at the annual licensing meeting.

Mr. J. Malcolm Lickfold, instructed on behalf of the Richmond Licensed Victuallers' Protection Society, appeared at a subsequent meeting to deal with the position. He said Alderman Jones had remarked that a licensed house was a house of refreshment as well as a place for the sale of liquor, but was that quite right? They had no jurisdiction except in respect of the sale of liquor; none if a man sold food or soft drinks.

Early in the war it was thought by a responsible official at the Ministry of Food that it would be a good thing if licensed houses sold teas, and the suggestion was put to the Central Board. Details were worked out, and it was ascertained that in order to sell teas licensed houses would need 70,000 lb of tea, 100,000 lb. of sugar per week; 50,000 quarts of milk per day; 70,000 teapots, 70,000 milk jugs, and an enormous number of tea urns. The Ministry of Food then said: "Forget all about it."

Mr. Lickfold proceeded to say he knew of no law which prescribed that a house should be open during permitted hours. The law was that a man was given a licence which enabled him to sell liquor within certain hours, and he was not allowed to sell outside them. There was no law which required a house to be open throughout the whole of the permitted hours. He described as inconsistent the statement that the closing of the houses amounted to some evidence of redundancy. It was conceivable that any house which would be closed by the Licensing Bench on that ground would be reversed by the higher Court. He asked the Bench not to use the mailed fist or wield the big bludgeon on the licensees, who were a body of men who deserved well of the country. In asking houses to keep open during all permitted hours, irrespective of whether they had anything to sell, the Justices were directly in opposition to the Ministry of Fuel, who had requested that houses should be closed when they were not doing business to save fuel.

Alderman Jones then said: "We are anxious that the Trade should be conducted for the mutual benefit of the licensee and the public, but we are of the opinion that if a house is not open at the times permitted it is some evidence that the house is not necessary, that it is redundant, and some notice of that will have to be taken when considering the renewal of the licence."

STRUCTURAL COMMENTS.

Must Take Steps.

Reference was made at GODALMING Brewster Sessions to what the Chairman (Mr. W. H. Pilcher) termed the internal conditions of certain licensed houses in the division. The owners, who would be notified of the particular faults in their houses, must take steps to improve matters as soon as possible.

Replacement Desirable.

"Not fit for heroes to go into," was the description applied to some of Grimsby's public-houses by the Chief Constable (Mr. C. E. Butler) at the GRIMSBY Brewster Sessions.

Mr. Butler urged that the only way to improve matters was for the magistrates and police to go into consultation with the brewers and for a proper scheme to be inaugurated for the closing of unsatisfactory houses, which would be replaced by properly planned new ones.

Inns "Not Quite up to Standard."

Hope that the brewers would see what could be done about several public-houses in the district, which were "not quite up to standard," was expressed by the Chairman (Mr. H. T. F. Weston) at TOWCESTER annual general licensing meeting.

Mr. Weston said that if alterations were not made to some of the worst houses the magistrates would consider the licences at the next licensing meeting.

During the war it had been difficult to get repairs done, but the Bench hoped that the brewers would now consider the matter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sunday Darts.

At STOURPORT the Chairman (Capt. W. E. J. Barlow) said the Bench did not look with favour on Sunday darts.

Housebuilding First.

The Chairman of NOTTINGHAM Licensing Justices, refusing licences for three proposed new taverns, said that it was most important that every help should be given to housebuilding first.

Payment of Managers.

The statement that the remuneration of managers throughout the division was very low as a whole, and that the Bench felt there was much to be investigated in that respect, was made by Colonel St. A. Warde Aldam, Chairman of LOWER STRAFFORTH AND TICKHILL (Doncaster, West Riding) Licensing Magistrates.

The Age of Nationalisation?

"We are living in the age of nationalisation," said Mr. G. H. Norton (chairman) at the WEST RIDING Sessions, "but whether the Trade will ever be nationalised it is difficult to say. Any legislation with regard to drink is most difficult, and Bills that have been prepared rarely go through."

Drink and Crime.

At YORK, the Chairman (Mr. B. Dodsworth) said: "I have on many occasions heard people say that they would not have committed offences if they had not had too much drink, but I doubt sometimes whether drink has had much to do with the crimes with which they are charged."

Club Legislation Needed.

PLYMOUTH'S Chairman, Alderman Littleton, alluding to clubs, said: "We still hope for legislation placing clubs on all-fours with licensed houses so far as they are purveyors of liquor. When the defence powers expire such legislation will, in our opinion, become more necessary than ever."

Bench Favours Tenants.

At DONCASTER Licensing Sessions the Chairman (Col. St. A. Warde Aldam) said the Justices were of the opinion that holders of licences should be tenants rather than managers. He said that recently, in that division, with over 200 licences, there appeared to have developed more managers than tenants.

Cranks.

"There are temperance cranks going about clamouring for a reduction of licensed houses," said Sir Christopher Magnay, Bart., in the chair at THINGOE Sessions, Bury St. Edmunds. "I had a brochure the other day on the subject," he went on, addressing licensees. "So long as licensed houses are conducted in the way they are at present, I think these cranks have a very poor case. Your future is more or less in your own hands."

Replanning.

In his report to the NORTHAMPTON Justices, the Chief Constable stated: "In a world where the term 'replanning' has become common coinage, it should be necessary before embarking upon isolated efforts of redistribution or replanning of premises that a comprehensive survey of the requirements of the town should be made. It does seem to me to be possible to forecast needs in respect of licensing houses in the same way as it is possible to forecast needs in other respects."

Function of Planning Committee.

Presiding at PLYMOUTH, Alderman W. Littleton mentioned that now the Home Office had constituted the city a Licensing Planning Area, the ordinary administrative and judicial duties of the Licensing Justices remained, but the granting and removal of licences must, in the final resort, be approved by the new body while the Act operated.

Relations of the Justices and the licensees remain unaltered, but no special removals will be granted under the Licensing Act and no compensation levy would be made during the planning period.

Whist-Drives Law.

Commenting on an item in the report presented by the Police Superintendent at the annual Licensing meeting for the HAILSHAM Division, the Chairman (Lieut.-Colonel Roland Gwynne, D.S.O.) said the High Court had ruled that the holding of whist drives on licensed premises was illegal. Licensees should be warned that they ran a great risk in allowing them, even though they were properly conducted. "People might think it strange," the Chairman added, "that darts and shove-ha'penny can be played and that respectable people cannot go and play at a whist drive, but it has been held that they are not legal."

Hotel Dances.

SCUNTHORPE Magistrates adjourned applications for the renewal of dancing licences of hotel ballrooms in the town.

The Bench were concerned, said the Chairman (Alderman J. Tomlinson) about the admission of young people to the dances. Young people under 16, he said, had been attending dances at hotels. They would adjourn the issue of these licences for a month to give the licensees an opportunity of preparing what they might wish to say to the Bench on the subject.

Alderman Tomlinson added that the magistrates did not look with favour on free dances which had been running at one hotel in the town because a bar opened out on to the ballroom.

Temperance Advocate Supports Licensees.

Once again KENSINGTON Justices have refused an application, made on behalf of Derry and Toms (John Barker, Ltd.), for an extension of their restaurant licence to cover sales of alcoholic liquor in the adjoining lounge.

The application was opposed by Mr. Leslie Smith, on behalf of the Fulham and Kensington Licensed Victuallers' Association, who said that if the application was granted the lounge would be used just like a public-house.

Mr. J. Surgeon, for the National United Temperance Council, said that to grant the application would be an injustice to local licensees, who had great difficulty in these days to maintain their livelihood.

Drinking by Young People.

"The city is deplorably short of social amenities, and I feel that unless some serious effort is made to provide them, drinking by young people will continue," reported the Chief Constable, Mr. Thomas Wells, at the Hull annual licensing meeting.

It was not intoxicating liquor the young people wanted, he said, but a convivial social atmosphere, and, apart from the public-house, where was it to be found? They needed mixed social clubs, more theatres and cinemas, and a first-class indoor sports club, providing ice and roller skating, dancing, concerts, social evenings, and a cafeteria.

The Chairman, Mr. John Watson, said the Committee agreed that if some of the social amenities suggested by the Chief Constable could be provided it would be an advantage to the city.

Lack of Civility.

That complaints have been made that some licensed houses did not give service with civility, as was customary in the past, was revealed by Superintendent A. E. Ruggles when he presented his report at CLACTON Licensing Sessions. "I would like to see an early return to the pre-war standard, in spite of present-day shortages and difficulties," he added.

The Chairman (Mr. J. W. Boardman) said one appreciated how difficult it was, with shortages, to be fair all round, but as the area depended largely for its prosperity on the trade it did with the influx of visitors during certain seasons, it was essential that those visitors should take away with them the impression that they were welcome. The Justices felt that those remarks also applied to the general public in regard to the reasonableness of their behaviour in licensed houses.

Catering.

At LEICESTER County Sessions, Alderman J. E. Timms, the Chairman, said: "Practically none of the houses in the division have catering licences. There is no reason at all why licensees should not apply for them. If they are refused by the local Food Office they should write to Nottingham, and Nottingham will see that they get the licences. Even if it was only bread and cheese, it would be something. At present the position is deplorable."

EVESHAM Justices wish licensed victuallers to take out catering licences, regardless of the food situation. The Chairman, Mr. R. Aldington, said that in the present very difficult days of food shortages and rationing it was very important that the licensees should be in a position to provide the public, if they could, with refreshments other than alcoholic drinks, and he seriously suggested that those licensees who had not taken out catering licences should do so at the earliest moment. The travelling public had a right to expect that service.

More Taverns Needed.

The Chief Constable of COVENTRY (Captain S. A. Hector) said in his annual report that the central streets of the city continued to attract thousands of people, and there were not enough large and commodious licensed houses to meet the demands under healthy, comfortable con-

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ditions. "In the interests of the public, as well as for supervision, it is desirable to have licensed houses in prominent positions in the main thoroughfares and not in small side-streets. The houses erected in the city in recent years fulfil this requirement and are splendid buildings, well planned and equipped for the trade of a licensed victualler. The licensed house can, in fact, be made to play an important part in the social life of the people. In pre-war years brewery companies and other owners carried out a progressive policy of structural improvements and were always willing to act on any suggestion in this connection made to them by the Justices or myself, but the time has come for a much wider conception for the future."

Accommodation for Visitors

A warning to certain hotels in BRIDLINGTON that unless they provide accommodation for visitors they may lose their licences was given by Alderman T. D. Fenby, Chairman of the Bench, at the Brewster Sessions.

Superintendent A. C. Fraser said there were several fully licensed hotels where there was accommodation for boarders.

"My observations," he said, "indicate that these facilities are not being offered to visitors, the business of the house being confined solely to the sale of intoxicants. This state of affairs may be due to some extent to bomb damage and difficulty in obtaining staff. Nevertheless, I feel that more could have been done in providing accommodation for visitors and commercial people coming into the town."

The Superintendent also reported a decrease of drunkenness.

"Some of the licensees to-day," said the Chairman, "make no effort to board or lodge visitors, and all attention is focused on the sale of intoxicants. The Licensing Justices may, in the near future, consider the causes. It is doubtful if it is lack of profit, for the sale of non-alcoholic drinks and food is remunerative. Licensed houses are there for the convenience of the public, and such conveniences must be provided to a large extent or we must decide whether or not the licence is redundant. Unless by the next Licensing Sessions notice is taken of my remarks it is possible the Justices may object to renew certain licences."

Licensee's Refusal to Serve Upheld.

The right of a public-house to refuse a customer was upheld when Mr. Townley Searle, author and antique dealer, opposed the renewal of the licence for his "local," The George and Dragon, in Shaftesbury-avenue, W.C. At St. James's Brewster Sessions, Mr. Searle stood with a sheaf of papers and told this story:—

I am a very well-known resident of this area, and The George and Dragon has been my "local" for 30 years.

On November 2nd last I was on my way to a political meeting with a friend, and I had a small political medallion in my coat—the Russian emblem.

When I asked for two beers the bartender came over, stared at the medallion and said: "We cannot serve you."

Though I protested he still refused, so I went out to call a constable.

He fetched another constable and then told me that he had no power to do anything, but he suggested that I should oppose the licence at these sessions.

Two days later they again refused to serve me, but when a friend ordered two beers they served him and he handed one glass to me.

On several other occasions they refused to serve me. Once, a friend who was an ex-prisoner of war was so incensed that he wanted to jump over the bar and have a row with the staff, but I persuaded him not to.

Last night I called into the house again with a friend and asked for some sandwiches.

Though they were selling them to other people they refused to serve me, and the licensee came over and said: "You are a nuisance. We are not going to serve you."

I have never had any dispute with the licensee, I have never discussed politics in the bar, and I was a friend for many years of the previous licensee.

Mr. P. B. Martineau spoke for the licensee, Mr. Patrick William Scroope. He said that Mr. Scroope had conducted the house without complaint for three years, though it was in a difficult area.

He maintained that a licensee was entitled to refuse a customer—it was entirely a matter for his discretion, unless he was the holder of an innkeeper's licence.

Mr. Scroope, pressed by the Bench to give evidence, said that he gave orders that Searle was not to be served, following complaints by customers.

He had never given him a reason for the refusal, but it was nothing to do with politics.

And, without comment, the Bench renewed Mr. Scroope's licence.

HOP CONFERENCE AT WYE.

THE VALUE OF RESEARCH.

Greater resort to science and mechanisation as a solution of the problems of agriculture was advocated by Lord Wolmer when he spoke at a conference of hop growers at Wye, on February 6th.

"In these days farm workers are quite rightly demanding wages comparable to skilled artisans in the towns," he said. "They are most certainly entitled to them.

"At the same time, townsmen are demanding agricultural products as cheaply as possible.

"The only answer to that problem is mechanisation and science.

> "The sooner we get down to the job of learning what scientists and engineers have found out for us, and studying the problems of applying the principles they lay down to our own conditions, the better it would be for all concerned."

The first paper, prepared by Mr. W. H. Gamble, of the Ministry of Fuel, and Mr. L. F. Linnett, was fuel economy in hop drying.

It stated that with the coming of mechanical enquipment they could anticipate efforts to reduce fuel consumption.

"Underfeed Stoker"

The paper dealt with temperature control. Mechanical stokers were described, and the "underfeed stoker," as applied to central heating boilers was quoted as a machine that could be most readily adapted to pure air kilns.

It consists of a hopper with screw feed driving coal through a feed tube to the bottom of a furnace. Green coal is forced upwards into the incandescent fire bed and burns without smoke.

With regard to the direct-fired kilns, it was stated that oil firing had been applied with comparatively good results, and where gas is available this fuel would lend itself also to accurate control of temperature with the minimum of heat consumption.

Mr. Arthur Amos, of Wye, described his own oil-burning equipment and results of his experiences.

The one serious problem with oil fuel, he said, was the cost of oil and the uncertainty of what it might be in the future. From 1937 to 1945 the price had doubled, resulting in the cost per cwt. of dried hops rising from 3s. 5d. to 7s.

Mr. Amos said he was more concerned with producing hops of the best quality than reducing costs to a minimum. The method provided simplicity of temperature control; there was no chance of arsenical contamination, and the cost of upkeep was negligible.

Gas and Steam Drying

Mr. C. J. Gray, of Bodiam, spoke of the producer gas method of oast heating, as installed at Bodiam. The furnace held the heat steady if left to itself, and once the drying temperature had been reached the less interference with the dampers the better.

The steam heating method was described by Dr. A. H. Burgess, of Wye, who declared it to be the safest way of drying hops.

The system was easy to manage and practically foolproof, he said. There had been no trouble with the plant at the College.

The Chairman said that fuel economy was one of the problems which would certainly face the growers in the future.

Mr. S. J. Day spoke of the necessity for producing perfect hops, free from contamination, and the real necessity for fool-proof methods in view of the shortage of experienced driers.

He advocated the use of electricity, and urged the extension of that service to all rural areas.

The discussion revealed a desire for electrical service, and confidence in the oil and the steam methods. The reliability of the automatic coal stoker was supported by Mr. J. Nott, of Tenbury, Worcestershire, who said that the even control of temperature and the even rise more than paid for itself.

Other speakers pointed out that labour

costs in producing and growing were greater in comparison with the actual drying costs.

Power Operated Press

Mr. Nott spoke on mechanised power in hop bagging. He said that in these times of high wages and P.A.Y.E. there was a tendency for labour to avoid the more laborious jobs.

Men were now more mechanically minded and hop drying had to come into line, and the mechanical power press eliminated the really hard work.

Power bagging should appeal to the grower who realised how greatly the value of his hops was enhanced by bagging at the right time. It was by both speed and easiness that the power attachment enabled the men to pocket the hops just at the right time.

Mr. Nott did not think the power attachment went far enough and asked why they were tied down to the uneconomic package, the present hop pocket. Brewers pressed pockets to a smaller size and growers might consider tighter packing which saved space.

In the discussion the point was raised as to the keeping qualities of tightly baled hops. The merchants' view was that the sooner they had rectangular bales the better, but brewers were not in favour of having hops too tightly pressed.

Mechanical Picking

Capt. J. Bomford, of Pershore, dealt with mechanical hop-picking. Speaking of experience of the machine picker over seven years, he said he had produced a sample which escaped adverse comment. The machine had to be improved if the hops were to compete in appearance with hand picked.

"Improvements are being perfected for the 1946 season," he said, "and I am confident that I shall then be able to operate the machine with a 20 per cent. reduction in last year's labour and, given a favourable growing season, with a 20 per cent. increase in output, representing a daily output of 24 cwt. dried hops with a total labour cost of 20s. per cwt.

Mr. Gray described the machines at Bodiam. He felt that experiments would soon produce a satisfactory picking machine, and there was little doubt growers would welcome it.

The latest designs of stationary machines were expected to pick efficiently 1½ to 2 acres per day, using a labour force of 15 to 20 men and giving a large saving in money over the cost of hand picking.

In the discussion the point was made that crops suffered through vines being cut each year, but it was stated that later tests showed a much smaller percentage of loss of crop.

It was suggested by Mr. Amos that a growers' representative and an agricultural engineers' representative should visit the Pacific Coast to study the methods in practice there.

ART IN PUBLIC-HOUSES.

SIR ALAN P. HERBERT, M.P., PRAISES THE SCHEME.

A self-described "champion of the British pub," Sir Alan P. Herbert, M.P. for Oxford University, opened an exhibition of "Londoners' England" — a collection of water-colours depicting the beauties and historic associations of London and the surrounding country—at The New Inn, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E., on the 6th inst.

"I have always been a champion of the British pub," Sir Alan declared, "and have had many a battle with Lady Astor in the other 'pub' across the river. I think things were at least even in those controversies. I like, and have always defended, the pub because it has a political and social status and is a scene of sanity and good fellowship."

He expressed his delight at being at The New Inn, and his delight that the house was still standing after the war time bombing. He had spent many nights in Westminster during the bombing, and anyone having a house standing

to-day should be grateful. He well remembered when following an attack by the enemy on a night in September, 1940, how wise the police had been to allow public-houses to open early in the morning to offer the victims of the attack the comfort they knew the pubs could provide.

One of the ideas of the exhibition was to preserve records of places which had been destroyed by the enemy. He noted with pleasure that one of the paintings exhibited was that of "The Old Ship, Chiswick." The actual inn-sign of that house had been painted by Lady Herbert. He welcomed "Londoners' England" because he thought the pub was entitled to the best of everything—the best of music, the best of art—and he congratulated the four London brewers on their enterprise.

Sir Alan said "We want more colour in our lives." He had told many brewers that they should have flags flying from the tops of all their pubs.

Every self-respecting pub should have a decorative inn-sign. "Some pubs have glorious names. Let us decorate them, let us have, not temporarily but permanently, more pictures in the pubs and eating-places in every city." He suggested to the brewers that there should be paintings on every wall in all of their houses.

"Public-House Can Succeed Where Church Has Failed."

"I should like to see the public-house become what the churches have failed to become—a real centre of community life and fellowship where men and women can go to meet on equal terms," said the Rev. Sir Herbert Dunnico, J.P., himself Chairman of an important Licensing Bench, in opening the "Londoners' England" exhibition at Chingford, Essex.

"It is a good thing," he said, "to remind the British people—who are always too modest—that we have beauty spots in this country that are equal to those in any other country. People will go abroad and spend hours visiting Notre Dame, Milan, or Cologne, but they will miss out our St. Paul's, Westminster, or York.

"We have buildings equal to any in the world. And what more lovely things are there than our old market towns, with their historic inns? It is a great thing to bring to people pictures such as these to remind us of our own beauty.

"Every man has an artistic sense which needs encouragement, and what better place for developing it than the public-house, which, by history and tradition, was a place of community life and fellowship? Why should it not remain so?

"The present modern public-house is, in fact, following in the old tradition. We do not enter it merely to eat and drink, but we go to it as an educational centre, enjoying its fellowship and companionship."

Brewers as Pioneers.

Sir G. S. Harvie Watt, Bart., K.C., M.P., commended the idea of bringing art into the public-houses of England when he opened the "Londoners' England" exhibition of water-colour drawings in The Bull Hotel, East Sheen.

Sir George said he thought this idea of introducing art to the public-house was a good one. It was like going back a few centuries when the inn was the centre of communal life, and it was in them that many of Shakespeare's plays were first played. They were, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, places in which pleasure and entertainment was provided for the people in the locality.

Then a change took place, and they had become merely drinking-houses, but he did not think they were that today, for they had again become a place where they could find warmth, comfort, good company, and a little of the refreshment they enjoyed.

Now they were going a step further and introducing works by some of the finest water-colour painters of the age, and he commended the idea. He would not say that he would like to sit and drink while poetry was being said all the time, but this was certainly something good, and might lead to them all taking an enthusiastic interest in art.

Sir George had been introduced to a large audience by Sir Charles Tennyson, C.M.G., who confessed that he had spoken poetry in public-houses to appreciative audiences. This new venture, he said, was one more step to make the public-house a place of real pleasure, real social centres, instead of a place where the public merely came to drink. He believed that the time was not far distant when the four companies responsible for this scheme of pictures would be looked upon as pioneers in a great movement to popularise art in its highest and best forms. Life today was not too inspiring and anything which could be done to bring the joys of painting, music and drama into the life of the people was a worth-while work.

THE BREWERS' SOCIETY.

At the February Meeting of the Council of the Brewers' Society it was reported:—

Travel Association.—It had been reported that since the recent recommendation made by the Committee that members of the Society should consider joining this Association 12 members had done so. This result was disappointing, and the Committee desired to repeat their recommendation. There was no recognised scale of subscription to the Association, but for the guidance of members who were in doubt it might be suggested that an appropriate subscription might be from £5 to £20, according to the size of the brewery.

Laminated Casks.—The sub-committee appointed to deal with this subject had had a meeting with officials of the Ministry of Supply with whom they had discussed the position, and had explained the serious shortage of casks. It was clear that the supply of oak and other woods which would be required for the construction of laminated casks was very short, and that there were heavy demands for the manufacture of furniture and other purposes. It was hoped that a certain amount of timber might be allowed for laminated cask construction, but it was unlikely that this would approach the quantity which would be necessary to achieve a satisfactory level of output. The Ministry had asked for detailed information as to the stocks of cask staves and headings in the hands of coopers and brewer-coopers. An import licence had been granted for the purchase of 2,000 laminated barrels from America, but it had been impracticable to obtain less than 5,000, as their production in the English size would require the provision of special moulds. The Committee considered that it would be impracticable to utilise casks of American size, and they had therefore decided to apply for the increase of the import licence to cover 5,000 casks.

The possibility of providing casks of other materials, and particularly of stainless steel, had also been discussed, and although this material was in short supply it was thought possible that a certain amount could be made available if it was found practicable to utilise it to advantage to ease the cask position. A circular on the subject had accordingly been sent to members with the object of ascertaining to what extent stainless steel casks might be used. Everything was being done to find a solution of the cask shortage, but it was a matter of very great difficulty.

Transport of Malt.—In view of serious delays which had been experienced by members in the transit of malt by rail, inquiries had been made as to whether malt might be included in the list of perishable goods. This could not be done, but arrangements had been made whereby the transport of malt could be facilitated, and any member who had reason to think that difficulty would be experienced should get into touch with the Assistant Divisional Food Officer (Transport), who would be able to render assistance if he were given (*a*) the consignor's name and location, (*b*) the tonnage involved, and (*c*) the brewer's destination station, and if need for action was fully explained to him. It was important, however, that the Divisional Food Officer should be informed in good time of the proposed despatch of malt to breweries, in order that he might make contact with the Divisional Food Officer in the Region whence the malt was to be consigned.

Institute of Brewing Research Scheme.—The Committee had now given careful consideration to the proposals which had been put forward by the Institute of Brewing for the development of its research organisation. They recommended that collective research should be greatly expanded, that a director with suitable qualifications should be appointed to shape the scheme, and that the brewing trade be advised to contribute the amount estimated to be necessary, and that provision be made for an experimental brewery, maltings and hop stations. They had unanimously decided to recommend that the scheme be accorded the full support of the Brewers' Society.

Building Licences.—Attention had been drawn by a member to the fact that the present limitation of £10 in the six-month period, with the addition of £2 per month, up to which building work could be carried out without a licence, and the difficulty of obtaining licences to carry out larger items, made it impossible to bring licensed premises into a proper state of repair. The Committee had in mind a recent statement by the Minister

of Health on the vital need for the provision of houses as the first priority on the available building labour, and that building licences might have to be granted even less freely than hitherto; and they had come to the conclusion that there was little hope of an immediate improvement in the position. The question was, however, one in which the purpose of developing and improving arrangements for travel and tourists was intimately involved, and some consideration from that point of view might be hoped for.

Rating.—It had been reported that in certain areas the rating authorities had decided to revalue licensed houses, and were doing so. In one instance the basis of revaluation had been agreed with certain breweries involved, and the Committee desired to remind members that it was important that such matters should be brought before the local associations before such agreements were reached. It was true that where a house was revalued on the basis of exceptional war-time trade and the trade subsequently fell off, the case could be reopened, but this course was not an easy one.

Hops : New Acreage.—Meetings of hop growers had been held at Robertsbridge, Maidstone, Hereford and Alton, and it was clear that many growers would be prepared to plant up new acreage if they could be assured that corresponding basic quota would be issued to them. At present the Board were unable to give them such an assurance.

The Board had addressed a letter to the Ministry of Agriculture, requesting that the permitted acreage up to which hops might be planted should be reduced from the present figure of 22,500 acres fixed by the Ministry last year to 21,000 acres, on the ground that the undertaking given by the Society in December, 1945, related only to the latter figure. Representations had been made to the Ministry on behalf of the Society that the permitted acreage should be allowed to remain at 22,500 acres, and that even at that figure the average crop would fall considerably short of brewers' requirements. The Ministry had requested Sir John Chancellor to call a meeting of the Permanent Joint Hops Committee to consider and advise on this question, but at the meeting held on February 5th agreement could not be reached between representatives of the Board and the Society. The nature of the advice to be tendered to the Ministry had therefore to be left in the hands of the independent members.

Continental Hops.—A small number of samples of Bavarian hops had been received, examined and analysed, and the Committee recommended that the Society should proceed to purchase sufficient to cover the quantity asked for by brewers. Reliable information had been received that similar hops were being bought for American brewers at a price below that quoted to this country; this matter had already been brought to the notice of the Ministry of Food and a price equal to that paid by America would be pressed for.

The first 500 cwt. of Czech brown hops were about to be despatched from Prague, and arrangements were in hand for their shipment and distribution.

A meeting would take place shortly with representatives of the Czech Government with a view to negotiations for the sale of the better grade Czech hops. If these hops could be secured at a satisfactory price offers would be made to brewers.

Alterations and Rebuilding in Licensing Planning Areas.—The attention of the Committee had been drawn to the probability of confusion and delay arising from the fact that in a Licensing Planning Area the Licensing Justices would continue to deal with applications for rebuilding and alterations to existing licensed premises, although these might vitally alter the planning scheme of the area. It had been suggested that efforts should be made to obtain some uniform procedure throughout the country to avoid this dual control in Licensing Planning Areas. The Committee were of opinion that the Licensing Planning Committees would probably have finished their work before it was possible to rebuild or make extensive alterations, and that no action was therefore called for at the present time. It would not be reasonable to expect Licensing Planning Committees to undertake to deal with all applications for rebuilding and alterations in addition to their other duties under the Licensing Planning Act.

Provision of Licensed Premises in Town Planning Areas.—The suggested arrangements were being proceeded with for the proposed research into the number of licensed premises required in typical areas, and it was hoped that pilot surveys might be carried out at an early date.

New Leases.—The Committee drew attention to the importance of seeing that in new leases for sites for licensed premises no reference to the licence should be made, in order to avoid difficulty with regard to removal or surrender of the licence in the future.

ALLIED BREWERY TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

RESOLUTION ON ROAD TRANSPORT.

The 39th annual general meeting of the Association was held in London on the 18th inst., S. George Thompson, Esq., M.C., in the chair.

Moving the adoption of the Annual Report, the Chairman said:—

The past twelve months have been a period of unusual activity for your Association.

Whilst starting to switch over from war to peace time conditions the many Government Orders and restrictions still in force have imposed much work on the secretary and the staff. Indeed, appeals for help and advice from members have not diminished at all, and I am pleased to be able to say that our efforts have usually met with success.

During the year there has been a slight increase in membership, but it is not good enough. This Association relies for its influence and power mainly on the number of its members. This was proved only a few months ago by the respect with which a Government Department treated our statement that we represented over 2,000 firms. There are many firms dealing with the brewery trade who are not members; they ought to be, and it is the duty of each one of us to seek out those firms, to explain the objects of the Association and to persuade those firms to give us their support.

On the return of Colonel F. N. Richardson from active service, Mr. Herbert Dye, who has so ably carried out the duties of honorary treasurer during the war years, resigned and Colonel Richardson took on his old duties. I am sure that everyone will wish me to record our deep gratitude to Mr. Dye for the very excellent work which he did for us.

Your Committee are of the opinion that many firms dependent entirely or almost entirely on the brewing trade can be reasonably expected to give us increased support.

Inquiries were made about the possibilities of reviving our banquet this year, but in view of the food situation and the limited accommodation available it was decided to postpone this revival until conditions were more normal and a banquet in our traditional style was possible.

Your Association was approached firstly by the Allied Control Commission for Germany and later by the Board of Trade and invited to send a team to Germany to investigate brewing and allied traders' machinery. A team consisting of Mr. A. J. C. Cosbie, Mr. H. C. Vickery and myself was selected. All interested members were circularised and asked to provide targets for investigation. Our trip was very successful, more so than we had dared to hope, and we collected much useful information. In accordance with instructions our report has been delivered to the Board of Trade, who will publish it, and I am sure that the information will be of great value to our members.

This is the report of our year's work, which I am proud to present to you. A unique opportunity to investigate the brewing trade in Germany; a continuation of our war time assistance to our members; an increase in membership and an increase in subscriptions. But I would stress again, not a big enough membership, nor big enough subscriptions. We cannot afford to sit back and say how well we have done, we must work and prepare for the future—we must be strong and ready to act when necessary.

Mr. F. Langley Price (Vice-Chairman), in seconding the adoption, hoped that brewers would, whenever possible, trade with members of the Association.

After the re-election of officers, the Chairman proposed the following resolution:—

> "This Association consisting of some 1,750 firms all associated with the Brewing Industry views with grave alarm the Government's proposal to nationalise Road Transport. The trading facilities of the majority of its members will be severely hampered, especially those who rely, in addition to their own transport, on the present competitive system of private enterprise for their deliveries."

Mr. W. Lindley Wilson seconded, and after further discussion, during which it was repeatedly pointed out that the nationalisation of road transport would strike at the very heart of successful trading, the resolution was carried without opposition.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FEBRUARY 19TH.

Visitors from Overseas.

LORD HACKING rose to call the attention of His Majesty's Government to the necessity for encouraging the flow of visitors to this country from overseas both in the interests of better understanding amongst nations and also as a valuable contribution towards Britain's payments on international account; and to move for Papers.

The noble Lord, having described the activities of the Travel Association, said: I pass on to ask the Government a few more questions, with regard to most of which I have given notice. First, what is the present number of hotels still requisitioned by Government Departments and by the Services? Secondly, what practical steps are being taken by the Government to assist in the reconditioning and re-equipment of the hotels that have been derequisitioned? Thirdly, in the past, when an hotel has effected an improvement, such as adding bathroom accommodation, it has been penalised by having its assessment increased. That is definitely a discouragement to hotels to bring themselves up to date, and I ask the Government whether they will consider disregarding such improvements so far as reassessments are concerned, thus giving an incentive to hotels to carry them out. Fourthly, will the existing Licensing Laws be investigated by the Government with a view to rescinding or relaxing some of the most annoying and vexatious ones? I think most of your Lordships know what I mean.

I have dealt in my speech mainly with the financial effects which will accrue to this country by a wide and wise expansion of our tourist organisation, but I cannot close on that mercenary note. I would like to add two or three sentences on a far higher plane, and to conclude by saying that never in the history of the world has the need for international understanding and amity been more urgent than it is now. Unless the nations of the world, and particularly those who are known as the Great Powers, reach a common understanding, all are doomed to destruction. Tourists of themselves cannot achieve the goal of universal concord, and nobody imagines that they can, but through the medium of travel and the intercourse of nation with nation, and peoples with peoples, there may be laid the foundations of international friendship which will lead to universal harmony.

LORD PAKENHAM: My Lords, I am not going to detain the House very long, because I have not got a definitive statement of Government policy to make to-night. I have got an interim report on the Government intentions that will, I feel, be of some interest. But although, as the noble Lord, Lord Hacking, has said, this is an opportune moment (since the Report on the Development of the Catering Holiday and Tourist Services has just come out) for him to raise the matter and for it to be discussed, you will appreciate that as the Report has been out for only a week, it is not likely that the full policy of the Government has yet been formulated. I would say straight away, however, that the appearance of this Report marks, in our view, an epoch in the history of the catering and tourist trade in this country. We attach enormous significance to this Report. It is, at the moment, being studied by a departmental group of officials who are working intensively upon it, and I feel sure it will not be very long —I cannot mention a date; the noble Lord has experience in these matters— before we are in a position when we can speak much more frankly and fully as to what the Government's practical proposals in that field will be. Approaching these matters more widely, may I say that we do not feel that in the year 1946 this country is likely to be in a position to offer great attractions to foreign tourists. That is an unhappy fact, but it would appear to be the fact. We do, however, accept with the noble Lord the proposition that we must make sure that 1947 is a year when tourists can come here in a big way and be treated in such a way that they will want often to return. We accept the further proposition with the noble Lord that if that is to occur in 1947 plans must be made at once.

I have come equipped to reply to the considerable number of questions the noble Lord was kind enough to send me in advance, one or two of which arise out

of the Report of the Catering Commission. The noble Lord asks in particular whether hotel improvements can in future be disregarded when hotels are reassessed for rates. He also asks whether the existing Licensing Laws will be investigated with a view to their becoming more popular with visitors from overseas, and, I dare say, with residents at home. He also raises the more general question of our attitude to the Catering Commission's Report. I will say straight away that the two specific points he mentions, as well as all the other points which arise—and, as he knows, there are a great many arising from the Catering Commission's Report—are being investigated at top speed by the group of officials to which I have already referred. Turning to a different point, I have, I hope, indicated, so far as I am able to do so, our general approach to the financial issue of future grants to the Travel Association.

The noble Lord asks specifically what is the present number of hotels requisitioned by Government Departments and the Services. The answer is that the total number of hotels and large boarding houses still held under requisition by Government Departments and the Services at December 31st, 1945, was 2,138. He asks further what practical steps are being taken by the Government to help in the reconditioning and re-equipment of derequisitioned hotels. The answer there is that the appropriate Departments are in touch, as he knows, with the hotel associations. I would inform him, on the best of authority, that it is not the Government who are in any way holding matters up here; responsibility for any delay if it exists cannot be placed on the shoulders of the Government. The hotel associations, no doubt for the best of reasons, have not up to the present been able to furnish the Government with the information which the Board of Trade requires.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FEBRUARY 18TH.

Food Crops (Statistics).

Mr. P. FREEMAN asked the Minister of Agriculture the average produce of food per acre, showing the calorific value of each when used for cattle, sheep or pigs, and for each of the main cereals and vegetables.

Mr. T. WILLIAMS: The average yield per acre in the United Kingdom of the main cereals, pulse and roots during the ten years 1935 to 1944 is given below. The best available indication of the relative productive value of these crops when used as animal feeding stuffs is perhaps starch equivalent, and this is shown for the average yield per acre of each crop:

	Average yield per acre.	*Starch equivalent of average yield.*
	Cwt.	Cwt.
Wheat	18.6	13.3
Barley	17.1	12.2
Oats	16.5	9.8
Beans	15.1	9.9
	Tons.	Tons.
Potatoes	7.0	1.30
Turnips and swedes	14.2	0.82
Mangolds	18.7	1.18

FEBRUARY 19TH.

Requisitioned Hotels.

Sir G. FOX asked the Minister of Works whether he is aware of the adverse effect on the tourist industry of this country of retaining more than 1,000 hotels under requisition after April next; whether he will consult with those responsible for developing the tourist industry with regard to the freeing of these hotels; and by what date he anticipates that it will be possible to release all of them.

Mr. TOMLINSON: The importance of releasing hotels in the interests of the tourist industry as well as of the public generally is fully recognised. My Department is in continuous touch with those concerned with the industry and will continue to consult them where necessary. It is anticipated that by the end of April next a total of 3,083 hotels will have been released, or about 75 per cent. of all hotels held on requisition by Government Departments in January, 1945. Releases of the remaining hotels will continue but it is not possible to forecast the date by which they will all have been surrendered.

FEBRUARY 20TH.

Price of Meals.

Mrs. CASTLE asked the Minister of Food if he is aware that meals are being served in private rooms in restaurants and hotels without any restriction on their price or on the number of courses served; and will he take steps to bring these meals within the restrictions of the catering regulations.

Sir B. SMITH: The Meals in Establishments Order controls the number and composition of courses which may be served in private rooms in catering establishments. If my hon. Friend is aware of any instances in which she considers

the law is not being observed and will let me have details I will make inquiries. The price restrictions of the Order do not apply to meals served in private rooms, and I do not propose to alter the existing law in this respect.

Mrs. CASTLE: May I ask the Minister if that means that any price whatever can be charged for a meal taken in a private room, and that any luxuries may be served there?

Sir B. SMITH: The implication in the latter part of the Question is not true, because they are controlled by Order to three courses.

FEBRUARY 21ST.

Cereals and Sugar (Brewers).

Mr. RHYS DAVIES asked the Minister of Food the total amount of barley allowed for the use of brewers and distillers for the last year of which the statistics are available; and what sugar and other grain was allowed for the same purpose in the same period.

Sir B. SMITH: The following are the estimated quantities of cereals and of sugar used by brewers and distillers in the United Kingdom in the year ended September 30th, 1945. The quantity of barley used by brewers is not known, but represents the bulk of the total.

—	Brewers.	Distillers.
	(Tons).	(Tons).
Barley	775,000	89,000
Other Cereals ..		3,000
Sugar, including the equivalent of Syrup, Glucose & Saccharin	89,203	Nil

FEBRUARY 26TH.

Licensing Law.

Mr. JAMES HUDSON asked the Prime Minister whether the Interim Report on the Government's intentions concerning catering and tourist services has any reference to changes in Licensing Law and administration; and at what date the Government will make any statement about their intentions on this matter to this House.

The PRIME MINISTER: I would refer my hon. Friend to paragraph 43 of the Catering Wages Commission's Report on the Development of the Catering, Holiday and Tourist Services. The Report is being considered, but I am not yet able to say when the Government will be in a position to make a statement on these proposals.

Mr. HUDSON: In view of the fact that in another place an answer has been made that an interim decision is being arrived at by the Government, may we know in this House how far the Government have gone, especially as the whole Licensing Laws of the country are affected by the Catering Report?

The PRIME MINISTER: I have no information of any interim statement as mentioned by my hon. Friend.

Captain Sir PETER MACDONALD: Not only are the Licensing Laws affected by this Report, but the whole question of accommodation, and unless this Report is published there can be no question of getting the tourist trade going in this country this summer.

The PRIME MINISTER: That shows how important it is that this matter should be fully considered.

MARCH 4TH.

Barley.

Sir W. SMITHERS asked the Minister of Food the amount of the barley harvest for 1945; how much still remains in this country; and the names of the countries to which barley has been exported, and the amount sent to each one.

Dr. SUMMERSKILL: The latest estimate of the barley crop harvested in the United Kingdom in 1945 is 2,106,000 tons. No estimate is possible of the amount still unconsumed. The total quantity of barley exported from this country between July 31st, 1945, and December 31st, 1945, was 23,023 tons. The barley was exported to the countries shown below and for the purposes indicated:

Type of Barley.	*To.*	*Tons.*
Foreign barley for use as bread grain for civilians in the British Zone.	Germany	3,896
Home-grown barley for the manufacture of beer to be exported to U.K.	Eire	15,527
Home-grown barley for N.A.A.F.I. for the production of malt on the Continent for the manufacture of beer for British Forces, or in replacement of malt supplied for that purpose.	Denmark	1,500
	Belgium	1,500
	Germany	600
		23,023

The total quantity of barley which it has been agreed to export from this country is 108,705 tons made up as follows:

	Tons.
(a) *Under Licence (Home-Grown Barley)*	
(i) By Messrs. Guinness for the manufacture in Eire of beer to be exported to U.K.	36,000
(ii) For N.A.A.F.I. for the production of malt on the Continent for manufacture of beer for British Forces.	22,705
(b) *From Ministry Stocks.* For use as bread grain in British Zone of Germany.	50,000
TOTAL	108,705

The quantity shipped under (*b*) will be partly foreign barley and partly home-grown.

MARCH 5TH.

Planning of London (Government Policy).

The Minister of Town and Country Planning (Mr. SILKIN): With the permission of the House I will make a statement about the planning of London. The policy of His Majesty's Government on this matter is in accord with the fourth and fifth conclusions, unanimously reached, of the Barlow Commission. The Plan for the County of London and the companion Plan for Greater London, which covers the areas surrounding the county, between them contain a number or co-ordinated proposals aimed at achieving these objects. The Plan for Greater London has been under close examination by a number of my colleagues and myself, and the following decisions have been reached:

Firstly, the overall growth of London's population and industry should be restrained. This is one aspect of the general policy for achieving throughout the country a better balance of the distribution of industry, and in particular for assisting the industrial recovery of the Development Areas.

Secondly, a planned programme of decentralisation to the outer areas of Greater London should replace the uncontrolled sprawl of the inter-war period. War damage in the congested inner areas and wartime evacuation have provided a unique opportunity for effecting this redistribution. The intention is to make provision for about a million persons and concurrently a related quota of industrial firms to be accommodated further out —mainly in a few new towns and in selected existing towns within 20 to 50 miles of London's centre. The planned developments will be given priority according to their urgency.

Thirdly, it is proposed that the general lines of the decentralisation and resettlement should broadly conform to the proposals made by Sir Patrick Abercrombie for dividing the area surrounding the County of London into four Rings. From the County of London and the Inner Urban Ring round it, which form the congested areas, most of the decentralisation should take place. The next Ring, the Suburban Ring, should be regarded in general as static. Surrounding this built-up area a Green Belt Ring is to be carefully safeguarded, and this Ring, except in permitted cases, should act as a barrier to further suburban growth. The fourth or Outer Country Ring should serve as the main reception area for persons and industry moving out from overcrowded London into compact settlements surrounded by open country.

The implementation of these proposals rests in part upon the comprehensive legislation for land control which the Government will be introducing. Meantime it is my intention to afford guidance to the planning authorities in accordance with this statement. But while the Government endorse the main principles underlying the Greater London Plan, they do not at this stage adopt a number of the individual projects for development recommended by Sir Patrick Abercrombie, such as the location and number of the new towns and the proposals for highways. These matters are being further examined in all their bearings by the Government and also by the planning authorities both at the local level and through the Regional Advisory Committee, under the chairmanship of my hon. and learned Friend the Member for Montgomery (Mr. C. Davies), which is co-ordinating local views. I hope shortly to be in a position, in association with my colleagues, to provide further guidance to these bodies.

Captain CROWDER: With regard to Middlesex, could the right hon. Gentleman say whether he favours the building of satellite towns with industries attached

close by to them, or towns used as dormitories with workers living outside and coming in to Middlesex?

Mr. SILKIN: Broadly speaking, the Government favour the first proposal—the creation of satellite towns where people can live and work.

Major VERNON: Can the Minister tell us a little more about the inner ring—the County of London itself?

Mr. SILKIN: This is the congested part of London, and, generally speaking, there will be a movement outwards, towards less congested parts of London.

Mr. Derek WALKER-SMITH: Will the Minister say whether he is satisfied that the Abercrombie Report took fully into account the problem of water supplies for satellite towns in the reception areas and, if not, whether he will give an undertaking that that problem will be investigated before any decisions are made?

Mr. SILKIN: I did say that the question of the location and numbers of the satellite towns is still being examined. One of the factors in that examination will be water supplies, and I can assure the hon. Gentleman that the matter will be taken into full consideration.

Mr. DRIBERG: Arising out of the Minister's first Supplementary Answer, will he make it possible, as soon as the location of the new towns is agreed upon, for suitable industrial development to take place in good time before the new inhabitants are housed there?

Mr. SILKIN: Certainly, Sir. I think that is necessary for the success of the scheme. Conferences will take place with industrialists so that houses and industries can be provided side by side.

Mr. MITCHISON: Since the Abercrombie Report is limited in geographical scope by its terms of reference, will the Minister give further consideration to dispersal towns, such as Canterbury, a little farther out than 50 miles, having good lines of communication?

Mr. SILKIN: That is a separate problem. One has to draw the line somewhere, otherwise the plan will become a plan for the whole country. Every town will be considered on its merits.

Mr. SCOLLAN: Is it not the case that the purpose of the scheme is to meet the congestion which exists in big cities, and would it, therefore, not be much better if the Government took into consideration the dispersal of industries which would create the necessary cure for the conglomeration which we have in the big cities?

Mr. SILKIN: I think the right course is to deal with industry and population side by side, and that is the present policy.

Local Government Finance (Derating).

Mr. WARBEY asked the Minister of Health when it is proposed to introduce legislation to amend the Rating and Valuation (Apportionment) Act, 1928, with a view to ensuring that industrial undertakings shall make a reasonable contribution towards local rates.

Mr. KEY: As was stated on January 31st in reply to a question by my hon. Friend the Member for Southall, the Government do not exclude derating from the general examination of local government finance which they hope to make, but this is clearly a complicated issue and in any case there is no possibility of legislation in the present session.

MARCH 6TH.

Grain Allocations (Brewers and Distillers).

Colonel ERROLL asked the Minister of Food what quantities of grain have been separately allocated to breweries and distilleries for the years 1945 and 1946; and whether the allocations for 1946 are to be altered in view of the impending world shortage of grains.

Mr. BATTLEY asked the Minister of Food whether he is now able to announce what action is to be taken to support President Truman's action in diverting 20,000,000 bushels of grain for food instead of alcohol.

Dr. SUMMERSKILL: Brewers in the United Kingdom used 775,000 tons of grain during the brewing year ended September 30th, 1945, and it is estimated that this year 814,000 tons will be allocated. The use of cereals by brewers is now being examined in view of the present world shortage of grain. United Kingdom distillers were licensed to use 100,000 tons of grain during the year ended September 30th, 1945, and 130,000 tons during the current year, most of which has already been processed. My right hon. Friend does not propose to make a further allocation this year, notwithstanding the fact that the quantity so licensed will only produce about three-sevenths of the pre-war annual output.

MARCH 12TH.

Excisable Liquor (Sunday Sale).

Colonel THORNTON-KEMSLEY asked the Secretary of State for Scotland if he is aware of the widespread disappointment

at the Government's decision not to continue Regulation 42D and the Orders following thereon, under which the supply of intoxicating liquor to travellers on Sunday is restricted to persons taking a meal on the premises; what recommendations he has received from chief constables upon this matter; and whether he proposes to introduce legislation at an early date to place the main provisions of this Regulation upon the Statute Book.

MR. WESTWOOD: I am not at present able to add anything to the reply given to a question on this subject by the hon. Member for Central Edinburgh (Mr. Gilzean) on December 4th last, in which it was stated that the possibility of introducing legislation had been carefully considered but, as it was clear that any such Measure would be controversial, it could not be proceeded with in the present congested state of the Parliamentary time table. As was also stated in that reply, however, I am keeping a very close watch on the position and will consider the introduction of fresh legislation if experience shows that the circumstances resulting from the expiry of the Defence Regulation make necessary an amendment of the law.

Satellite Town, Stevenage.

MR. ASTERLEY JONES asked the Minister of Town and Country Planning whether, in the light of the Government's announcement of their policy to secure the decongestion of the crowded areas of large cities, it is proposed to commence development of any of the satellite towns proposed in the Greater London plan; how far this will involve legislation, and when such legislation is likely to be introduced ?

MR. SILKIN: Yes, Sir, the Government propose that an immediate start should be made with the development of a satellite town at Stevenage. To this end my Department, in collaboration with other Departments and the local authorities affected, are already taking the necessary preparatory steps under my existing powers for the acquisition of the land required, the provision of public services and the preparation of layout plans. The town will provide for an ultimate population of 60,000 people with a commensurate proportion of industry to provide local employment. For the full development of the town, further powers are needed and the necessary legislation will be introduced as soon as possible.

MARCH 13TH.

Grain Allocations (Brewers and Distillers).

MR. PETER FREEMAN asked the Minister of Food what total amount of each variety of food used in 1945 by the brewery and distillery industries; and whether it is his intention to utilise any of this supply to meet the present food shortage.

Dr. SUMMERSKILL: I would refer my hon. Friend to replies given on February 21st to the hon. Member for Westhoughton (Mr. Rhys Davies) and on March 6th to the hon. Members for Altrincham (Colonel Erroll) and for Clapham (Mr. Battley) of which I am sending him copies.

Mr. PETER FREEMAN: Is the hon. Lady aware that there is widespread apprehension over the existence of the waste of this food, particularly in view of the starvation throughout the world and will she consider allocating some of it to some useful purpose?

Dr. SUMMERSKILL: When the hon. Member has read the answers to which I have referred him, he will find we are no longer allocating grain to distillers and, therefore, the production of whisky has ceased for the time being. [Hon. Members: " Shame "]. We are reviewing the position of the brewers.

MARCH 14TH.

Licensing Acts (Catering Industry).

Wing-Commander ROLAND ROBINSON asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether, in view of the desirability of developing the tourist industry on a large scale as soon as conditions permit, he will take steps forthwith to prepare legislation for the amendment of the Licensing Acts in so far as they hinder the conduct, development and improvement of the hotel and restaurant industry in Great Britain.

Mr. EDE: In view of the congested state of the Government's legislative programme I can hold out no hope of legislation on this topic.

Wing-Commander ROBINSON: Is the Home Secretary aware that a separate licence for hotels and restaurants was recommended by the Licensing Commission appointed by the last Socialist Government; and is he further aware that this reform has been recommended continuously for the last 30 years and nothing has been done about it?

Mr. EDE: The Party to which the hon. and gallant Member belongs was in office during the whole of that time, and if they

did not find time for it, I think it is a bit tough to expect me to.

Licensing Justices (Circularisation).

Mr. SKEFFINGTON asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department if he is aware that the Victuallers' Protection Society are in the habit of circularising Licensing Justices, and, as this practice is both unhelpful and discourteous to the Licensing Justices, if he will consider making it illegal or giving Licensing Justices power to deal with such circulars as a contempt.

Mr. EDE: I am informed that it is not the habit of licensed trade organisations to circularise Licensing Justices, but that recently one such organisation sent to the chairmen and clerks of Licensing Justices in the Greater London Area a reprint from a trade paper of an article containing some adverse reflections on Licensing Benches. While I appreciate the motives of my hon. Friend in bringing to my notice the objections to this procedure, I do not think this occurrence provides ground for any action on my part.

MARCH 15TH.

Hotels and Holiday Camps (Re-equipment Priority Scheme).

Squadron-Leader KINGHORN asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he is now in a position to make a further statement about plans for giving some assistance in the re-equipment of hotels, boarding-houses and holiday camps.

Sir S. CRIPPS: Yes, Sir. The Government attach much importance to the provision this year of as much holiday accommodation as possible. Hon. Members will appreciate, however, that the goods most needed by hotels, boarding-houses and holiday camps are precisely those in the greatest demand by the domestic consumer. After discussion with the main hotel trade associations, namely, the Hotels' and Restaurants' Association and the Residential Hotel Association, and also with the National Federation of Permanent Holiday Camps, I have decided that the fairest arrangement will be to give first preference to establishments with equipment damaged by enemy action and second preference to establishments lacking equipment as the result of requisitioning, subject in both cases to the proviso that, from a structural point of view, they should be in a position to open by July 31st, 1946. The associations have been asked for estimates of the supplies needed to meet the claims of priority establishments among their own members, and when this information is available it will give us a clearer picture of the needs of the industry as a whole. The National Federation of Holiday Camps have already supplied us with figures covering their membership, and we are now waiting for similar details from the Hotel and Restaurants' Association and the Residential Hotels' Association. In the meantime the position on supplies is that there are available outside the rationing scheme certain quantities of metal, plastic and other non-wooden furniture. In addition, the Board of Trade are arranging for the import of some medium-grade furniture suitable for hotel use. Textiles present particular difficulties, and the most we can hope to divert to these priority hotels during the next four months is 25,000 mattresses, 100,000 sheets and 75,000 blankets. Of this latter figure, we expect that 50,000 will be drawn from Government surplus and the remaining 25,000 from new production. As regards the other goods needed by hotels, I am afraid I am unable to make any special arrangements. Many of them, such as carpets, crockery and glassware, although still scarce, are unrationed; and other goods, for instance linoleum and curtain materials, are only partially reserved for the domestic priority classes. Proprietors of hotel and other establishments having claims for consideration under this scheme should, if they have not already done so, apply to whichever of the three associations I have mentioned is appropriate, giving full details of their circumstances.

B.B.C. AND DRINK

The Irish Temperance Alliance, at the annual meeting in Belfast, passed the following resolution:—

"We deplore the continual references to drink and drinking in the programmes of the B.B.C. which are most objectionable to a large proportion of listeners.

"Even the Children's Hour is not immune. We earnestly appeal to the B.B.C. to ensure that all such references are omitted in the future."

Company Intelligence

PETER WALKER (WARRINGTON) AND ROBERT CAIN AND SONS, LIMITED.

Lord Brocket's Speech.

The 24th ordinary general meeting of Peter Walker (Warrington) and Robert Cain and Sons, Ltd., was held on the 7th ult. at Winchester House, London, E.C.

The RT. HON. LORD BROCKET (chairman of the company), in the course of his speech said: From the note in the balance-sheet you will see that our properties suffered damage from enemy action. The many visits of the enemy to Merseyside and Manchester resulted in over 86 per cent. of our properties in those districts being damaged by enemy action, some of them, in greater or lesser degree, as many as seven times. Altogether we lost 26 licensed premises, the licenses of which are held in suspense pending reconstruction and replanning.

We feel that we have played a not inconsiderable part in meeting the needs of the vast industrial centres of Lancashire, which has incidentally resulted in the payment of large sums to the national Exchequer aggregating over £30,000,000 for the period. Our one aim was to give service compatible with our resources, and I feel we have succeeded, but it has left us with a fairly heavy legacy of renewals and repairs, which we shall have to undertake immediately we are permitted.

Brewing materials during the year just closed were a source of great anxiety as our output soared to a new high record, but by careful rationing of supplies we were enabled to keep our customers reasonably supplied during the summer and other festive occasions.

The Licensing Planning (Temporary Provisions) Bill has now become law, and so far, of the areas we supply, Liverpool and Bootle have been made designated areas under the Act. This and other Acts connected with town planning, reconstruction and redevelopment call for careful consideration, affecting as they do the redistribution and rebuilding of many of our properties. The present scarcity of materials and labour prevents our doing anything except the very necessary repairs to our properties, more often than not in austerity fashion, for which licences have to be obtained, consequently, we have much to do to bring them to the standard we desire. Ample provision has been made for this in the accounts, and it is to be hoped the present Government will take more energetic steps than are apparent at the moment to accelerate the housing programme, and release the restrictions on labour and materials to enable us to undertake the work for which we have provided.

In view of the improved results and the very satisfactory position which I have indicated, your Board feel that the time has arrived to make a larger distribution on the Ordinary stock. Over the last decade your Board, with your concurrence, prudently ploughed back into the business large sums to strengthen the financial position, and they now feel that the shareholders are entitled to some consideration for their patience.

Dividends and Reports.

Bent's Brewery Co., Ltd.—Second interim, 20%, on account of 15 months to March 31st.

A. Boake, Roberts and Co., Ltd.—Interim, 1½%, tax free.

Charrington and Co., Ltd.—Final, 14%, making 17%. Net profit, £537,409.

Daniell and Sons' Breweries, Ltd.—Final, 12%, making 17½% for year. Net profit, £32,436.

M. B. Foster and Sons, Ltd.—Final, 13½%, making 17% for year. Net profit, £23,864.

Fuller, Smith and Turner, Ltd.—Second interim, 1%.

Arthur Guinness, Son and Co., Ltd.—Interim, 11%.

Kemp Town Brewery, Brighton, Ltd.—Interim, 6%.

Plymouth Breweries, Ltd.—Final 12½%, making 15% for 1945.

Royal Brewery (Brentford), Ltd – Second interim, 4%.

Strong and Co., of Romsey, Ltd.—Interim 20% on deferred ordinary.

Boddingtons' Breweries, Ltd. — Net profit for 1945, £35,780, after £150,293 for taxation and £10,000 for deferred maintenance and repairs. Brought in, £8,626. To property improvement account, £5,000; final on ordinary, 7½%, making 10%, and bonus 2½%; forward, £10,530.

Canadian Breweries, Ltd.—Profit for three months to January 31st, 1946, after providing for income and E.P.T., less refundable portion, $1,024,932. Current assets, $16,502,548; current liabilities, $7,839,924; net current assets, $8,662,624.

Courage and Co., Ltd.—Profit for 1945 £331,167 after taxation. To rebuilding, £60,000; contingencies, £60,420; investment reserve, £50,000. Final dividend 15%, making 20%; forward, £110,633.

J. A. Devenish and Co., Ltd.—Net profit to September 30th, £35,142, after £114,542 to taxation and deferred repairs. To property improvement and contingencies, £6,643; pensions reserve, £5,595; final ordinary dividend, 4%, making 16%; forward, £28,728.

Meux's Brewery Co., Ltd.—Net profit for 1945, £116,666, after £23,167 for depreciation of leaseholds, and £198,098 for income tax and N.D.C.; brought in, £131,585. Final ordinary dividend 8½%, making 12%; to improvement reserve, £40,000; forward, £132,472.

Octagon Brewery, Ltd. — Profit on trading year 1945, £28,675, after reserving an amount for E.P.T. and contingencies. Brought in, £13,670. Final ordinary dividend at 21% p.a., making 13½% for year, and bonus 1½%; to reserve for war damage, £4,500; pension fund, £1,500; reserve fund, £3,000; property contingency account, £2,500; forward, £14,536.

Peter Walker (Warrington) and Robert Cain and Sons, Ltd.—Profit and loss account has been remodelled and the comparative figures for 1944 have been adjusted. Profit, year 1945, after making all provisions, including taxation, £302,203. Brought in, £149,316. To staff superannuation fund, £10,000; property improvement fund, £40,000; general reserve, £40,000; final ordinary dividend, 8½%, making 11%; forward, £156,669.

George Younger and Son, Ltd.—Net profit for 1945, after deferred repairs and taxation, £41,559. To writing down values of goodwill, heritable properties and plant, £18,000; ordinary dividend, 10%; on deferred, 2½%; forward, £37,027.

Company Notices.

Bent's Brewery Co., Ltd.—The directors have decided that the accounts shall in future be made up to March 31st in each year. Consequently, the accounts will be made up to March 31st, 1946, and cover a period of 15 months. Thenceforward the accounts will be on an annual basis, to March 31st. There is great pressure on the staffs in respect of trading during December and January. The change of date will coincide with periods affecting taxation, rating, licensing, and other matters; and will lead to a considerable saving in time. There will be a beneficial effect in connection with the half-yearly accounts hitherto made up to June 30th. That date will be altered to September 30th in each year. This will enable staff holidays to be better arranged, as hitherto such holidays have largely had to be governed by preparation of the accounts to June 30th.

The directors propose to declare a second interim dividend on account of the 15 months to March 31st, 1946, payable March 22nd. The company's annual general meeting will be held early in June, 1946, when the question of a final dividend (in respect of the 15 months' period) will be dealt with.

W. Butler and Co., Ltd.—It was recently announced that the capital of the company is to be increased by the issue to holders of 50,000 new £1 ordinary shares at £5 10s. each, two for every 25 held. The company has recently acquired several licensed properties.

Star Brewery Co., Ltd.—It was announced last month that the company is issuing 44,000 new 5 per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 each. They are being offered to existing shareholders at 22s. 6d. each.

Walker and Homfray's, Ltd., propose to issue 18,000 ordinary shares of £1 and to offer these for subscription to ordinary stockholders on the register at April 9th.

Webbs (Aberbeeg), Ltd., will ask shareholders at a meeting on April 8th next to sanction an increase of capital by the creation of 140,000 5 per cent. £1 second preference shares. It is proposed to issue 90,000 shares forthwith, and the Ocean Trust has undertaken to subscribe or find subscribers for these at 21s. 6d. for a commission of 9d. a share. The proceeds of the new issue are to be used to finance, in part, the purchase of William Evans and Co. (Hereford and Devon), Ltd., of Hereford, makers of cider and manufacturers of pectin.

Obituary.

We regret to announce the death of the following members of, and others associated with, the Trade:—

Mr. John Loxham Loftus, managing director of W. R. Loftus, Ltd. bar fitters, on the 20th ult.

Mr. Ernest Leopold Payton, a director of several companies, including Taylor's Eagle Brewery, Ltd., and Guy's (Birmingham), Ltd., bottlers, on the 17th ult., aged 69 years.

Mr. Edward Victor Horton, M.C., a director of Atkinson's Brewery, Ltd., aged 49 years. After the first world war Mr. Horton joined the family business of Horton's Estate, Ltd., and ultimately became managing director.

Mr. Neale Dudley Thompson, at Repton. He was on the boards of several brewery companies and was chairman of All Saints' Brewery Co., Colchester Brewing Co., deputy-chairman of Ind Coope and Allsopp, and a director of Alton and Co.

Mr. Charles Edward Payne, for many years district manager for Charrington and Co., Ltd., in South London, on the 26th ult., aged 74 years. Presentations were recently made to Mr. Payne by the chairman and directors of Charrington and Co. and by tenants of the company on the occasion of his retirement after nearly 60 years' association with the Trade.

Mr. Arthur D. Tabrum, for over 50 years with Messrs. Henry Barrett and Co., hop merchants, Borough High Street, on the 24th ult.

Mr. James Strong, on March 10th, at Trowbridge, Wiltshire. In November, 1913, Mr. Strong was appointed to inaugurate and manage the wine and spirit department of Usher's Wiltshire Brewery, Ltd., Trowbridge, and he continued in this capacity until November, 1944, when he retired owing to ill-health. Between 1916 and 1936 Mr. Strong was also secretary to the company.

Wills.

Mr. William John David Pedley, of Luton, brewers' cashier, who died on January 5th, 1946, left £6,147 gross, with net personalty £5,190.

Mr. John William Steel, of Headingley, Leeds, retired brewer, who died on December 4th last, left £4,440 gross, with net personalty £3,843.

Mr. Ernest Symonds, of Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, retired brewer, who died on December 4th last, aged 82 years, left £4,587 gross, with net personalty £4,508 12s. 4d.

Mr. John Norman Swift, of British Columbia, formerly of Wath upon Dearne, Yorks., late brewer, who died on September 9th, 1944, left estate in England valued at £1,658.

Odd Items.

Mr. Thomas Cox has retired after 60 years' service with W. Butler and Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.

Mr. T. E. Grant, director and head brewer at Mitchells and Butlers, Ltd., has been elected to the Council of the University of Birmingham.

London Central Board.—Alderman A. J. Dyer, O.B.E., has been re-elected chairman, and Mr. A. W. R. Parker, vice-chairman of the Board for 1946-47.

Mr. W. G. Seward, of Steward and Patteson, Ltd., Norwich, has been appointed to the brewing staff of the Wolverhampton and Dudley Breweries, Ltd.

Mr. Fred. A. Moore has retired after 60 years' service as a brewers' traveller, the last 50 years being in the employ of Thomas Ramsden and Son, Ltd., Halifax.

Cannon Brewery Co., Ltd.—The registered and transfer office has been removed back to 160, St. John Street, London, E.C.1. Telephone: Clerkenwell 1222.

Mr. M. B. Scott, formerly a representative of Ballingall and Son, Ltd., Dundee, in Glasgow and the West of Scotland, has been appointed sales manager of the company.

Dr. L. R. Bishop, of the Birmingham Research Laboratories of the Institute of Brewing, read a paper on "Wet Weather Barley Harvests" at a meeting of the Scottish Section of the Institute.

Mr. J. S. Lock has been appointed lager brewer to Barclay Perkins and Co., Ltd., and relinquishes his position as chief chemist. Miss E. M. Read, B.Sc., is to be in charge of the laboratory.

The Crown Cork Co., Ltd., announce that the recent fire at their Southall factory will not in any away affect their production, and brewers' orders for crown corks are being dealt with normally.

Mr. John L. Kay, has been appointed secretary to Catterall and Swabrick's Brewery, Ltd., in succession to Mr. Robert N. Verdon, who resigned from that position but remains a director.

Mr. A. H. Hillier, who has retired after 52 years' service with Friary, Holroyd and Healy's Breweries, Ltd., Guildford, has received presentations from the staff and Friary Sports Club.

Mr. W. D. Frost has relinquished his position as general manager of the Tadcaster Tower Brewery Co., Ltd., to take up a similar appointment with the Portsmouth and Brighton United Breweries, Ltd.

Lt.-Commander D. N. Collins, D.S.C., R.N. and **Capt. J. G. Stone, R.T.R.,** having been demobilised, have joined Mr. Percy Horsley as partners in the firm of A. and C. Horsley, hop merchants, 93 and 95, Borough High Street, London, S.E.1.

Mr. H. Greenwood has received a cheque from the tenants of Clarkson's Old Brewery, Barnsley, Ltd., on his retirement from the position of brewery traveller after 42 years' service with the company.

Capt. M. J. Cottrill, a director of W. J. Burton and Sons, Ltd., Ardwick Cooperage, Manchester, previously mentioned in despatches, has been awarded the Military Cross for gallantry in North West Europe.

Mr. R. G. Murphy, a director of the Wrekin Brewery Co., Ltd., has been elected a member of the Shropshire County Council for the Wellington Division, obtaining a record majority over his Labour opponent.

Mr. John J. Keen, manager of Bakers, Walton and Morgan, Hop Merchants, 42, Borough High Street, S.E.1, was elected for the Central Southwark Division in the recent London County Council elections.

Mr. Alexander D. Hunter, a student at Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh, has been awarded first place and silver medal in the Brewing (Final) Examination of the City and Guilds of London Institute Examinations in 1945.

Mr. Frank E. Cook, for 36 years in the dispatch department and 19 years on the public-house management staff of Richard Whitaker and Sons, Ltd., Halifax, has received presentations from the directors and staff on his retirement.

Dr. J. H. Oliver will read a paper on "Recent Developments in the Technology of Brewing" to the London Section of the Royal Institute of Chemistry at the Royal Institute, Albemarle Street, London, on April 17th at 6.30 p.m.

Mr. R. S. Redhead, of The Welcome Inn, Eltham, believes that social amenities of a public-house should be extended beyond the consideration of mere bodily comfort. Each Saturday and Sunday throughout the year he holds light musical concerts in the spacious concert hall of the inn.

Mr. E. F. Carr, formerly general manager of the Romford brewery of Ind, Coope and Allsopp, Ltd., who became general manager of the company's Burton-on-Trent brewery, was recently presented with an inscribed silver plate and a cheque by the Romford Licensed Victuallers' Association in recognition of his services to the Association, of which he was president during the years 1930 to 1935 and 1940 to 1945.

The Aluminium Plant and Vessel Co., Ltd., Wandsworth Park, London, S.W.18, has formed an Indian subsidiary company, known as the A.P.V. Engineering Co., Ltd., which is now responsible for dealing with Indian enquiries for all A.P.V. manufactures. These include equipment in aluminium, stainless steel and copper for the brewing industry. At present enquiries should be addressed to P.O. Box 2492, Calcutta.

Dominion Notes.

From OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.

AUSTRALIA

It is estimated that the 1946 Australian beer production will be in the vicinity of 104,000,000 gallons. This will be considerably higher than the highest pre-war yearly consumption. The Federal Government has authorised the importation of 227,000 lb. of hops from the United States.

Figures just released by the Commonwealth Statistician show that during the year 1944, imports included 12,220 gallons of ale, beer and porter, valued at £3,025. Of this, £2,944 worth came from the United Kingdom, and £81 worth from New Zealand.

Among other imports were: 114,395 lb. hops, valued at £14,203; corks and bungs, valued at £35,552; metallic capsules for bottles, valued at £679; casks and vats, valued at £27,628; and 70,612 gross crown corks, valued at £4,392. Of the latter, 45,300 gross came from the U.K.

The total amount of ale, porter, beer, etc., shipped on board overseas vessels in Australian ports during the year was 502,662 gallons, valued at £119,088.

A 25 per cent. increase in the beer ration for all States has been authorised by the Minister for Trade and Customs (Senator Keane), and it is generally expected that beer rationing will be discontinued once the present summer ends. Man-power shortage is now being overcome, and barley position has improved; only difficulty remaining is the supply of hops.

Asked point blank recently to indicate whether the Commonwealth Government intended to have all restrictions on beer production removed by March, The Minister for Trade and Customs (Senator Keane) replied "No." The major difficulty in the removal of restrictions is the question of supplies of hops, but present indications point to Tasmanian crops being the best for many years.

Government is shortly to review the question of the lowering of the heavy wartime excise duty on beer. Breweries are stressing the point to consumers that, notwithstanding increasing costs, there has been no increase in prices except for the imposition of heavier duties.

A New South Wales Parliamentary Labour Party sub-committee is at present drafting proposals for liquor reform. They are urging a referendum on the question of the nationalisation of breweries, and some members want the Liquor Act amended to prevent breweries controlling a number of hotels. It is expected that when the Amending Bill now being prepared comes before the Party, there will be strong support for community hotels.

A number of hotel keepers who have broken away from the U.L.V.A. in New South Wales are being approached to join the Far North Coast Licensed Victuallers' Association, a body whose aims include "the protection of hotel licensees and the public against giant brewery combines." Prominent member is Mr. H. Gerahty, M.L.A., who claims that the present U.L.V.A. functions "merely in the interests of the brewers."

The classification of hotels in N.S.W. into two classes—residential and non-residential—is recommended by the special committee which has reported to the Government on amendments to the Liquor Act. The suggestion is that a licensee should be at liberty to declare his hotel a non-residential one (all at present are compelled to provide accommodation) and the Court would then determine whether the residential portion could be eliminated.

Negotiations have taken place between brewers, the U.L.V.A., and the Prices Fixing Branch, and it has now been decided that the right of breweries to withhold supplies from hotels which are not properly conducted will be restored.

New South Wales licensees recently approached the Minister for Justice (Mr. Downing) and stated that they would like to see trading hours fixed from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., with an hour break

at dinner time. It was suggested that the break could be from 6.15 p.m. to 7.15 p.m. The Minister promised to submit the representation to Cabinet.

Cutting off of power supplies in New South Wales as a result of the coal strike seriously affected breweries, some of which had to close down. This made the beer shortage position even more difficult, and coming just at Christmas time, meant that many people could not secure bottled beer for their festivities.

The Australian Barley Board reports that the barley harvest gives every indication of being sufficient to supply manufacturers' full requirements; indeed, it is thought that there might be a little for the manufacture of malt for export.

Although the barley crop is satisfactory, fears are being expressed that, unless growers receive more encouragement, adequate supplies for the future may not be forthcoming. Brewers now pay 9s. a bushel for the malting variety, as against 6s. 5d. pre-war. Although the 9s. represents an increase of 10d. per bushel on last year's price, no corresponding increase has been made in the growers' first advance of 3s. 6d. per bushel.

Anti-liquor interests are still endeavouring to secure a referendum on "the whole liquor question." In Western Australia they have been particularly active, having recently been joined by the Women's Service Guild. The President of this body, rushing into print, states: "I do not believe that a large section of the working population wishes the trading hours to be increased. *A vociferous minority might;* and Governments in Australia at present seem to be ruled by minorities." (The italics are ours, for no one is more vociferous than the anti-liquor minority). However, it is quite possible that this new backer may not be all that the anti-liquor fraternity might wish, for their latest statement says: "Could not the plea that the working man deserves his drink as well as the white-collar worker be met in another way? At all large industrial establishments could not a canteen supply the cease-work or dinner-hour need for liquid refresement?" If these people are suggesting that factories should start selling beer, we fear that the anti-liquor people with whom they are associating will be somewhat put out!

Australian Railways Union is proposing that all hotels in New South Wales be declared "black" until liquor "reforms" have been effected. Union already has a plan under consideration whereby transport of liquor may be stopped. Union wants the U.L.V.A. and the liquor trade in general to: immediately introduce "normal" trading hours of 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.; to make the size of glasses one-pint and half-pint; and to fix prices at 1s. and 6d. respectively.

The American vessel *Atlantic Trader,* which recently arrived in Sydney from the northern islands, carried a cargo of 15,000 cases of beer which was originally sent from the United States to troops in the islands. Now it is declared to be surplus, and efforts have been made to dispose of it, but, despite shortages, there are no buyers. Opinions are divided on the quality of the beer, which has been four months in the tropics, but in general the Australian finds U.S. beer far too insipid for his taste.

Seven thousand two hundred typed foolscap pages of evidence are being presented before the Royal Commission on Licensing in New Zealand. In addition there are some 200 exhibits, some of which consist of written statements. Wordage is computed as about 2½ million.

The new Lord Mayor of Melbourne (Councillor Connelly) has caused a deal of controversy by his proposal that beer gardens should be established in some of the city's park areas.

The "Food for Britain" campaign is being supported in all States by the liquor trade, and some very handsome donations have been made. Few details are available at the moment from the Eastern States, but in Western Australia the appeal was started off with a donation of £1,100 from Mr. P. A. Connolly, a man who has had hotel and brewery interests for many years, and this was followed by: £150 from the Wholesale Wine and Spirits Merchants' Association, £100 from the Swan Brewery Co., Ltd., £100 from Westralian Hotels, Ltd., £50 from Union Maltings, Ltd., £50 from the Hotel Esplanade, Ltd., and £10 from the Retail Wine Vendors' Association.

Carlton Brewery, Ltd., Melbourne, reports a net profit of £108,985 for the year ended December 31st last. This was £223 better than the previous year's profit.

Swan Brewery Co., Ltd., Perth, shows a net profit of £118,563 for the half-year to September 30th, after providing £45,982 for taxation and £7,136 for depreciation. Aggregate profit for the year was £201,020, against £194,795 in 1943-44.

Tooth and Co., Ltd., Sydney, report a

profit of £858,022 for the year to September 30th, compared with £839,623 for the previous year.

The death is announced of Mr. J. W. Burgess, who had only just been appointed chairman of the West Australian Licensing Bench. The death also occurred recently of Mr. J. E. Millington, managing director of the Ballarat Brewing Co., Ltd. Mr. Millington, who was 81 years of age, was associated in his early days with the late Mr. J. Coglan, brewer, of Ballarat, and had been with his present company for over 50 years.

Mr. J. F. Gibbs has been appointed manager of the Ballarat Brewing Co.

SOUTH AFRICA

Shortages all round are the dominating factors in the South African licensed trade to-day. Shortages of beer, shortages of bottles, shortages of machinery and equipment; shortages of staff, shortages of food, and shortages of accommodation; shortages of everything except clamorous customers—life is very difficult. There seems little indication of the position being relieved to any extent within the next twelve months. High hopes are pinned upon shipments of raw materials and equipment arriving from overseas, but the flow is very slow.

The demand for beer in South Africa has outgrown the capacity of the four brewing firms, and for some time customers have been strictly rationed to a monthly quota. During the last Christmas season beer was almost as difficult to obtain as whisky, so great was the demand, and at one period Johannesburg customers had to drink their beer hot as it had left the brewery without time to cool. An indication of the great increase in beer production in South Africa is given by comparing the latest available figure (the month of November, 1945) of 1,790,564 gallons, with 1,386,231 gallons in November, 1940. This increase of 29 per cent. was obtained in spite of depreciating and irreplaceable machinery and curtailment of imported supplies such as hops; so that much credit is due to the brewing firms for their efforts.

In even greater demand than before the war is South African brandy, to which the majority of whisky drinkers have turned. There is, however, no noticeable trend towards brandy by beer-drinkers, only a minority of whom have been enticed away whilst beer has been in short supply.

Of the four breweries, the smallest—the Stag Brewery—is restricted to a "family trade" and its beers are not stocked in bottle stores or bars. This brewery, which is controlled by Anglo-Transvaal Consolidated Investment Co., Ltd., has obtained a new licence and is to build a £250,000 brewery in Durban. It is hoped to start operations next December with about 20,000 gallons a month and eventually this figure should be increased tenfold. At the same time the company has plans for extending its Johannesburg plant and it is expected that they will be in operation by October. The Durban venture is intended to serve the whole of Natal, which is considered one of the best beer-drinking provinces because of the heat and humidity. Also there is no seasonal drop in consumption such as takes place in the cold-winter areas.

Another brewing firm whose activities are being regarded with interest and speculation is that of Chandlers, Ltd., the oldest brewery in the country. Their field of activity is limited to the Transvaal and their output is considerably less than that of their two competitors, Ohlssons Cape Breweries and South African Breweries. It is in the property market that this company is launching out, and whereas before the war they owned a number of small licensed hotels, mainly in the country towns, they are now purchasing interests in large hotel properties in Johannesburg; it also appears to be a policy of the company to instal managers instead of renewing leases to previous tenants of its licensed houses. The shares of Chandlers, Ltd., recently advanced from 13s. 6d. to 21s. within a week and now appear to be stable at 20s.

Interest in the hotel industry of South Africa has never before been greater. The country is on the eve of what it hopes will be a great tourist boom and preparations to cater for it are being carried out, though not so fast as many would wish. Hotel occupancy throughout the country stands at a record high level and there is a grave shortage of accommodation everywhere, for both permanent and transitory guests. Owing to the serious shortage of labour, permits for building are limited very strictly to flats, dwellings and essential works. New hotel buildings, or even alterations, are practically out of the question for some time to come. Nevertheless, ambitious plans for de luxe hotels to cater for the anticipated influx of visitors are being drawn up. Significant is the interest in the hotel industry that is being

taken by big capital—a sign of confidence in the future that has been lacking until it recently became clear that the Government was waking up to the possibilities of making the tourist industry second only to the gold-mining industry. A company which is building up a considerable chain of high-class hotels is Amalgamated African Hotels, a subsidiary of the New Union Goldfields Group. This company has already acquired or has plans drawn up for nine of the leading hotels of the country representing a capital investment of nearly £2,000,000. Another large combine of wine and spirit producers in the Cape is also reported to be acquiring hotels, though in this case it may not be that the objects are the same. Owing to restrictions upon hotel-building relatively few new hotel liquor licences were granted at the recent annual sittings of the Liquor Licensing Boards, the number approved not amounting to more than about a dozen. An extraordinary number of new bottle-store (off-sales) licences were applied for, mainly by ex-soldiers, but only a few applications were successful. In the larger towns a premium of £5,000 is immediately payable to the State upon the grant of a new bottle licence, so valuable is this privilege regarded.

In Southern Rhodesia an important conference between the licensing authorities and representatives of the hotel industry has been held, and far-reaching proposals for the complete reorganisation of the liquor and hotel trade and the licensing system were discussed. They included the establishment of one licensing court for the whole colony; the building of State hotels at places of national and scenic interest, the hotels to be leased to private interests; and the establishment by the Government of a training school. There is a strong feeling in some quarters that the colony should revert to its old bar-closing time of 11.30 p.m. At the moment bars close at 9.30 p.m. (for most of the war it was 8.30 p.m.), and it is felt that an unfavourable impression will be created among visitors to a land that is renowned for its hospitality. Hotel-keepers are very divided on the subject, those in the rural areas being quite content with things as they are.

The licensee of an hotel in Cape Town was convicted of homicide for causing a customer's death by applying the "double-nelson" hold in ejecting him from the bar when he had refused to go after "Time" was called.

The magistrate held that the licensee was entitled under the Liquor Act to eject the customer, but he had used unreasonable force in doing so and was therefore guilty.

The case was taken to appeal, and the conviction and sentence were set aside, the judge holding that there was nothing to show that the licensee knew that the "double-nelson" hold could prove fatal.

Activity in the teetotal camp has—apart from the annual tirades at licensing meetings—been limited to expressions of dismay at the growing prosperity of the liquor industry and the launching of great hotel schemes which the T.T.s can only believe will be used to foster the sale of more and more liquor. Inspired by reports of similar action in the United States, the Johannesburg Women's Christian Temperance Union has sent a request to the Prime Minister of South Africa urging him to restrict or ban the use of cereals (which are in short supply) for the brewing of beer and other intoxicating liquors.

BEER OUTPUT

A monthly return showing the number of Standard and Bulk barrels of home-made beer charged with duty in Great Britain and Northern Ireland :—

	STANDARD.			BULK.		
	England, Wales & N. Ireland.	Scotland.	Total.	England, Wales & N. Ireland.	Scotland.	Total
Jan. 1946 ...	1,598,706	153,464	1,752,170	2,496,003	241,805	2,737,808
Dec. 1945 ...	1,513,474	146,689	1,660,163	2,371,752	232,910	2,604,662
Nov. 1945 ...	1,565,878	155.573	1,721,451	2,452,858	245,955	2,698,813
Oct. 1945 ...	1,658,124	164,061	1,822,185	2,623,707	262,204	2,885,911
Sept. 1945 ...	1,579,104	153,201	1,732,305	2,519,638	247,685	2,767,323
Aug. 1945 ...	1,785,988	171,791	1,957,779	2,865,313	272,579	3,137,892

Markets.

HOPS.

English.—The valuation of the 1945 hop crop is proceeding smoothly, with little interference through poor weather conditions. It is anticipated that it should be completed before the end of the month. As the crop is not nearly so level as was the case in 1944, valuation is not being easy and considerable judgment is required to be exercised between the various grades.

The question of the increase in the English acreage is under consideration by the Ministry of Agriculture, the Brewers' Society and the Hops Marketing Board. The point at issue is whether the permitted acreage should be 22,500 acres, as fixed by the Ministry last year, or 21,000 acres, the figure in regard to which the Brewers' Society has recently given their undertaking. The matter is further complicated by the fact that in the Ministry of Agriculture returns the acreage is expressed as "statute acres" (which included hedges and headlands), whereas in the scheme the acreage excluded hedges and headlands. The final decision on the question of the extra acreage to be planted up will rest in the hands of the Ministry of Agriculture, who are being advised on this point by the Independent Members of the Permanent Joint Committee.

Foreign.—It is understood that the first shipment of the Czechoslovakian brown hops will shortly arrive in this country. There is no further information as to either the exact quantity or the duty-paid price. It is understood negotiations are proceeding with the view to obtaining offers of some better quality hops at a reasonable price.

Samples of Bavarian hops have been received, and have been examined and analysed. Brewers' Society have recommended that sufficient should be purchased to cover the quantity asked for by brewers, and the Ministry of Food has been asked to urge that the price paid by British brewers should not be higher than that fixed by the American authorities for their purchases of the same class of hops. In the last report this was stated to be £32 per cwt., c.i.f. New York, which is the American import ceiling price for hops. Possibly a similar procedure to fix a ceiling price for imported hops into Britain could be adopted.

America.—This market is comparatively quiet. Offers can even be obtained now for seedless varieties of the 1945 crop (without the necessity of purchasing subsequent crops as well, as has been the case hitherto) at prices varying from 70 to 80 cents per pound on Pacific Coast.

BARLEY.

Marketings of barley during the past month have been rather interfered with by the unfavourable weather, which has precluded threshing on a full scale. Offers on the London market throughout the month have been hardly more than moderate, with the quantity of best grades steadily declining, a tendency which is to be expected at this stage of the season. Maltsters still express dissatisfaction with some deliveries, complaining that insufficient care is taken to see that they are up to sample standard.

For the best qualities the maximum rate of 100s. per 4 cwt. at farm continued to be readily conceded by maltsters, while trade for other processing for human consumption has remained quite steady. Useful amounts of good medium qualities have been taken up on account of N.A.A.F.I. for the use of the Services at around 97s. 6d. Vinegar producers have been in evidence occasionally, with values mostly at 93s. to 94s.

It has been officially announced that a further reduction is to be made in the price of milling barley from the 1947 crop. At present the price is 90s., and will be reduced on August 1st next to 80s., and for the following crop to 75s. per quarter, ex farm.

Prices.—The underlying tone of the barley market during the past month has been firm and high grade qualities have been readily taken for malting purposes at full prices, but while total sales, as reflected in the subjoined table, have been

on a substantial scale, indifferent qualities on offer have brought down the average selling price a little. This is seasonable and the offerings of indifferent sorts will tend to bear an increased ratio to total marketings between now and the end of the agricultural year. The best English malting sorts realise the maximum of 100s. for 448 lb. without difficulty and good secondary lots are quoted at 95s. per 448 lb. upwards. Sound milling barleys range up to the maximum of 90s. per 448 lb. and potentially millable descriptions are unchanged around 80s. per 448 lb. All quotations are ex farm.

Sales of home-grown barley for the past 28 weeks of the agricultural year were:—

	1946. Cwt.	1945. Cwt.
Total to—		
February 9th	13,780,018	13,167,762
Week ending—		
February 16th	430,334	458,656
February 23rd	506,243	451,893
March 2nd ...	407,298	423,362
March 9th ...	349,556	388,514
	15,473,449	14,890,187

The average prices (per cwt.) of home-grown barley during the corresponding period were:—

	1946 s. d.	1945 s. d.
Average to—		
February 9th ...	24 8	25 1
Week ending—		
February 16th...	24 7	25 1
February 23rd...	24 5	25 1
March 2nd ...	24 7	24 11
March 9th ...	24 7	25 0
	24 7	25 0

MALT.

The market in malt remains firm in tone with free supplies in very limited volume, while supplies going out under contracts are occasionally checked by the indifferent qualities of barley immediately available.

The following are the latest quotations:—

Pale ale	...	152s. to 160s. per qr.
Mild ale	...	144s. to 151s. ,,
Brown	...	136s. to 140s. ,,
Crystal	...	132s. to 137s. ,,
Black	...	143s. to 148s. ,,

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES WHOLESALE BREWERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Fifty-fifth Annual General Meeting was held in Birmingham on February 28th, Mr. Fredk. A. Smith (Messrs. Fredk. Smith, Ltd.) presiding, and the following representatives were present:—

Ansells Brewery, Ltd., Mr. Walter Scott; Atkinsons Brewery, Ltd., Col. G. T. S. Horton; W. Butler and Co., Ltd., Mr. R. W. R. Wilson; Darby's Brewery, Ltd., Mr. G. Darby and Mr. C. Darby, Junr.; Grigg and Brettell, Ltd., Mr. A. E. Wiley; Ind Coope and Allsopp, Ltd., Mr. P. Holdsworth; Kidderminster Brewery Co., Ltd., Mr. W. G. Fisher; Mitchells and Butlers, Ltd., Mr. D. Davey Cole; Fredk. Smith, Ltd., Mr. S. Smith; Spreckley Bros., Ltd., Capt. H. M. Spreckley, R.N.; Peter Walker and Co., Ltd., Mr. L. P. Coleman; Wrekin Brewery Co., Ltd., Mr. R. G. Murphy and Mr. G. C. Murphy. Mr. Colin K. Langley, Secretary; Mr. A. G. P. Smith, Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Fredk. A. Smith was re-elected Chairman.

The following officers were elected:—Delegates to the Brewers' Society—Messrs. Robert H. Butler, G. Darby and F. A. Smith. Hon. Treasurer—Mr. D. Davey Cole. Hon. Auditors—Messrs. Griffiths and Keeling.

INSTITUTE OF BREWING GOLFING SOCIETY.

A meeting of the North of England Section has been arranged for May 16th at the Sandiway Golf Club, Cheshire. Old members will be notified in due course, and a hearty welcome is extended to other golf-playing members of the Institute and their friends who desire to participate. Lunch and tea will be arranged if the Secretary is notified at a later date. The Competition will be a Medal Round, off club handicap.

The Midland Section of the Institute of Brewing Golf Society are holding a meeting at Little Aston Golf Club, near Birmingham, on June 12th and 13th, 1946, and it has been suggested that the Shield Competition should be revived on the latter date. Any members of the Institute who would be willing to represent the London Section in this competition should write to R. Myer, 1, The Uplands, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex, stating their lowest club handicap. Mr. Myer would also be glad to hear from anyone interested in reforming the London Section Golfing Society.

AGRICULTURAL RETURNS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1945—HOPS.

Statement showing the estimated total production of hops in the years 1944 and 1945; with the acreage and estimated average yield per statute acre in each county of England in which hops were grown; and the average yield per acre of the ten years 1935-1944.

Counties, etc.	Acreage returned in June		Estimated average yield per acre			Estimated total production	
	1944	1945	Average of ten years 1935–1944	1944	1945	1944	1945
	acres	acres	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Kent (East)	2,075	2,087	16.9	14.8	15.4	30,700	32,100
Kent (Mid)	3,280	3,423	15.5	14.3	15.9	46,800	54,400
Kent (Weald)	5,594	5,650	14.4	13.3	14.7	74,500	83,100
Total, Kent	10,949	11,160	15.2	13.9	15.1	152,000	169,600
Hants	600	636	13.8	13.6	15.4	8,100	9,800
Surrey	106	112	12.6	10.1	12.5	1,100	1,400
Sussex	1,845	1,900	14.6	13.8	12.7	25,500	24,200
Hereford	4,148	4,224	12.0	10.8	12.5	44,700	52,900
Worcester	1,902	1,925	12.0	11.5	12.7	21,900	24,400
Other Counties*	53	52	12.8	11.8	10.9	600	600
	19,603	20,009	14.1	13.0	14.1	253,900	282,900

* Berkshire and Salop.

NOTES.

The total acreage under hops returned in 1945 by occupiers of agricultural holdings exceeding one acre in extent was slightly larger than that of the previous year, and the highest recorded since 1930. All the chief hop-producing counties shared in the increase.

The total production, which is estimated at 282,900 cwt., is 29,000 cwt. more than in 1944 and over 21,000 cwt. above the average for the ten years 1935-44.

The yield per acre over the whole of the hop-growing area is estimated to have been 14.1 cwt., compared with 13 cwt. in 1944, and an average of 14.1 cwt. for the ten years 1935-44. In Kent, which again returned more than half the total hop acreage and nearly 60 per cent. of the total production, the yield per acre was estimated to be 15.1 cwt., as against 13.9 cwt. in 1944. All counties in which hops are grown to an appreciable extent, with the exception of Sussex, recorded higher yields than in 1944.

The weather during the earlier part of the growing season was favourable, but later in the year inclement conditions prevailed. The crop is, however, reported to be generally good in quality, and in fair condition. Picking was somewhat prolonged, partly on account of the weather conditions and partly owing to a shortage of pickers. The area left unpicked was estimated to be 25 acres.

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BREWING AND MALTING NOTES.

By BRETTANOMYCES.

The Extraction of Hops During Boiling.

The effect of the length of the boil on the degree of extraction of the hop resins has always been a matter of the keenest interest to brewers, and any critical investigation of this point cannot fail to attract the greatest attention. In the December issue of Wallerstein Communications an article by Frank Rabak records some interesting experiments on this point. The experiments were designed to determine the rate at which hop resins dissolve when hops are boiled in water for varying periods of time.

Hand picked samples of hops were used, in order to eliminate leaf and to obtain uniformity. These samples were boiled in water, with occasional stirring, for periods of 10, 30, 60 and 120 minutes, constant level being maintained by the addition of boiling water. At the end of each boiling test the mixture was filtered with suction, and the hops were dried at 60 deg. C. and finally ground to powder. The hop rates employed throughout these experiments were those parallelling the ines employed in the American brewing industry.

The alpha resin was found to have dissolved almost completely after a boil of 30 minutes, but complete solution of the beta resin was not attained, even after a boil of four times this duration. The total soft resins, alpha and beta, were found to dissolve rapidly during the first ten minutes of boiling, and then slowly on further boiling. This first ten-minutes period extracts about 90 per cent. of the alpha resin and 30 per cent. of the beta resin—that is to say about 45 per cent. of the total soft resins. This period is the one of most rapid extraction. The following period of 30 minutes extracts all the alpha resin and about 38 per cent. of the beta resin (that is to say about 54 per cent. of the total soft resins) and is apparently the period of optimum extraction. After 30 minutes the rate of solution of the beta resin is at the rate of about 3 per cent. for each quarter hour up to two hours. From the point of view of commercial practice, and considering only hop extraction, the value of a boil beyond 30 minutes must be offset against loss of aroma and other possible detrimental effects which may result from very long boiling. As far as tasting tests went the solutions resulting from the shorter boiling periods were more pleasing and palatable, whilst being amply bitter. Also it was noticed that they possessed better head retention than those solutions obtained by long boiling. A further point is made by the author, that a high seed content may tend to impair head retention in the final beer. Again speaking from the purely hop extraction point of view, the author expresses the opinion that, even with the low hopping rates now used in brewing, prolonged boiling of hops is unnecessary, both from the standpoint of hop economy and for the more thorough extraction of their bitter principles. It should be noted that this paper is a record of a boiling of hops in water, not in wort.

Identification of Barley Varieties Grown in Canada by Examination of Threshed Grain.

Under this title there is, in the same issue of Wallerstein Communications, a most interesting and authoritative article by F. S. Ludlam and C. H. Owen, of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, whilst the value of the paper is tremendously enhanced by the many beautiful photographs—some in colour—with which V. G. Martin, of the Grain Research Laboratory, has illustrated the paper. Although the article strictly applies only to barley varieties grown in Canada, many of the conclusions and observations are also applicable to the various varieties of barley used now and before the war by British maltsters—particularly of six-rowed types. The authors emphasise at the outset that the identification of varieties in threshed barley is very difficult for a number of reasons. Some differences in kernel characters are so minute that they can only be perceived by the use of a magnifying lens with a trained eye behind it.

Slight variations may, moreover, minimise the value of certain important characteristics, such as colour, degree of twist in lateral kernels of six-rowed types, and the size of the corns comprising the sample, whilst variations in rainfall and temperature, particularly during harvest, may exert a similar effect. Such characteristics are uniform and constant only when the grain is well matured. Thus a sample grown in one part of the country under favourable conditions may differ very considerably in appearance from a sample of the same variety grown in another part of the country under unfavourable conditions; whilst another difficulty arises if the sample consists of a mixture of closely related varieties, and it is required to determine the percentage of each. All varieties of barley exhibit most of the characteristics useful for identification, but some have outstanding differences, and it is these which form the chief basis for identification. It is best to judge the sample as a whole rather than to pay too much attention to individual corns, for the latter may be atypical and thus mislead the judge. A much higher degree of skill and experience is necessary for identifying the components of mixed samples than to identify the variety in a pure sample. The four reasonably constant characteristics which can most safely be used for identification in all varieties of barley are aleurone colour, basal marking, nature of rachilla. and rachilla hairs and barbs on the lateral veins. Minor characteristics, peculiar only to certain varieties, are: unusual relation of length to width of the corns, degree of wrinkling, colour of the hull, well-defined lateral or dorsal veins, ventral crease, and unusual variation in the shape of the corn itself.

Identification Procedure.

When it is known that the sample consists of only one variety (and this premise is a very rare one, since about the only way to be sure of purity is authoritative information on the history of the sample) the identification is relatively simple. The first step in such a case is to decide whether the grain is of a two-rowed or six-rowed variety, whilst the next one is to determine whether the barley is rough or smooth, awned or hooded (Canadian types are here referred to). When this point has been decided the remaining characteristics and combinations of these are utilised to identify the variety by name. The aleurone colour is the most easily determined of the major characteristics and is, therefore, given first consideration; the further major characteristics are then used to reduce to two or three possible varieties the naming of the sample. Finally, the minor characteristics are taken in turn, and supply, eventually, the varietal name. A mixed sample of two or more varieties exhibits, even to the inexperienced eye, such a lack of uniformity that it could scarcely be mistaken for a pure sample. The first step in such a case is to sort out the corns in a weighed portion, and subsequent procedure consists of the identification of each segregated group in the same manner as outlined for pure samples. Constant practice with actual samples of pure varieties is the only way by which one can acquire a picture of the identifying characteristics of each variety. The authors lay particular stress on this need for constant practice even for experts, for it has been shown that a few months away from such work necessitates restudy and further practice before even the expert himself can regain facility in barley identification.

D.D.T.

In the same issue Messrs. Wallerstein present another paper of interest to all who deal with grain storage and insect pests. This is by Beverley N. Smallman, also of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, who, as their entomologist, writes on Applied Entomology in the Cereal Industries, and after summarising characteristics of the more important insect pests, goes on to discuss recent advances in their control. D.D.T. and 666 come in for special mention as the more recent, at any rate, most widely publicised of modern pest destruction compounds. The author mentions what is now becoming more widely recognised, and that is that D.D.T. has its limitations. It is unfortunate that every new scientific discovery receives such a boosting in the daily Press that the results are bound to be disappointing to those who believe too firmly in the printed word. The most notable feature about D.D.T., apart from its great toxicity towards certain insects, is that, like Penicillin, it is very variable in its action towards different species and types. Just as Penicillin is almost incredibly potent against certain Gram-positive bacteria, whilst completely ineffective against certain Gram-negative ones, so D.D.T., whilst capable of slaughtering cockroaches, is of little avail against green-fly. (Tests of D.D.T. on a variety of insect pests have been recently carried out by the Royal Horticultural Society, and will be discussed in these notes in the near future.)

BOTTLING NOTES.

British Bottles.

It is a comforting reflection to users of beer bottles that we have in this country the largest makers of glass containers in Europe, and that these well-equipped and highly organised industrial concerns compete with one another in providing the vast bottling industry with containers which are quite perfect for the purpose for which they are moulded. A beer bottle "made in England" never of itself develops weakness or flaws; such defects, if present, are always the result of accident or rough usage. Indeed, we know of no production which equals the home-made container for strength, appearance, uniformity of structure and tint.

These attractive products of art and science are built to stand up to changes of temperature, and the resultant slight expansion and contraction. It is possible that the "elasticity" which heat changes engender may have some influence on the long life of service associated with the beer container. The cost of these bottles is, however, such that no bottler need hesitate to scrap any "empty" which has been contaminated with, say, paraffin or other substance extremely difficult to remove in its entirety.

Cost of Cleansing.

The expense of cleansing a badly contaminated bottle runs very close to that of a new bottle, when one considers the special detergents demanded for this purpose and the labour, extra-territorially engaged, in effecting the washing process under difficult and adverse conditions. A single bottle placed in the lines, if containing remnants of paraffin, turpentine, carbolic or other "clinging" and pungent household commodity, may ruin a quantity of costly detergent and, in turn, by this avenue, taint many otherwise sweet-smelling beer bottles.

It is certainly penny wise and pound foolish to attempt the cleansing of a badly contaminated empty container.

Welded Vessels.

Brewers and bottlers are not primarily interested in how the welding of circumferential and longitudinal seams of pressure vessels, such as boiler drums and steam receivers, is accomplished. On the other hand, brewhouse and bottling executives are definitely interested in the results of the welders' efforts. It is, indeed, advisable to know a good weld when one sees one, and the gist of the matter is summarised in very few words.

In a perfect welded joint the surface should be level and, in appearance, a continuation of the plate surfaces, revealing no surface irregularities, either local or general. The deposited weld should be of uniform characteristics along the length of the weld, and free from discontinuities such as cracks, cavities, non-metallic inclusions and the like. It should be of uniformly fine grain size, having no coarse unrefined metal, and it should also be free from residual stress and from undue contamination with oxygen or nitrogen derived from the atmosphere.

If brewers will examine the welding done by the leading engineers, they will find the physical properties of the deposited weld will approximate those of the parent plate. In particular, the ductility—as determined by the bend test—and the reduction of area of the all-weld metal tensile test-pieces will not be inferior to those of the parent plates. Perfection in the welding of metals (other than iron) has for long years been associated with the brewers' engineers, and we have often had occasion to call attention to this pleasing fact.

The Compression Machine.

Refrigeration plant operating on the compression principle utilises the latent heat of vaporisation of the substances of refrigerants having a low boiling-point. Whatever the agent or medium employed as refrigerant, they all act practically in the same manner, that is to say, the vapour or gas of the medium, in the expansion coils, passes into a compressor operated by appropriate power, by which the gas or vapour is forced into the coils of the condenser, and is there liquefied—possibly by the aid of cooling liquor.

The liquid then enters a receiver, from which it is allowed to pass to the refrigerating coil, through an expansion valve. The process is continuous and represents a cycle of operations, since the agent or medium returns periodically to its primary condition in a way that will approach reversibility.

ENGINEERING NOTES.

Coal for Industry.

Complaints are rife about the very poor quality of the coal supplied to industry these days. The complaints are so widespread that there appears to be plenty of ground for their incidence. The lesson taught by works' chemists is that it is futile to institute scientific methods for fuel combustion and control if the nature of the supply is left uncared for. It lies on record that the poor quality of certain consignments to, what we will call a "certain" factory, was only discovered when the firemen complained that they had to "wheel out as much clinker as the coal they put in." This, of course, is a slight exaggeration, but it is nearer the mark than would appear at first sight, as the clinker was found by the chemist to contain 38 per cent. of carbon, owing to the continual raking and stirring of the fires, which was necessitated for the securing of sufficient heat.

The theoretical heating power of coal can be readily calculated once an elementary analysis is accomplished. The only substances in coal capable of producing heat are carbon, sulphur, and so much of the hydrogen as is uncombined with oxygen. Carbon gives out 14,544 heat units for each pound consumed, and hydrogen evolves 62,032 units for each pound, when the water consumed is condensed to the liquid state. But the products of combustion always leave the flues at temperatures above the boiling-point of water, so it is evident that heat equal to the latent heat of nine parts of steam, from each part of hydrogen, must disappear from the heat of combustion. Sulphur, in burning to sulphur dioxide, gives out 4,032 heat-units for each pound of it consumed.

Heat and Temperature.

It should be understood that the heat of combustion is *not* the same as the temperature of combustion, for the latter is the temperature which exists in the interior of the burning mass, and it may be calculated from the heat of combustion when we know the volume and specific heat of the gaseous products that have been formed.

An important figure is the percentage of carbon dioxide in the fuel gases. If wasteful use of fuel has occurred, the first step is to determine the percentage volume of CO_2 in the exit gases, for this proportion is a measure of the temperature of combustion, and its lesson is to keep air supply at a minimum.

Heating Systems.

It may be useful to remind some works managers that neglect in elementary precautions, in recommissioning heating systems, may lead to a destructive "bust up" of the system. Let us take a practical illustration. When a boiler had been put off service, the flow and return valves were both closed. The boiler was left full of liquor, but with no outlet for excess pressure, and no safety valves had been provided. The closing of the flow and return valves also cut off communication with the supply tank. When the boiler was wanted for heating service, it was forgotten that the valves were closed and the fire was set going. The result was pressure was generated and a hefty explosion eventuated.

Here are a few useful hints. Prior to lighting up, see that the boiler and apparatus are filled adequately with liquor, the supply cistern in order, flow and return valves open, and all air discharged through the air valves of the radiators and the like. In particular, the fire should never be started up in frosty weather, if the liquor in any part of the heating system is liable to be frozen. Another routine duty is to examine the water-supply cistern and ball-float valve every day. If the liquor supply is not automatic, loss must be made good and the water in the cistern kept at the correct level, whilst to obtain proper circulation the air taps on the installation should be opened now and then.

Any attempts at rush heating are unwise, and ample time must be allowed for warming up a building, thus avoiding forced firing, which may easily cause a cracked pipe or section. It is useful to attach a thermometer and observe that the heat registered is maintained evenly, and the dampers may be regulated to obviate sudden raising or lowering of the temperature. All safety valves should be tested daily, in order to assure the charge hands that they are set fast on their seats.

TRANSPORT NOTES.

Drivers' Hours.

The Minister of War Transport has issued the Emergency Powers (Defence) Road Vehicles and Drivers (Amendment) Order, 1946, which comes into force on February 24th, 1946.

The effect of the Order is to restore the regulations under Section 19 of the Road and Rail Traffic Act, 1933, whereby it is an offence for motor drivers to drive for more than 5½ hours without having a break for at least half an hour and no one may drive for more than a total of 11 hours in any 24-hour period commencing at 2 a.m.

Road Haulage Wages.

The Minister of Labour and National Service, by the Road Haulage Wages (Amendment) Order, 1946, has decreed that, in accordance with the proposals of the Road Haulage Central Wages Board, the statutory remuneration be increased by 6s. per week, except for certain classes of worker under 18 years of age, for whom the proposed increase is 3s. 6d. Also that the additional allowance payable for night work be increased from 2d. to 4d. per hour or part, and that on and from July 1st, grade three areas shall be treated as grade two, and grade two rates shall then apply to them.

Ex-Service Reconditioned Load-Carriers.

Control of the sale of ex-Service reconditioned load-carriers through certificates of purchase issued by the Regional Transport Commissioners, has ceased. Would-be purchasers are advised to apply to the motor dealers responsible for reconditioning these vehicles and selling them to the general public, usually the manufacturers' main agents.

The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders has agreed to give priority to holders of outstanding certificates in connection with the disposal of the vehicles.

Ex-Service reconditioned load-carriers are made available for sale to the public under arrangements between the Ministry of Supply and the various manufacturers who buy the surplus vehicles from the Government and arrange for them to be reconditioned and sold to the public through their agents. The selling price is arrived at in agreement between the Ministry of Supply and the manufacturers concerned

Control of Benzole.

The Minister of Fuel and Power has made the Control of Benzole and Allied Products (No. 2) Order, 1945 (S.R. and O. 1945, No. 1572). The amount of toluene which may be disposed of and acquired during each quarter without authority of a licence is increased from 50 to 300 gallons subject to the limitation of 100 gallons as between the same supplier and the same buyer. Article 8, which restricts the blending of controlled products containing more than 2 per cent. by volume of toluene, and Article 78, which restricts the disposal, acquisition, use or consumption of controlled products containing more than 2 per cent. by volume of toluene, cease to have effect. For the purpose of calculating the maximum price per gallon at which abnormal crude benzole Class 2 and Class 3 may be sold or supplied, the price of refined solvent naptha is reduced by 2d. Maximum prices are substituted for fixed prices in relation to coal tar, naphtha, xylol, pure toluene and 15 deg. toluene fraction.

Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944.

This Act comes into operation on March 1st, 1946. It applies to any business employing 20 or more. Unless special percentages have been fixed for the industry, the quota will be 2 per cent. If the quota remains at 2 per cent. firms employing 24 or less will not be affected. There will be no need to discharge an able person to take on a disabled one, but if vacancies occur disabled persons must be engaged until the quota is made up or a special permit has been granted. There are provisions against the discharging of disabled persons "without reasonable cause" and for the keeping of regulations. It is expected that a higher quota than 2 per cent. will be prescribed.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Copper and Yeast.

It seems paradoxical that copper, a metal whose ions are highly toxic to most micro-organisms, should be so widely and successfully used for the construction of brewing plant, the function of which is to maintain the vital activity of that most important organism—yeast. In water, one part per million of soluble copper will prevent the growth of algae, but beer protein probably immobilises most of the copper that finds its way into solution. It is not at all unusual, however, to find considerably more than this amount in an apparently healthy yeast. Some of it, of course, may be associated with the "amorphous matter" found in most yeasts, but there is the possibility of another explanation. J. A. Reboul (*Compt. rend.* 215:553, 1942) experimented with Saccharomyces ellipsoideus in very dilute copper sulphate solution, and his results indicate that the yeast sets up a defence mechanism, succeeding generations eventually acquiring much greater resistance, perhaps another case of natural selection at work.

Bordeaux Mixture.

The discovery of the value of copper as a fungicide came about quite accidentally in 1807 as the result of an observation by the Abbé Prévost in France. At that time it was the custom to steep seed wheat in concoctions of salt and lime to prevent the seed-borne disease of wheat known as Bunt, and he noted that when a copper vessel was used for the steeping much better control of the disease was obtained. It was not until nearly 80 years later that the mixture of copper sulphate and lime (Bordeaux mixture) was found to be of value as a plant spray to prevent mildew of grape vines, and this again was an accidental discovery, the story of which is well known. Since then many copper compounds have been used for the control of fungus diseases of plants and their products, such as timber, hemp and fabric. Some are more effective than others. In *Chemistry and Industry* No. 7, 1945, R. L. Wain surveys the work that he and others have carried out in their search for the most effective copper compounds and the mechanism of their action.

Varying Effectiveness of Copper Compounds.

It is obvious that in nearly all cases where copper is used as a fungicide, whether on a plant or a fabric, it is necessary to use a compound which is relatively insoluble, in the first case to avoid damage to leaf and in the second to avoid rapid loss by rain. It is shown that effectiveness is not proportional to solubility, however slight, and the problem was to find out why one compound was more effective than another. The results of the work of numerous investigators pointed to the fact that it was the solvent action of the exudate from the spores that probably was the answer. Working on these lines, Wain and Wilkinson prepared a standardised spore exudate and with it tested the solubility of a number of copper compounds. In most cases it was found that solubility and fungicidal value showed good correlation. There is a disadvantage, however, in using spore exudate for this work, the solution easily becoming contaminated, and so attention was directed to the chemical composition of the exudate with the object of finding a convenient laboratory method of assessing fungicidal values. One fungus investigated exuded malate, succinate, fumarate, lactic acid, amino acids and a high proportion of mannitol. Of these, amino acids were proved to dissolve considerable quantities of copper.

Seed Dressing.

Copper sebacate emerged from these investigations as a very effective fungicide and has been used in the field against potato blight, apple scab and on tomato. It is relatively non-phytotoxic and in some trials with apple, whilst yielding more soluble copper to water than Bordeaux mixture, it produced practically no damage when the latter had caused much defoliation. Sebacic acid possesses some wound hormone activity, and it is of interest to speculate as to whether this plays its part in reducing damage. As a seed dressing the sebacate has been found to be of value for peas and wheat for controlling "damping off," but there is no record of its use for barley sowing or hop spraying.

HIGH FREQUENCY CURRENTS AND THE PASTEURISATION OF BEER.

By Dr. J. H. Oliver.

Modern war has been aptly described as the forcing house of scientific progress, and of the many developments an outstanding one has been the comparative ease with which it is now possible to produce with compact apparatus a substantial wattage output of alternating currents of very high frequency. The modern equipment to produce the output of a pre-war broadcasting station would not seriously restrict the space in a fairly well laid out bottling store.

Most brewers will have some degree of familiarity with the heating effects of alternating currents of low frequency upon certain substances. They are aware, for instance, that the iron work of certain types of motors has to be carefully split up or laminated to avoid heating effects that would produce serious losses due to eddy currents if relatively large masses of iron were allowed to exist in an alternating electric field. The public supply alternating current of a frequency of 50 cycles per second does not have any appreciable heating effects on materials such as wood and beer, but as the frequency is raised to figures of the order of millions of cycles per second, then useful heating effects are produced in such materials. The raising of the frequency, of course, involves the replacing of the mechanical principle of the public supply alternator by the valve circuit known as an oscillator, and it is well known that the method has been usefully applied to such problems as the gluing of woodwork where the joints to be made are already held in position.

It must have been a common thought that this process might be applied to the rapid heating of beer for the purpose of pasteurisation, and the idea has several very attractive features. Instead of making use of a large bulk of liquid, as in a tank pasteuriser, or the multiplicity of spray pumps and trays in the other practical form of pasteuriser, the apparatus, apart from the high-frequency generator, would consist of two plates in between which the oscillating field would be set up, and there would be a simple arrangement of conveyor to cause the bottles to pass continuously through this field. The rise of temperature could be brought about in a minute, and the bottles would pass on to cool off and in their dry state be in an ideal condition to take the label. Even fractures due to bottle failure would have a much more local effect than arises in a tank pasteuriser.

The heating effects would be quite different from those conventionally employed. Instead of the heat in the liquid having to pass through the relatively poor conductor forming the glass bottle and then passing into the beer, with all those difficulties of heat transfer that exist in a full bottle, the rise in temperature would be practically uniform throughout the bottle and its contents. It is possible that the high-frequency field, either through some property of its own or because of a greater heating effect upon yeast cells, would bring about a more rapid crippling, and the total effect might be that a maximum heat of only 120 deg. Fahr. would be as effective a pasteurising agent as the 140 deg. Fahr. or so required with the existing apparatus.

It is, therefore, interesting to note that pasteurisation with high-frequency currents has, in fact, been tried in America, and the results are described by L. E. Jones, of the Edelbrew Brewery, New York City, in the September issue of the *American Brewer*, and the article includes photographs which give some idea of the experimental apparatus. Any feelings that the calculations of the costs of the process were rather optimistic are confirmed by another writer, C. M. Sieben, Chief Engineer of Sieben's Brewery Co., Chicago, in the November issue of the same journal, but even then the final figures of the costs of the process are suggested as being of the order of a farthing a dozen on a £20,000 plant to handle 1,200 dozen bottles an hour, using power costing 0.5d. a unit.

There are probable difficulties with metal seals and conveyor construction, to say nothing of screening problems, but it can be said that oscillators of high efficiency are produced by several makers in this country, and here seems an opportunity for the brewing industry, which is sometimes thought to be backward in bottling machinery, to undertake a development on its own account.

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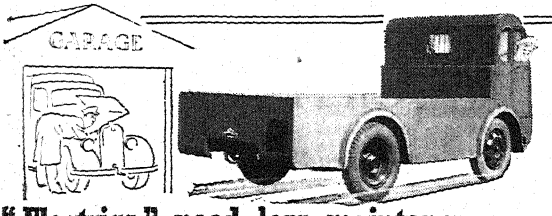

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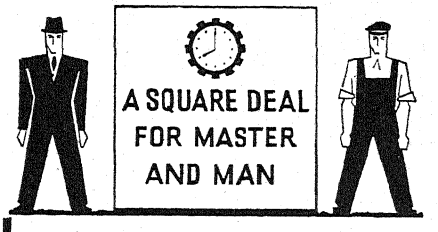

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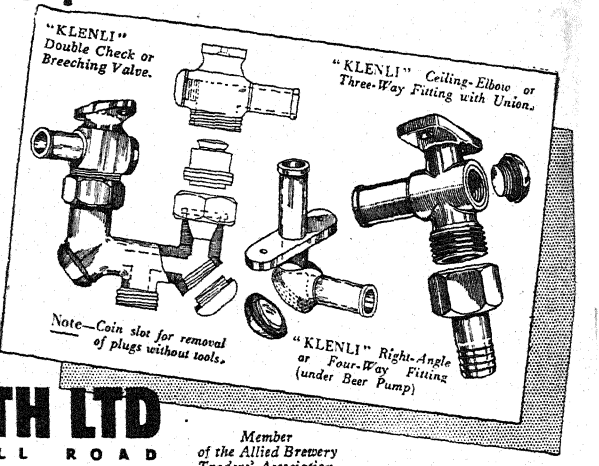

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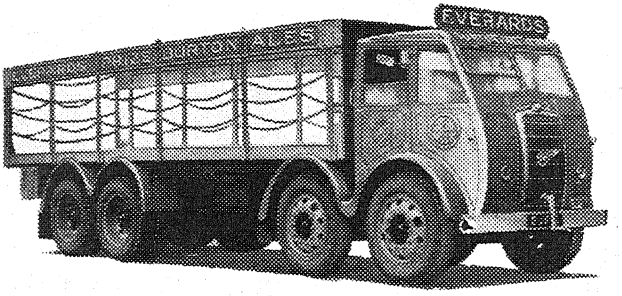

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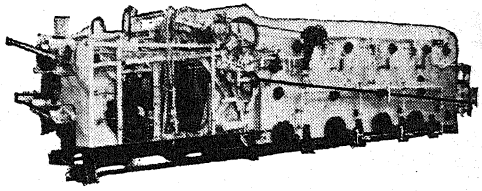

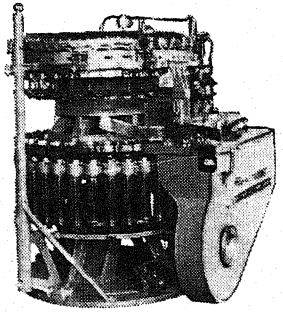

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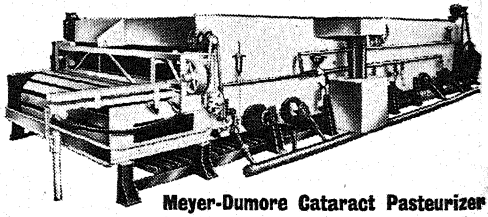

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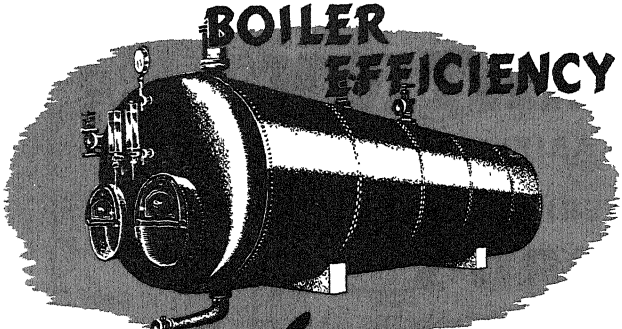

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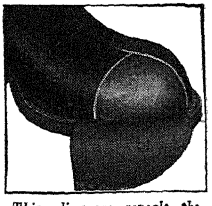
RECENT returns show that no fewer than 2,000 man-years were lost in a single year by accidents to toes in industrial concerns. But this waste of valuable working hours and time is being rapidly reduced—thanks to Totectors, the new type of safety boots and shoes. The secret is in the toe caps. A special steel toe cap of extra strong tempered steel is fitted which prevents the toes from being crushed when struck by a heavy weight. Totectors give foot protection for all industries.

Write to Dept. 13 for samples.



This diagram reveals the hidden strong steel toe cap which protects the toes when struck by a heavy weight.

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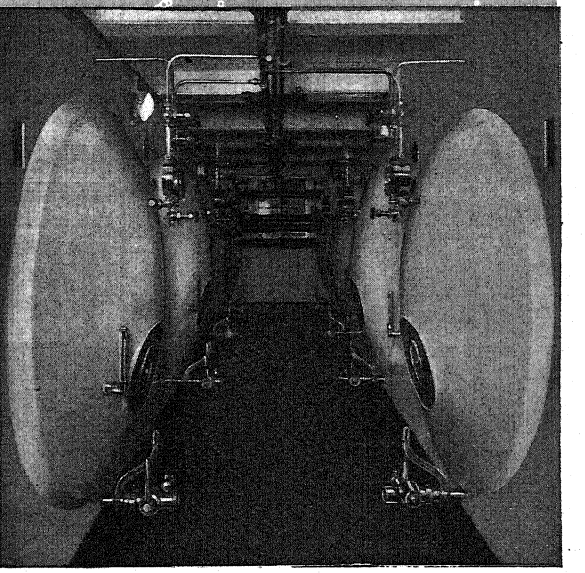

The corridor of the Redox Block system of Tanks at the Brewery of Messrs. E. & H. Kesley Ltd., Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

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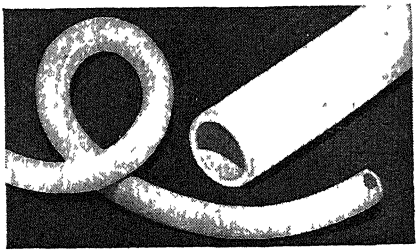

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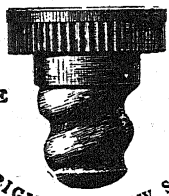

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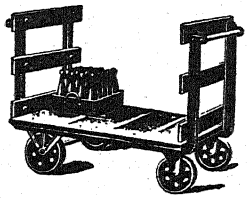

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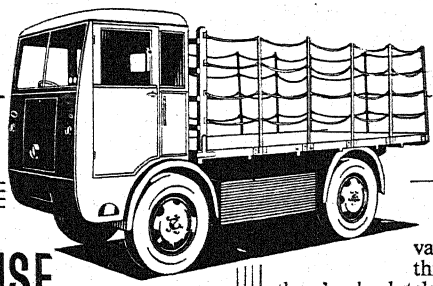

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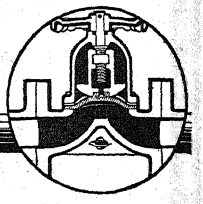

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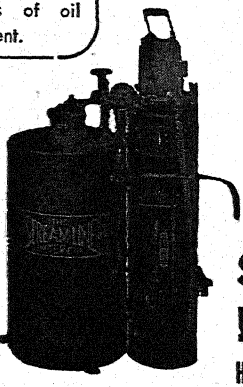
Did you realise that, in addition, the use of a Stream-Line filter ensures better *lubrication than* ever before? It encourages you always to run on clean oil, to use a good grade, and thus reduce engine wear.



★ *Good oil does not wear out*

The illustration shows a small model for use with a moderate transport fleet

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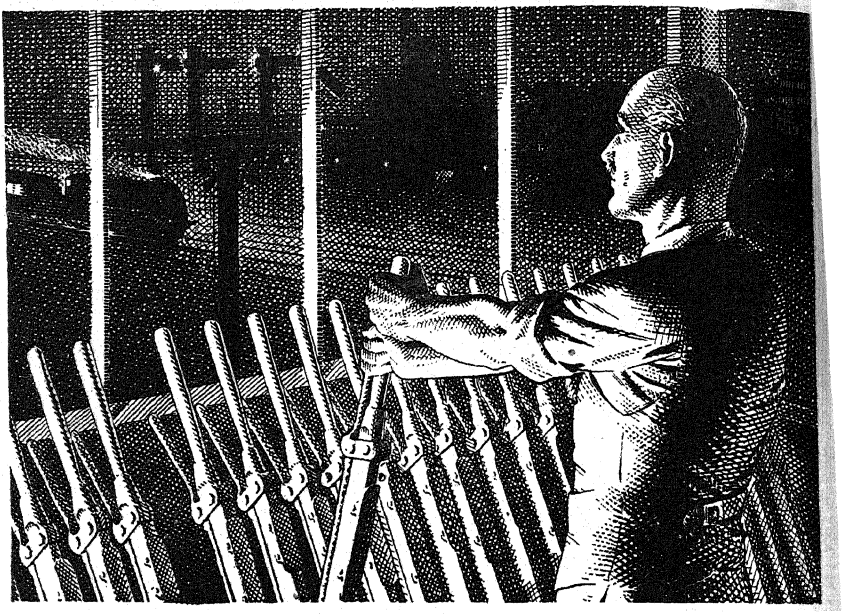

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Now, more than ever, maximum efficiency is needed in your production plant. One important factor is the correct choice of electric motor for each of the wide diversity of industrial drives. To meet this need, Crompton Parkinson offer a range of A.C. Motors comprising more than 2,000 different varieties. Virtually every feature of special design is available in the standard range. Whatever the duty, there is bound to be a Crompton Parkinson motor that is just right.

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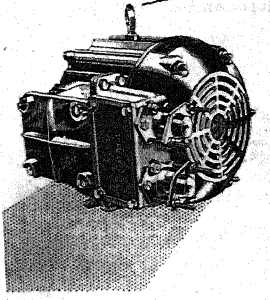

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Porteus LEEDS

THE EFFICIENT WAY

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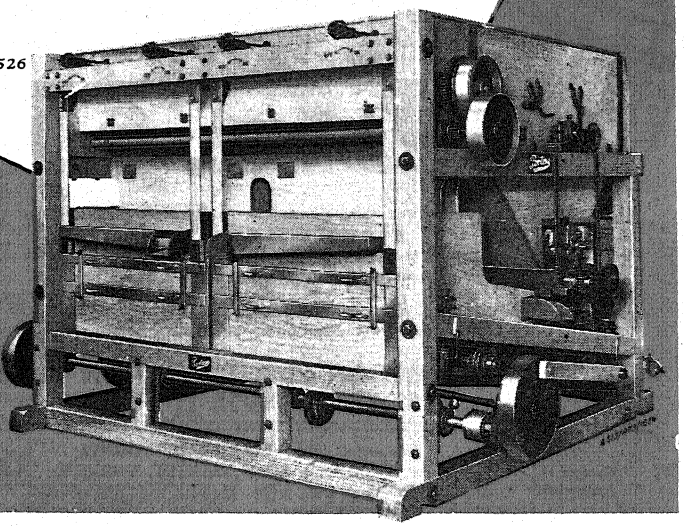

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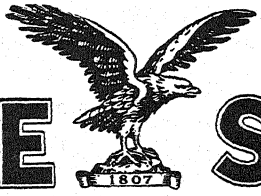

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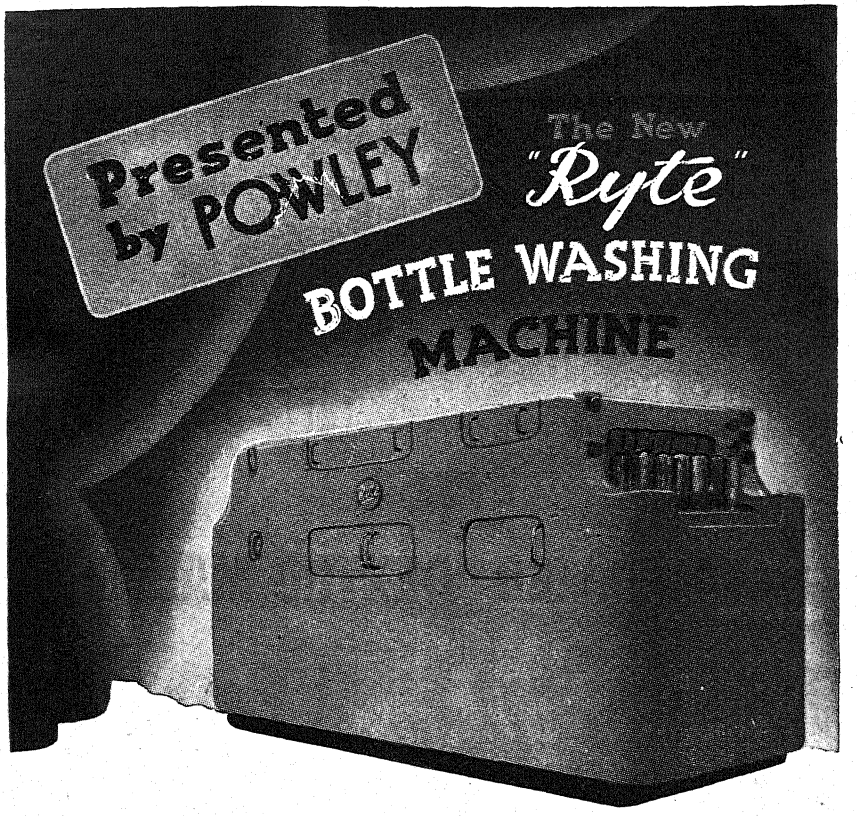

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3 SEP 1947

THE

BREWERS' JOURNAL

AND

Hop and Malt Trades' Review.

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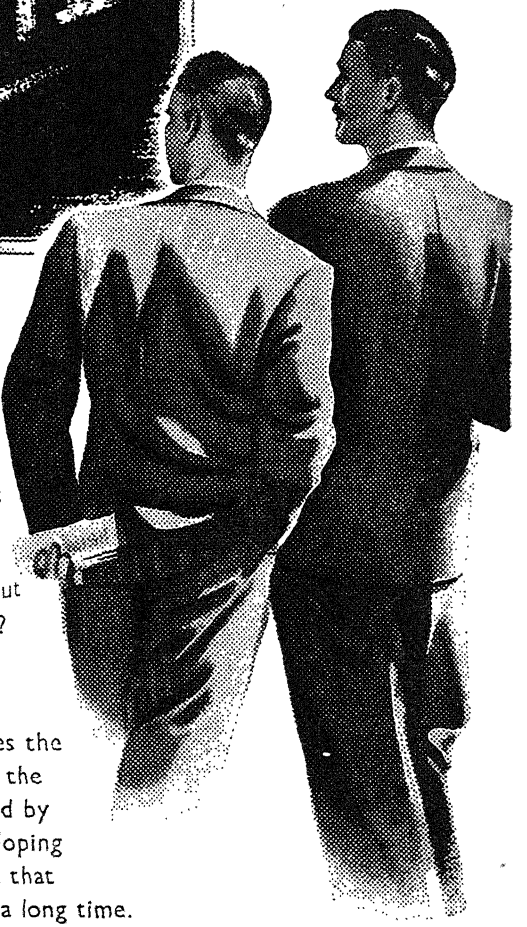

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We find that "Tansite" makes the Bottled Beer chill proof, that the haze, which cannot be removed by Finings, is much slower in developing when we use "Tansite"; and that the beer remains brilliant for a long time.

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(See page 359.)

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ADVERTISER desires permanent change, Southern England. Age 48. Many years' experience Outside Manager, control of general administration of tenanted houses, appointments, full knowledge licensing laws, transfers, court procedure, selection tenants, property maintenance. Tactful. District or depot management.—Box **1217.**

ADVERTISER, with extensive Trade experience, at present holding senior executive position, requires a Directorship in a medium or small Brewery. Capital available.—Box **1181.**

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BREWERY Directorship or post with that end in view is required by gentleman, Assistant Managing Director. Public School, University. Ex-Officer. Exceptional experience in all branches of the Trade. Highest recommendations. Capital available. Suggestions welcomed.—Box **1182.**

BREWER, ex-Army officer, at present acting as Brewer to North Midland Brewery during illness of Brewer, expects to be free middle of April and seeks permanent post. Ex-public school and Birmingham University Diploma. Experience with one of the Burton-on-Trent and other breweries.—Box **1212.**

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ENGINEER seeks position as Transport Manager. Large fleet preferred. Sound knowledge of M.O.T. regulations, overhauls systems, fleet maintenance, administration and control of labour.—Box **1208.**

EX-SERVICE Man, 41 years of age, married, 16 years with present firm and 5 years previous experience in Brewing Trade, seeks post as Branch Manager or similar responsible position. Good knowledge of bottling, all kinds of beers.—Box **1227.**

FOREMAN Maltster desires change. Married. Age 37. Twenty years' experience in different classes of malt, chiefly brewing. Would consider any district, or Colonies. Good living accommodation essential. Good references.—Address, Box **1220.**

GENERAL Manager, fully experienced in the running of large number of managed and tenancy houses, assessments, property repairs and procedure, reconstructions, general court procedure. Free May. Age 43. —Box **1228.**

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UNDER-BREWER, now at liberty, with sound, practical experience in large and medium-sized Breweries, desires appointment as Assistant Brewer, preferably in London or South of England. Excellent references. Well educated and good manager of men.—Box **1225.**

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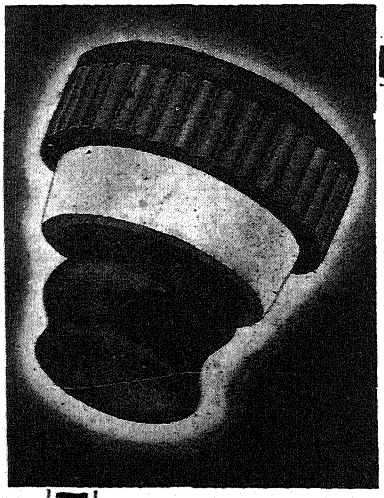

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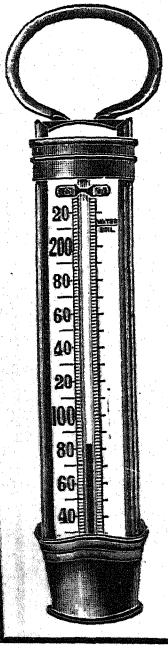

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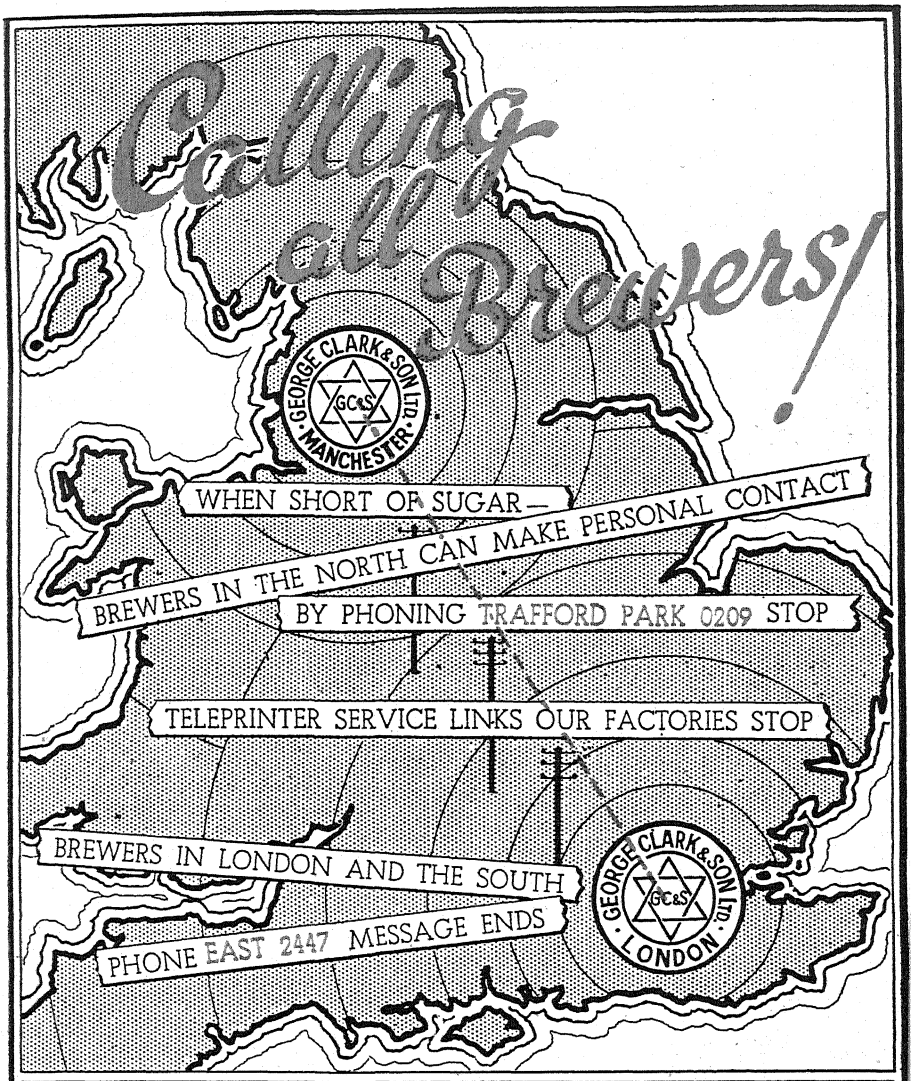

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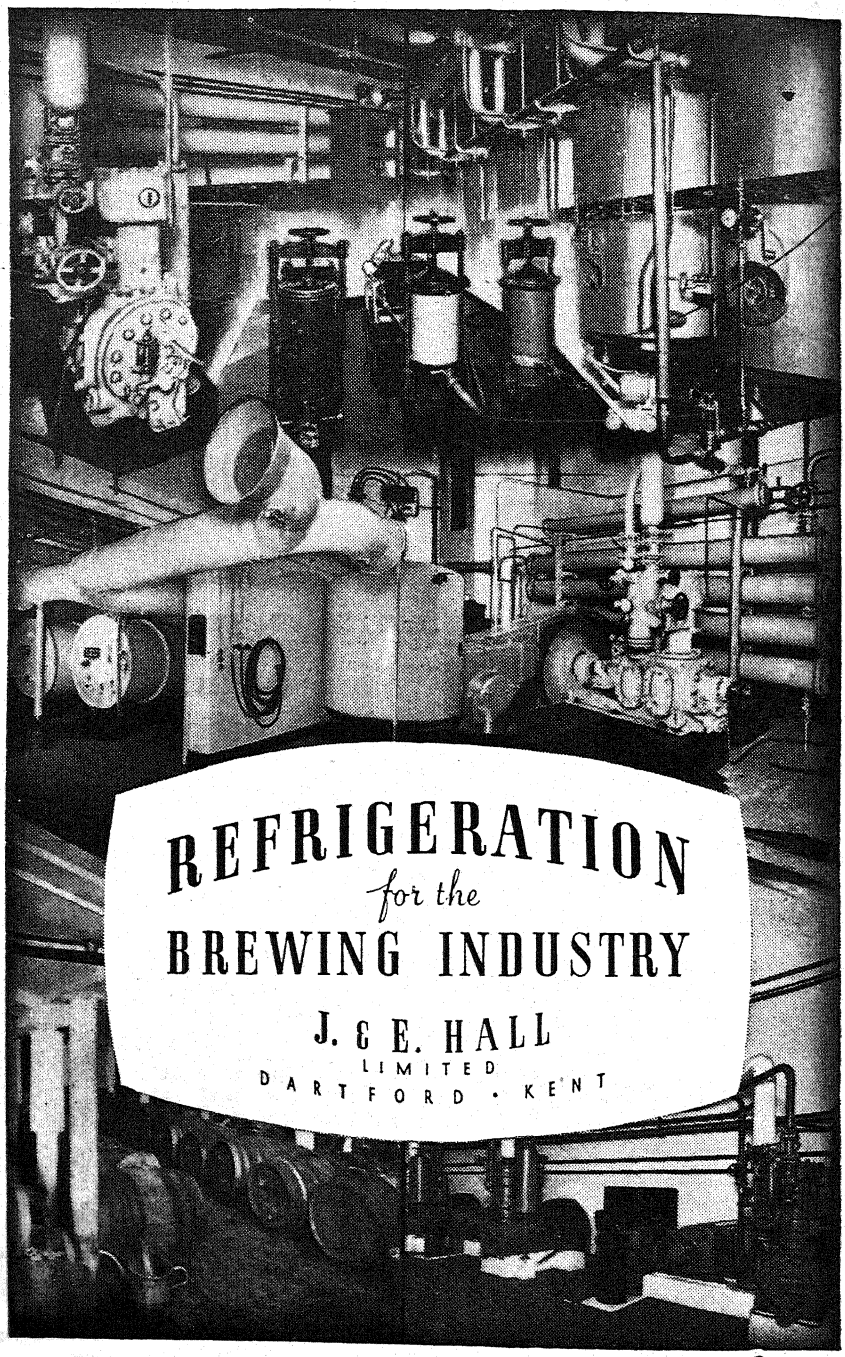
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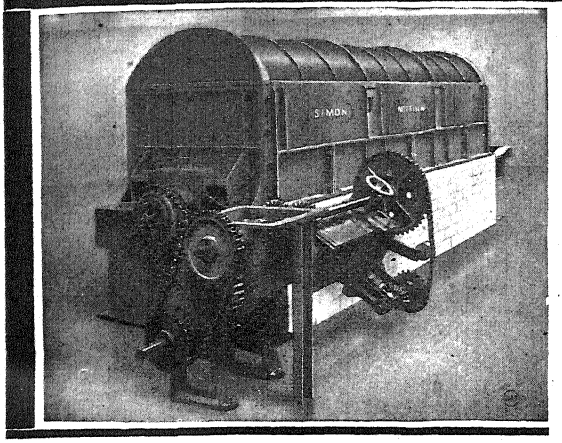

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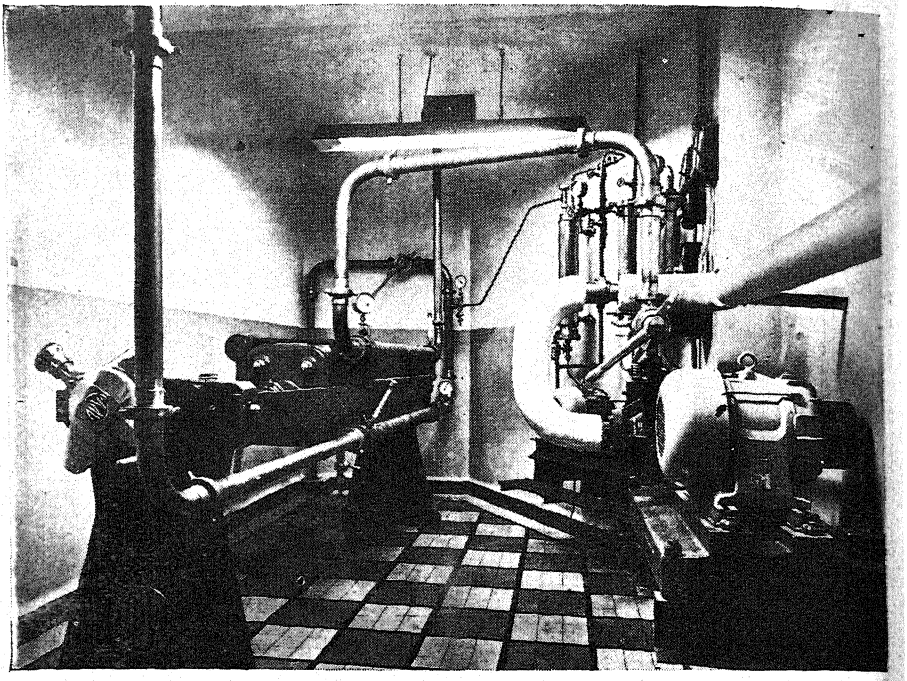

Wort refrigeration, beer sterilising, pasteurising and chilling, and other heat transfer processes in brewing, acquired a new degree of control and precision with A.P.V.'s development of the 'Paraflow' Plate Heat Exchanger. The 'Paraflow' has improved quality, saved space and operating costs, and reduced infection. Most of the breweries in this country have installed it.

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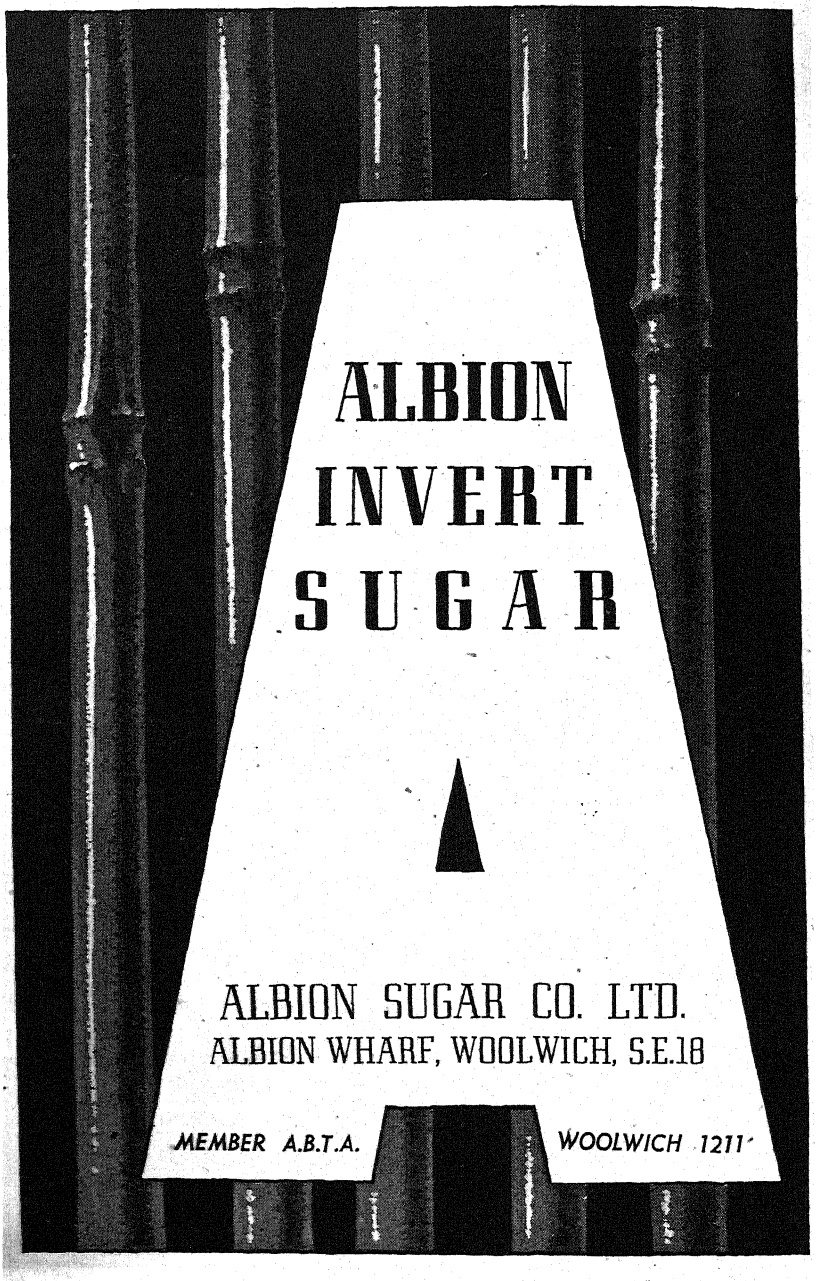
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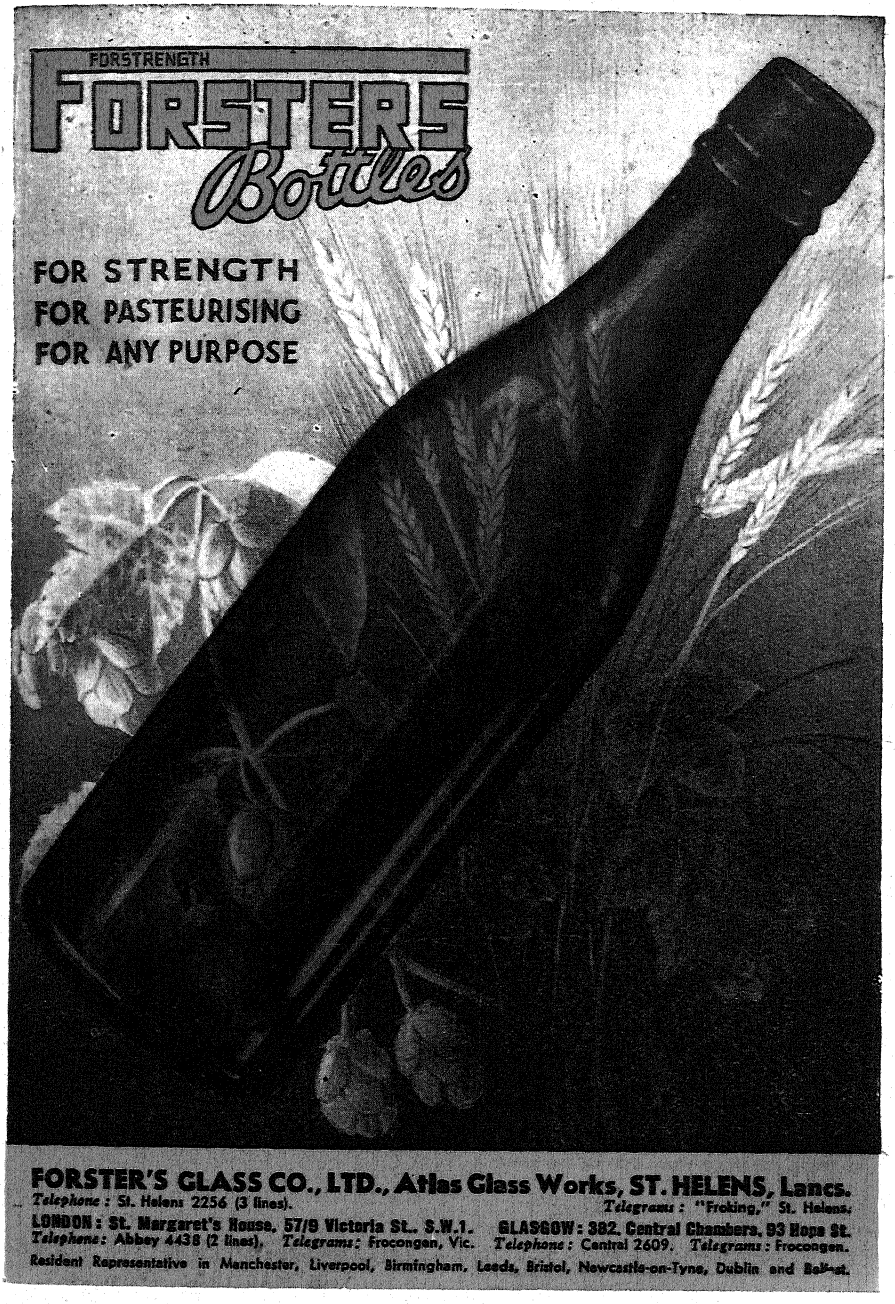

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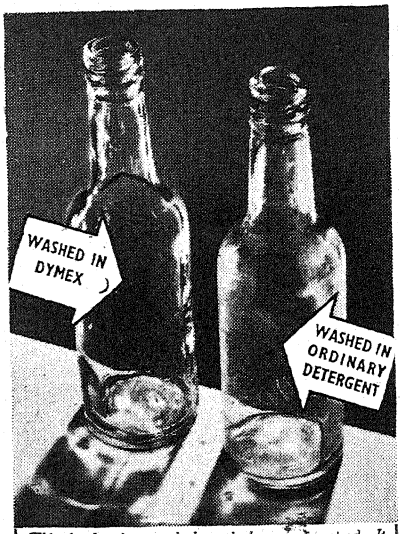

This bottle photograph is entirely unretouched. *It was taken two days after washing and after packing and rail transit.*

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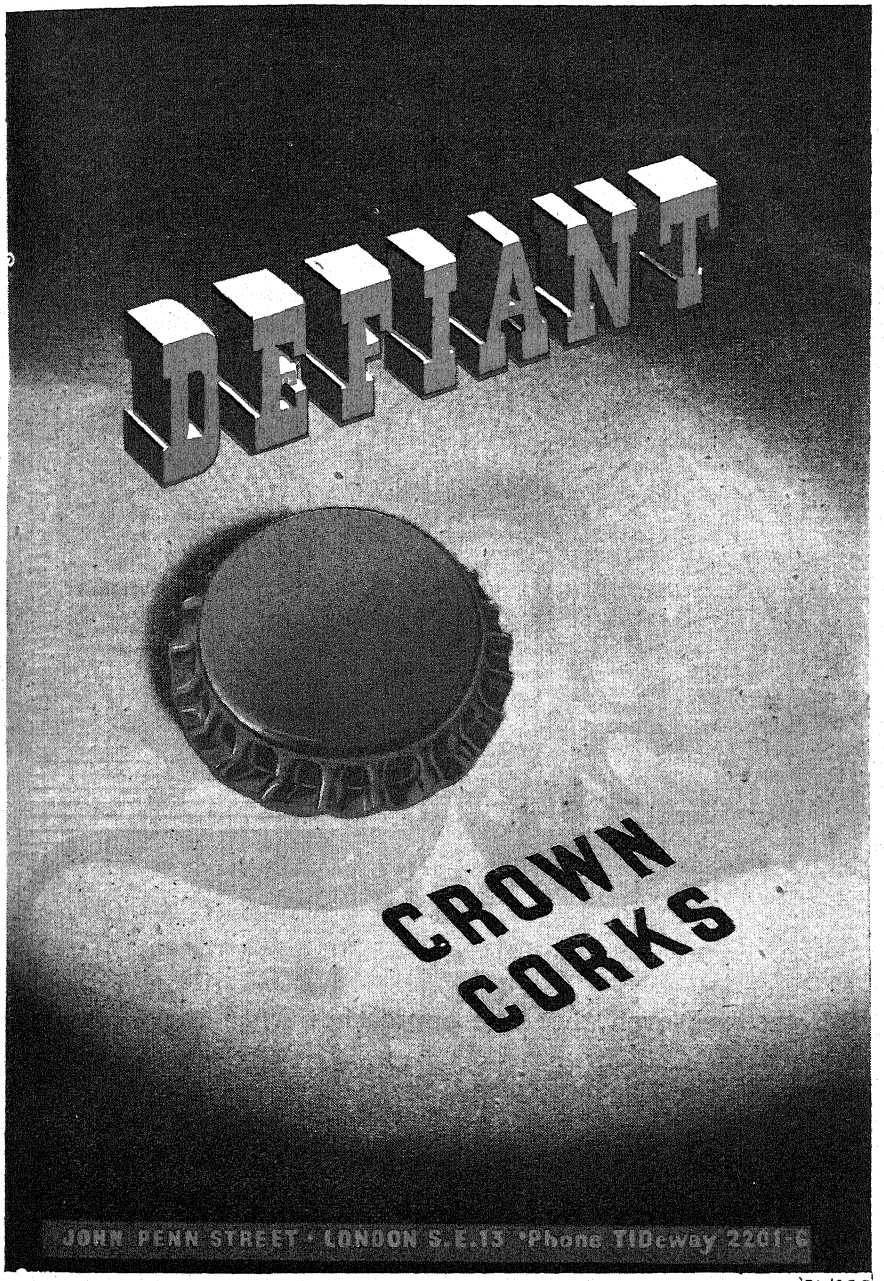
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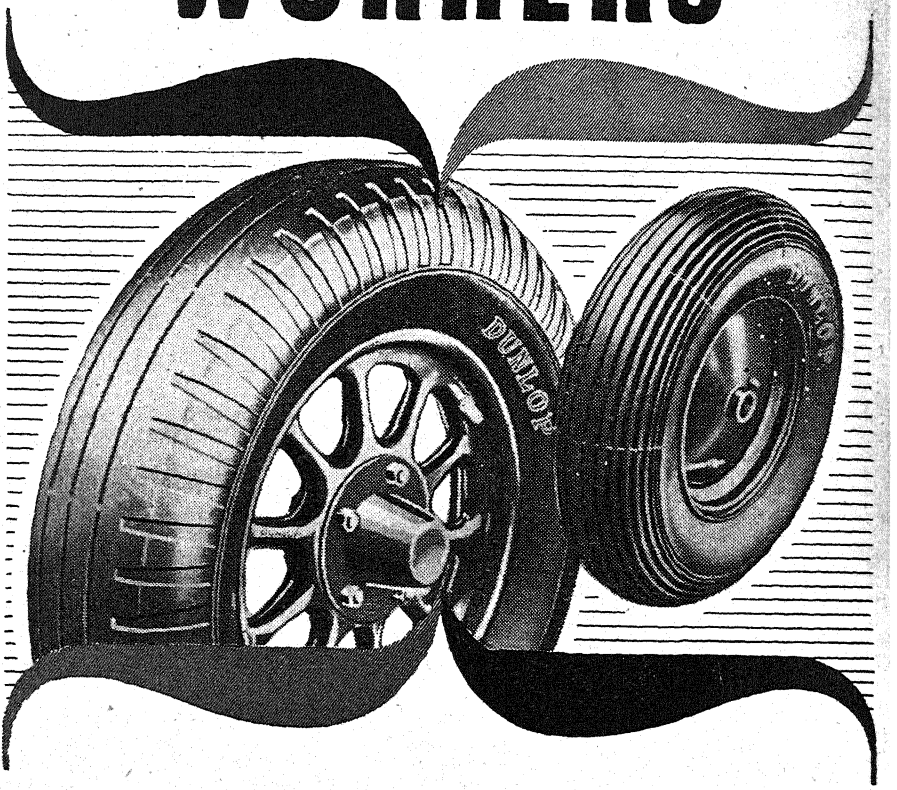

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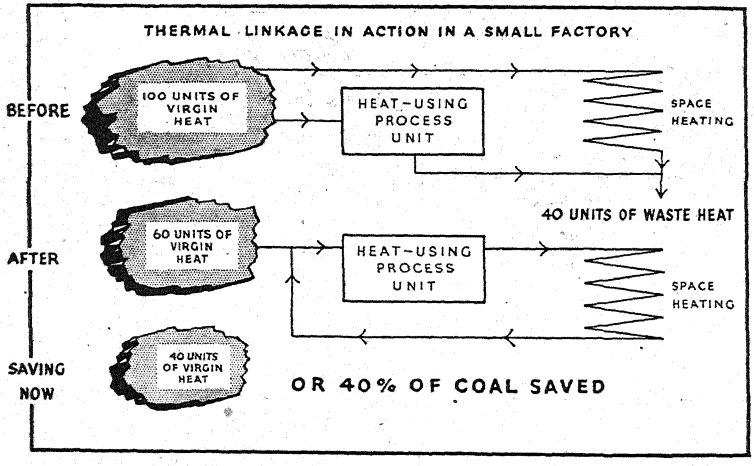
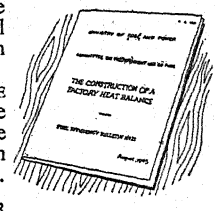


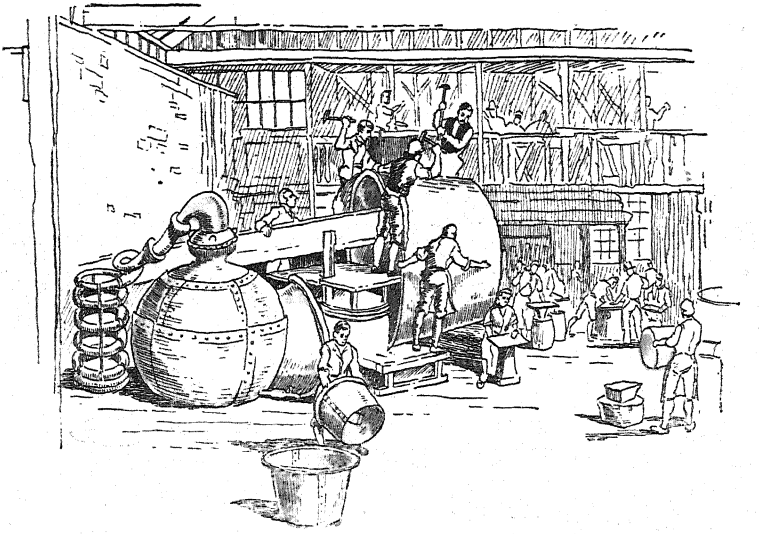
The *Fuel Efficiency Bulletins* of the Ministry of Fuel and Power are an essential part of the "blue printing" of every programme of reconstruction and conversion of plant. Have you the full set of appropriate Bulletins? Have they been combed afresh for new ideas on planned fuel efficiency?

General information on the basic principles of THERMAL LINKAGE will be found in *Fuel Efficiency Bulletin* No. 21 ("The Construction of a Factory Heat Balance"). For specific advice and guidance you are invited to get into touch with your Regional Office of the Ministry of Fuel and Power.



ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF FUEL & POWER

Annals of Pontifex—1.



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This illustration depicts the Pontifex Coppersmith's Shop of over 150 years ago. Situated in Shoe Lane, London, the Firm then, as now, specialised in the production of equipment for the Brewing Industry. The House of Pontifex has grown with this Industry, and is today engaged in supplying plant embodying the latest improvements to Brewers at home and overseas.

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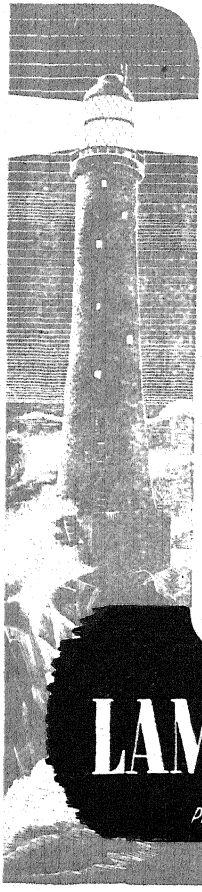
THE IDEAL SOFT-FLAVOURED CARAMEL FOR NUT BROWN ALES, DARK MILD ALES AND STOUT



★ SILCOSE is a colouring Caramel of outstandingly fine flavour—round and smooth without a trace of acridity or harshness. Although of a bland nature, Silcose has a flavour of sweet agreeable fulness—that makes it exceptionally suitable for tinting stout. It adds character, without in any way harshening or spoiling the bouquet of the beverage. Silcose may be used at any stage of the brewing process or in the cellar and is perfectly soluble to a brilliant solution.

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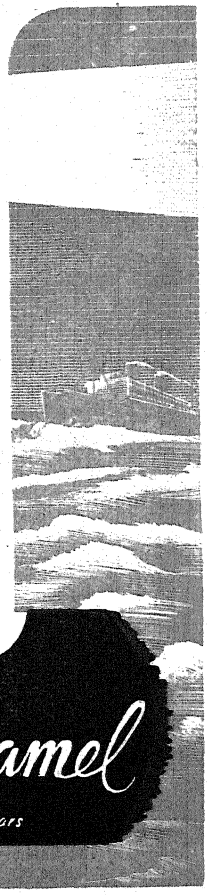

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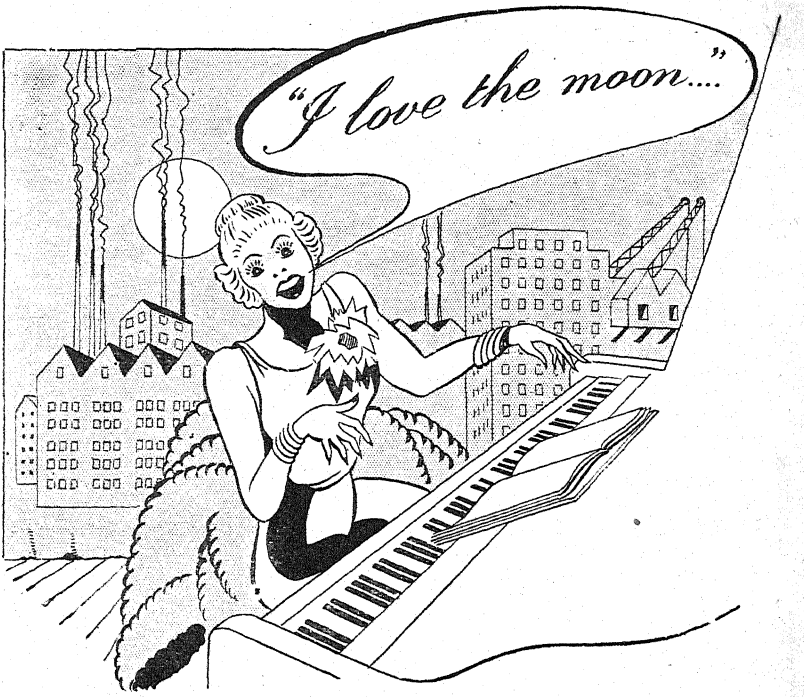

—but if she worked in a factory she would also love the good lighting without which she could not keep up her high rate of output.

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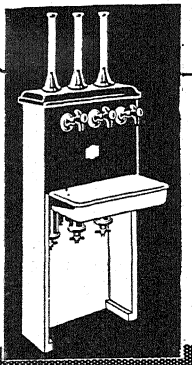
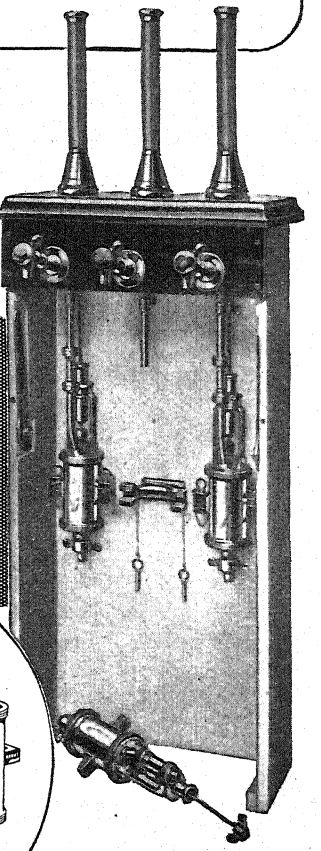
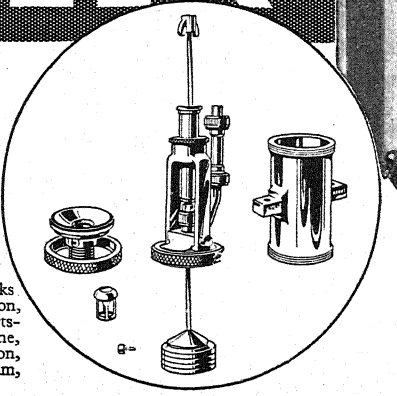
A MAJOR IMPROVEMENT IN THE BEER ENGINE



The whole of each cylinder unit can be dismantled for cleaning and re-assembled *in seconds without tools by unskilled labour.* Precision engineering and the new materials all play their part. The Super-Dalex can be supplied and fitted *now.*



SUPER DALEX



The Super-Dalex can be cleaned thoroughly *and easily. Note the few simple parts.*

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Advantages obtained by its use:—

1. Increased Extracts;
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3. Improved Fermentations;
4. Large Healthy Crops of Yeast;
5. Improved Clarification;
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7. Improved Keeping Properties;
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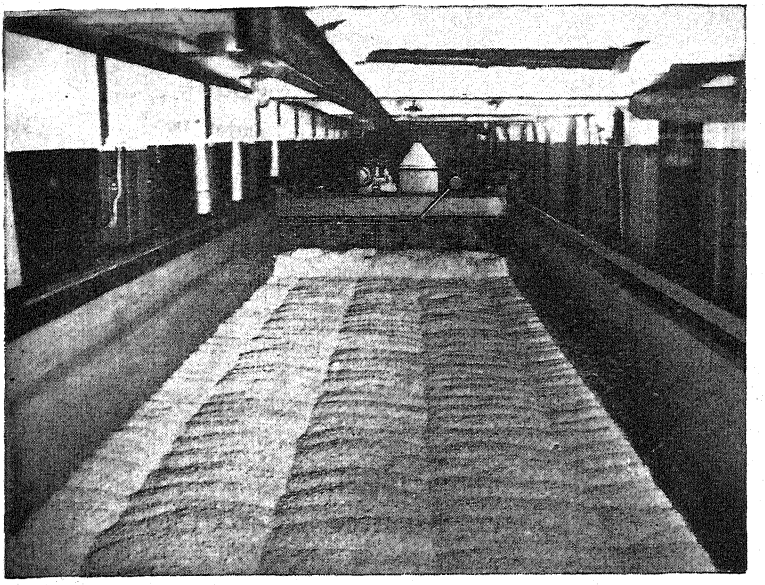

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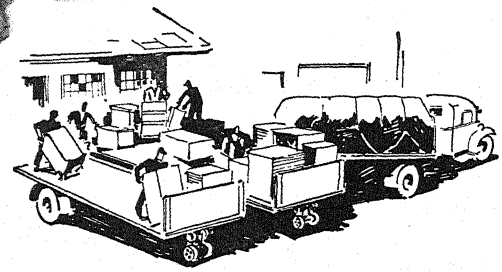

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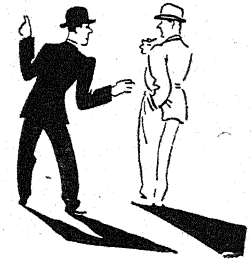

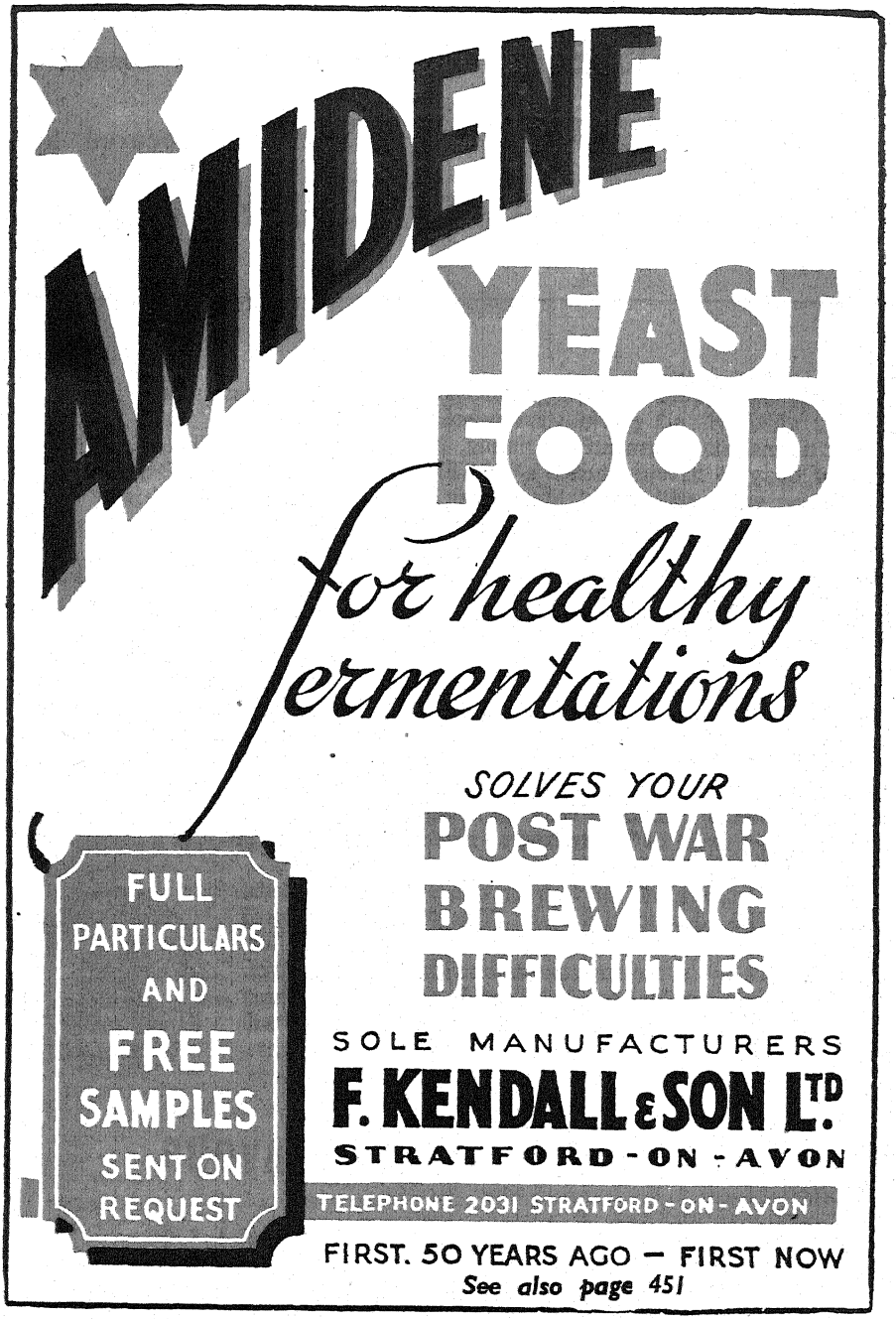
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See also page 451

CONSISTENCY in present day quickly consumed LOW GRAVITY BEERS can be secured by using GOLD MEDAL PRIMING FULL

THE BREWERS' ideal is consistency—regularity of flavour and condition. A sugar which will not give this is a waste of sugar ration.

A normal slow fermenting priming, if used in present-day beers, upsets the ratio of body to flavour—hence a FASTER PRIMING IS NEEDED.

A beer which will show "life" a day or two after racking is preferable to one which is sweet and mawkish owing to the liberal use of the wrong type of Priming. Especially is this so if the "life" will continue to the end of the cask.

The addition of Gold Medal Priming Full brings out the natural flavour, and a low average gravity handicap can be overcome by its use, for a beer of, say, 35 O.G. is not comparable with one of 32 which has a lasting crispness.

To appreciate the truth of this point, just make a trial of our Gold Medal Priming FULL, which is quite different from ordinary Primings.

One of our largest customers has let it be known that his beers now have a bite two days after racking, and retain their condition to the end. His latest report on the splendid bottled beer containing this sugar, is that it is perfect in condition, flavour and brilliancy, three to four months after bottling.

Gold Medal Priming FULL is a perfectly balanced priming. It gives an extract almost equal to Invert, and so makes it possible to produce a much better beer at considerably less cost.

As Invert is ideal for Copper use, so is Gold Medal Priming FULL ideal for the Cask. You will be well advised to make a trial of this Priming and to judge it not by its low first cost, but by its flavour-content and the results it gives.

Get on the right line now, while trade is good, and so be at the top and prepared to meet the keen competition which will arise when the present period is over. Harvey Steel Sugars, Ltd., Liverpool, 5, Makers of Invert Sugar and Primings.

HARVEY STEEL SUGARS LTD. LIVERPOOL CASTLE BRAND

WHEN YOU WANT FLAVOUR

remember — HARVEY STEEL'S

The Index of this issue will be found on page 443.

THE

BREWERS' JOURNAL

AND

Hop and Malt Trades' Review.

Entered at Stationers' Hall] (ESTABLISHED 1865)

VOL. LXXXII. No. 970. LONDON, APRIL 17, 1946. Subscription 30s. Per Year Post Free

THE FUTURE OF THE "LOCAL."

IN not the least important paragraphs of their Report the Morris Committee on War Damaged Licensed Premises put in a plea for the survival of the "local," though, naturally, they did not condescend to use that familiar expression. The Committee, after some pointed criticism of the mammoth public-houses provided on municipal housing estates between the wars, continued: "There is much evidence in support of the view that the average frequenter of licensed houses desires conditions that are to be found in the smaller houses. The experience of members of the Brewers' Society suggests that the average customer "seeks that friendliness, comfort, and gratifying informality between him and the publican which are not found in houses that are too large." The view was also put before us that members of the public always prefer a choice of houses to a single house. We feel that the needs of the public, in general, will better be met in the normal case by a reasonable number of moderate-sized, well-built and well-equipped houses rather than by a small number of establishments of excessive dimensions, though we recognise that there is also scope for some large premises catering specially for recreation (as for example holiday resorts) and social functions. In the Licensing Planning (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1945, which gives effect to the recommendations of the Morris Committee, it was found impossible to translate this plea for smaller houses into statutory language with any greater definiteness than to say

(section 4) that it should be the duty of every licensing planning committee to endeavour to secure that the number, nature and distribution of the licensed premises in the area, the accommodation provided thereat and the facilities given thereat for obtaining food should accord with local requirements—not, it will be observed, with the notions and preconceptions of the members of the licensing planning committee.

If we may perpetrate a monstrous mixture of metaphor, such indications as are yet available seem to show that these voices crying in the wilderness have fallen upon stony ground. It was recently reported in the daily Press that two cities, Bristol and Leicester, had "given a lead" on the question of public house provision on their housing estates now being planned. Bristol, for an estate of 10,000 estimated population, was allowing three public-houses, one existing and two new ones for which sites of three-quarters of an acre each were provided in the scheme of development. Leicester had decided to allot sites and throw them open to the competition of the local brewers. The sites were to be leased for 99 years on building lease, subject to the conditions that separate and adequate accommodation should be provided for the sale of food and non-alcoholic drinks, that provision should be made of bedroom accommodation for visitors and room for dances, concerts and other cultural amenities, and also for outdoor games. It is apparent from the restriction of the number of houses at Bristol and the size of the sites allocated that quite large licensed premises are contemplated, and the various facilities and amenities insisted upon at Leicester—and that in advance of any indication of consumer need or assurance of commercial return—necessarily involve premises of very large size with ample drinking space as the overtaxed beer-drinker has obviously got to pay for the other unremunerative accommodation and is incidentally rewarded by being told that he is unfit to associate with the more decent consumers of food and non-alcoholic drinks, for whom separate accommodation is to be provided.

The Licensing Planning Committees appointed under the Act of 1945 have hardly yet got to work and one must not criticise them in anticipation. Their problem is a different one from that of the Housing Authorities, and to them the wise words of the Morris Committee quoted above were more directly addressed. But it does seem a question whether any committee can be expected ever to sanction in the area for which they are "planning" the provision of a number of small public-houses providing no facilities other than those traditionally associated with the "local." The worthy people who sit on committees are public spirited, but not public-house minded. The provision of numerous public-houses of moderate size would offend their sense of tidiness and their aspirations to uplift; they would feel that they were failing in their duty of planning for the future if they merely sought to restore the institutions of the past, and they might have a lurking suspicion that, though they did provide the outward semblance of the "local," its spirit and atmosphere would escape them, even if they approved of either. One may feel some misgivings whether under such influences the "local" will take root again in the satellite towns, the housing estates and the replanned areas. In an article in the *Observer* for Sunday, March 31, entitled "A New Design for Living," Mr. Ivor Brown, who is a member of Lord Reith's New Towns' Committee, has said: "The New Town has to fight the magnetism of 'The Great Metrollops.' If it is well sited, well planned for industry and leisure, well equipped with amenities it will do so. . . . Profiting by the experience of the old Garden Cities, the community, with public power and wealth to its hand, will now essay a fresh pattern of the urban and urbane way

of living." It now seems to be recognised, therefore, that Garden Cities and the like, with their rather bleak social life, have failed and that if "self-contained and balanced communities for work and living" are to be developed they must include in their pattern a much greater number and variety of social foci. Of these, we believe the "local," as shaped by Englishmen for themselves in the course of centuries, to be the best, as it is the most readily available.

A CAUTIOUS BUDGET.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the course of his Budget speech, said: "I am glad to be able to report that beer has flowed in very well during the year. Indeed, beer—well, it is called beer, and taxed as such—has established a new high record, yielding over £300 million." Mr. Dalton may not be impressed by the strength of modern beer, but any remedy now lies in the hands of the Government during the years immediately ahead. One may venture the opinion that, having extracted £300 million from the Trade, the wonder is that the beer is as good as it is and remains the popular and national beverage. It is high tribute to all engaged in the industry.

In the debate following the Statement, Mr. James Hudson (Ealing, West) had to have his tilt at beer. Speaking on the amounts contributed by the working classes, he said, referring to beer: "The Government get their £300 million, but the workers pay, roughly, about £500 million in order that the Government may get that £300 million. It is a thoroughly reprehensible process . . . and is putting into the hands of the brewers a great amount of wealth which, if we followed a different line, we would get in the form of Savings."

We are not informed what "different line" is suggested, but even Mr. Hudson can hardly believe that, even if there were no beer, the money spent on it, or even a fraction, would find its way into Savings. The hon. gentleman may be able to do without any leisure moments or social companionship, but he cannot believe that this applies to the people he purports to represent.

Mr. Hudson referred to the money spent by the working classes. In these days we are all workers, but we suspect he was using the phrase in its narrow sense, in which case he has much to learn about the beer-drinking public.

Finally, since beer is one of the greatest contributors to the National Revenue, its elimination would leave the Chancellor with another £300 million to find. Would Mr. Hudson agree to stepping up all taxation to find this sum. The Purchase Tax, which is a thoroughly bad tax in peace time, and, incidentally, which weighs much more heavily on the lower income groups, raised £118 million. This fact should convince anyone except the wholly biased that beer plays the dual rôle of being the National beverage of all classes, and at the same time provides the Exchequer with one-tenth of its Revenue from all sources.

Of the tax changes, the repeal of E.P.T. is the most important, although it was bad psychology on Mr. Dalton's part to say that consideration is to be given to an alternative tax on profits, and that such a tax, if imposed, would depend to some extent on how industry applied the remission from E.P.T. In fairness, the Chancellor should have indicated what he would regard as satisfactory.

We should have preferred to see far more emphasis laid on the question of economy. Taxation must be reduced if industry is to recover fully and expand in measurable time.

The Chancellor spoke of a song in his heart as he contemplated expanding expenditure in certain directions, but as Sir John Anderson remarked, he should be warned of the real danger that such cardiac murmurs might be diagnosed in future as symptoms of a mortal disease.

It is a cautious Budget without much imagination or inspiration. Our financial position is better than the gloomy prophets foreboded, but that is due to the resilience and courage of the British people.

TOURISTS AND CONTROLS.

INITIATING a debate in the House of Lords recently Lord Hacking, speaking on behalf of the Travel Association, asked the Government four specific and pertinent questions. Briefly these were, first, will they speed up the rate of derequisitioning of hotels; secondly, what practical steps had been taken to recondition and re-equip those already derequisitioned; thirdly, whether in the event of structural improvements bringing them up to date, hotels should not be penalised by increased assessments; and fourthly, whether the Licensing Laws could be investigated with a view to abolishing annoying and vexatious restrictions. Lord Pakenham, for the Government, stated that these points were being investigated, but it did not appear from his remarks that the results would be such as to encourage the flow of visitors from overseas.

The Board of Trade has, since the debate, asked hotel and holiday camp associations to submit estimates of goods needed to re-equip priority establishments. This is a step in the right direction, but the Government ought to use its controls to initiate a far more rapid rehabilitation if the tourist traffic to this country is to make any appreciable headway within a reasonable period.

Financially, the Government has promised to increase its support of the Travel Association, and considerable lip-service has been rendered to the cause of tourism, but it can hardly be overstated that a policy of attracting visitors is of the greatest importance from several business points of view. Transport, catering, hotels, public-houses, entertainments—to mention only a few industries, are greatly affected, but what is more, our visitors are potential purchasers of our manufactures, and thereby salesmen of British products in foreign countries.

Before the war France estimated her annual receipts from tourist traffic at £80,000,000. In this country they were £30,000,000; and, even so, many of our principal exports were not so very much more productive of foreign exchange. It is confidently estimated that our tourist traffic could soon produce £100,000,000 if the Government would give active encouragement: for example, by releasing hotels, such as those in official possession at places like Stratford-on-Avon; by helping to restore them to their proper comfort; and generally, by assisting the country to be attractive to visitors.

The first batch of tourists may be said to have arrived, but they have brought their own food and are using their ship as their hotel. Among these Swedish visitors was a hotel proprietor from Halmstad, near Gothenburg, and this is what he said to a Press reporter.

"I sympathise with hotel-keepers and licensed victuallers in England,

whom I know have had a most difficult time during the war. Whereas the hours of trading in England are restricted," he added, "in Sweden we hotel-keepers are much more fortunate; I can sell beer and wine in my hotel from noon to midnight daily without a break, and on special occasions I keep my premises open till 2 a.m."

Comment is almost superfluous except to add that Sweden is among the most sober countries in the world. When we have had the privilege of visiting that beautiful country we have never seen or heard of any excessive drinking. Freedom to drink at leisure does not lead to drunkenness.

Controls are all very well in war time, but they ought always to lapse as soon as conditions permit. Is it not time, if we are really in earnest, that some of the restrictions dating back for many years are reviewed in the light of present-day conditions so that the visitor to this country may receive a greater share of the good cheer that he finds and expects at home.

BOTTLE PARTY APPEAL.

As reported elsewhere in this issue, the London Sessions Appeal Committee have allowed the appeal of an Excise Officer who had unsuccessfully prosecuted the proprietor of a bottle party and the wine merchant, who supplied the guests at the establishment, for selling liquor without a licence. In announcing the decision of the Committee, the learned Chairman said: "We are satisfied as to the true nature of the transactions" and added that they agreed to state a case for the opinion of the High Court. The brief reports available do not clearly indicate on what grounds the Appeals Committee distinguished the case from that of *Mizen* v. *Old Florida, Ltd.* (1934), which decided that if liquor were ordered and "goods of that description and in a deliverable state were unconditionally appropriated to the contract by the seller with the assent of the buyer," the place of sale was the place of appropriation —namely, the wine merchant's shop, and that the transaction was, therefore, lawful if the appropriation took place in permitted hours. This case seems to have been regarded as the Great Charter of bottle parties, though it might strike the lawyer, and, indeed, the layman, that strict compliance with the rather technical requirements of the Sale of Goods Act, 1892, as quoted above, was not altogether a simple matter and that, on the facts alone, many opportunities might have been afforded to challenge the conduct of these institutions.

In the case before the London Sessions, the Excise Officer stated that, on instructions, he obtained a price list and ordered £200 worth of wines and spirits. This seems an inordinate quantity of liquor, even for a guest at a bottle party, and it must be presumed that the arrangement was that payment should be made only for such portion of the order as was delivered. If that be so, it would seem to be very difficult to contend that the appropriation took place before delivery at the bottle party.

Whatever be the grounds of the decision at the London Sessions, it is to be hoped that an appeal to the High Court will be pursued and that the legality of these arrangements under which intoxicating liquor is supplied and consumed in unlicensed and unregistered establishments will be further tested. These devices, if they are within the letter of the licensing laws, are plainly contrary to their spirit.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS.

The Upward Trend.

SPEAKING at the opening of a recent exhibition of water-colours in a London public-house, someone remarked that it would take a long time to induce all the "regulars" of the average "local" to visit the National Gallery. Equally long, no doubt, to get them to attend the Albert Hall to hear a world-famous pianist, or even visit a theatre to hear a well-known actress. "If the mountain will not come to Mahomet then Mahomet must go to the mountain."

Thus it is that in many parts of the country arrangements are continually being made to make the public-house a centre of Art, Music and Drama. And what an excellent scheme it is. Teetotalers may argue that it is an attempt to sell more beer. Actually, we doubt whether it increases sales much if at all, but it does help to make the "local" what it was always meant to be, the community centre of its area, and to raise its status from a mere drinking shop to a place of genuine entertainment and education.

Music While You Drink.

"When Moiseiwitsch (we quote from a report) played in a Sheffield licensed house an audience of 700 people listened within the house, while another 500 listened outside. No doubt a proportion of the audience was drawn there by curiosity to see and hear a world-famous musician; but the fact that the recital was listened to in absolute silence leads one to conclude that the music-loving element was predominant. He followed the pattern of previous tavern concerts by playing for two periods of 40 minutes each, with a half-hour interval between."

Other famous musicians preceded him, and others are to follow.

Poetry and Plays.

London public-houses are having a revival of "Poetry and Plays in Pubs," discontinued since the performance during an air raid near Uxbridge in September, 1940.

The first event was a performance at The Greyhound, Croydon, on March 26, of a play, with music, by the "Taverners," a famous amateur company, who took many plays to fire-stations, shelters and gun-sites throughout the war.

The play presented was "True Lovers' Knot," written specially for performance in taverns by Gerald Millar, grandson of George du Maurier and nephew of the late Sir Gerald du Maurier, which was acclaimed by a large and appreciative audience.

Margaret Rawlings, the famous actress, who is supreme in the art of verse-speaking, gave the first reading of verse and prose since the beginning of the war, when she appeared at the Load of Hay, Haverstock Hill, on March 31.

John Pudney, the well-known writer for radio and films, read from his own poems on April 10, at The Norbury Hotel, Norbury.

Many other taverns are to have plays or recitals, and at the end of their tour the "Taverners," with their own String Players, will make an appearance at the Toynbee Hall Theatre, when Dr. J. J. Mallon, Warden of the Settlement and B.B.C. Governor, will speak on "Poetry and Plays in Pubs."

The organiser of this growing movement is John Holgate, actor, producer, lecturer and British Drama League adjudicator. He was known as a pioneer of shelter entertainments, and, under British Council auspices, provided enter-

tainments for foreign refugees in their own languages.

The "Londoners' England" Exhibition.

In recent issues we have been glad to accord publicity to the exhibition of water-colours and drawings, originally shown at the Suffolk Galleries last autumn, and which has now been divided into groups to tour selected inns and taverns throughout Greater London. Many important figures, including Mr. Augustus John, O.M., have consented to open these exhibitions, and early this month the woman's angle was specially catered for when Dr. Josephine Macalister Brew, educationist and sociologist, had this to say about women and public-houses in opening an exhibition at The Macaulay Arms, Kensington:

"I think it is one of the most encouraging signs in all our replanning that we are recognising the public-house as a great feature of English social life in town and country and are trying to make it a vehicle for social good.

"Where social good is concerned, women should make their views felt. I welcome the fact that in the committees of Licensing Justices and town planners, now being formed all over the country, women are making their contribution to the planning of the pubs of the future.

"In the new housing estates and the rebuilt bombed areas we must all accept responsibility for seeing that a fresh start is made not only in housing but also with the social amenities which go to make up a neighbourhood, including the pubs —what is the best size for a public-house, how many public-houses there should be in any given area and whether we are going to have any 'pre-fabs' on prefabricated estates."

And speaking of the development of drama, poetry-reading and music in public-houses, Dr. Brew said:

"I do not think we have always realised the tremendous potentialities of the public-house as a place of recreation and refreshment of body and of mind. As an educationist I realise that for far too long we 'culture-merchants' have sat in our classrooms waiting for people to come to us. The time has come to take education — the nice, jolly, interesting sort—to places where people already congregate.

"Education has got into the public-house with its free-and-easy, spontaneous discussion groups, its poetry and its plays and music, and now good painting has come into the pubs.

"If people say 'Huh, people go to pubs to drink, not to look at paintings,' I reply that if the paintings are there people will enjoy them. People always appreciate and enjoy the best when it is put before them.

"In the last fifty years it has often looked as if the future of the public-house lay behind it. We are now beginning to rediscover its potentialities for fostering good-neighbourliness and social education, which means social awareness and response to beauty."

A Famous Choir.

The Accrington Male Voice Choir has been in London this month and has given two concerts in the King and Queen, Mottingham, S.E.9, and The Welcome Inn, Eltham, S.E.9. The Choir also broadcast in "In Town To-night" before going on to Mottingham and Eltham.

Prefabricated Public-House.

Accustomed to austerity and utility products of all kinds we never thought to see a prefabricated public-house. But why not as a temporary measure. Walthamstow has shown the way.

At Stratford Licensing Sessions, Mr. Herbert Tobin applied for the approval of the Justices to plans of a prefabricated building, which would be erected on the site of the

old Lord Raglan (destroyed by a land mine in 1940), and would be used as a temporary measure until the applicant could come forward with a definite scheme for a new house. The public-house would be in keeping with prefabricated houses which are being erected nearby.

The Chairman (Sir Herbert Dunnico) said the Bench would grant the application as a special case. They would view the house when it was ready for inspection.

Moderator Visits Brewery.

The Right Rev. Dr. A. J. Campbell, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, created history and very interesting history at that, by paying a visit to Wm. M'Ewan and Co., Ltd., Fountain Brewery, Edinburgh recently. Dr. Campbell, who was wearing the full moderatorial dress with knee breeches, silk stockings, buckled shoes, three-cornered hat and lace ruffs, said that he had come at the invitation of the Board of Directors and also at his own desire. He added that it was the first time that he had visited a brewery.

He wanted to see what kind of work their industrial chaplain did and the manner of people among whom he worked. "I have heard a great deal about industrial chaplains, and what I have seen here is very interesting and helpful to me."

There were about 150 employees having lunch in the canteen during the Moderator's speech, and after concluding his address Dr. Campbell went round the tables having individual chats with the lunchers.

National Guardian.

Beer and the Rates.

The relationship between agricultural wages and the price of beer was referred to by Ald. W. J. Taylor at a recent meeting of the Cambs. County Council.

"When I was a young man agricultural workers were paid 10s. a week and the price of beer was 2d. a pint," he said. "If you multiply the price of beer then by the figure for the increase since those days in agricultural wages you will see that they have both increased about the same number of times, and so long as the price of beer does not go up we can leave the County rate where it is and everybody will be happy!"

The Chipped Glass.

The superstition that a chipped beer glass bodes ill for the consumer is growing among beer drinkers in the Burnley district.

Several licensees in the town told the *Burnley Express* that the superstition of the chipped or cracked beer glass was an old one. Some beer drinkers contended that to drink out of such a glass meant some form of bad luck during the evening, while others believed it was a sure sign that the consumer would become inebriated during the night. The latter belief was, perhaps, more strongly held among the older generation.

One licensee demonstrated the reaction of a tap-room customer served with beer in a slightly chipped pint glass which only the night previously had been put on one side for disposal.

The customer raised the glass to his lips, but without taking a sip of the liquid he returned the glass to the bar and drew the licensee's attention to its condition. He "appealed" for another glass, stating that he had gone through the day without trouble, and he did not want to spoil the record by risking a chipped glass.

Government's War-workers' Clubs.

Social and recreational clubs provided at Government expense during the war, primarily for transferred war workers, are to be continued, wherever possible, as part of local community services.

The Ministry of Labour will, in general, cease to grant aid to the

clubs after March 31, and local education authorities are asked today by the Ministry of Education to consider assisting them financially and extending their appeal. The sites, buildings and equipment will, where practicable, be conditionally transferred to the authorities free of charge.

Waste Paper Recovery.

Speaking at a meeting of the Waste Paper Recovery Association, Ltd., in London, Sir Stafford Cripps emphasised the urgent need of waste paper as essential raw material for our home and export trade and urged that every effort should be made in factories, warehouses and homes to increase this year's collections by at least 100,000 tons.

The total amount collected in 1942 was 874,118 tons, but since then the amounts had gradually decreased until in 1945 the total was only 582,943 tons. Present consumption of waste paper is 600,000 tons a year of which 450,000 is used for board manufacture. It is expected and hoped that the nation will have to produce more this year to deal with a rapidly developing export trade. Owing to the falling off in waste paper collection, stocks of board have fallen to three to four weeks' consumption and it has been necessary to import from Sweden some waste paper to keep the board mills turning. At least another 100,000 tons of waste paper must be recovered this year if imports are to be avoided, and Sir Stafford asked for the co-operation of all industries to secure this additional quantity. The needs of salvage for home requirements and exports was even greater than in war time.

Successful Rating Appeal.

A rating case of some interest has been decided by the Cornwall Rating Appeal Committee. The appellants were the Grenville Hotel, Ltd., and the respondents the Cornwall Valuation Committee.

The hotel's appeal was against an assessment of £2,400, made by the North Cornwall Assessment Committee. There was a cross appeal by the County Valuation Committee asking for an assessment of £3,000. Up to 1940 the hotel had been assessed at £1,080, and it was then reduced to £900. In January last year the County Valuation Committee served a notice that this should be raised to £3,000, and when this proposal was heard by the North Cornwall Committee it fixed the gross rateable value at £2,400.

The chairman of the Appeals Committee decided that the county valuer's figures were considerably in excess of what a hypothetical tenant would give in view of the pre-war and war years' record. On the other hand, £900 was too low, and the court fixed £2,000 as being fair. The appeal by the Grenville Hotel would therefore be allowed, and the cross-appeal by the County Valuation Committee would be dismissed.

Cakes and Ale.

Dropped during the war years, the 333-year-old ceremony of distributing free cakes and ale to members of the Stationers' and Newspaper Makers' Company was revived in London on Ash Wednesday at the Stationers' Hall. The custom dates back to 1612, when Alderman James Norton left a large bequest to the Company to provide for a "feast of cakes and ale" every Ash Wednesday to the members. Senior officers of the Company keep "open house" at Stationers' Hall to all liverymen who call between 10 a.m. and 12 noon. If, however, the liveryman sends a messenger, that individual is allowed to drink the liveryman's ale and return with only the cake. In the afternoon the regular Ash Wednesday sermon, also provided for in the bequest, was preached in St. Faith's Chapel, St. Paul's Cathedral.

THE BREWERS' SOCIETY.

At the March meeting of the Council of the Brewers' Society it was reported:

Barley and Malt.—It had been reported in the Press that the Government had announced a reduction in the minimum price for millable barley from 80s. to 75s. per quarter, to apply to the 1947 crop.

Laminated Casks.—Efforts continued to be made to establish the production of laminated casks in this country in order to ease the present serious shortage of beer casks. It was thought that some progress had been made towards securing a supply of veneers sufficient to allow the firms who were prepared to do so to begin to produce these casks, and it might be hoped that by the end of the present year the rate of production might approach the level of current cask wastage by wear and tear, although it would take longer to make progress towards reducing the accumulated deficiency which was now estimated at 800,000 casks. The Society was now in touch with a number of firms who were prepared to go into production as soon as veneer supplies were assured and the experimental stage had been passed. Two or three firms had got some way with their experiments and casks made by them were now being tried out in breweries. It was hoped that breweries who had received such casks would let the Society know the results of their tests so that attention could be given to finding a remedy for any defects which might become apparent.

Victory Day, June 8th.—A letter from the National Trade Defence Association had been considered with special reference to means whereby the demands of the public could best be met on this occasion. A suggestion had been put forward that retailers should endeavour to conserve supplies of beer on the preceding days, but in the view of the Committee the most effective method would be to urge retailers to see that every possible cask was made available for return to the breweries in good time to enable these to be filled and delivered in time for Victory Day. The fact that this day had been fixed at the Whitsun holiday would inevitably mean that the Trade would have the utmost difficulty in meeting the public demand for beer. It had been noted that many licensing benches had announced that hours in their districts would be extended.

Catering Wages Commission. — The Committee had considered the recent report of the Commission on the development of catering, holiday and tourist services. The proposals contained in this report might be considered as generally satisfactory, and it had been noted that when the subject was debated recently in the House of Lords the recommendations of the Commission had been well received. The main proposal now put forward was for the setting up of a statutory board, with a salaried whole-time chairman, two independent members and not more than nine representatives of the Travel Association and nine of the Catering Development Association. The board would function through the Travel Association, organised on existing lines and financed by a Government grant of £1 for every £1 subscribed voluntarily, and through the Catering Development Association drawing its income from annual licences to be taken out by catering establishments at 10s. It would be desirable that the National Trade Defence Association should be represented on the latter body.

The Committee again drew the attention of members to the desirability of joining the Travel Association. Since this matter had been brought to the notice of the Society, 50 members had joined the Association from among the brewing trade, and the Committee hoped that the Association would receive general support from breweries.

Nationalisation of Transport. — The Committee desired to adhere to their previous recommendation that the Society should take no part in opposition to the broad policy of the Government on the subject of transport unless it should become apparent that the Trade as owners of C-licensed vehicles would be directly affected. It was not yet clear what the attitude of the Government might be in regard to C-licensed vehicles.

Town and Country Planning Acts.—The Committee had considered the terms of lease which should be accepted from town planning authorities in respect of sites for licensed premises. It was felt

to be somewhat premature to arrive at definite conclusions on this question at present; any attempts to insert restrictive covenants in such leases would need most careful consideration, and the subject would be further discussed at the next meeting of the Reconstruction and Planning Committee. In the meantime, any member who had such a lease submitted for his approval should consult the Society before accepting it.

Ordinary Removal of Licence. — Consideration had been given to the case brought to the notice of the Society by a member where the Justices had decided that they had no jurisdiction to grant the ordinary removal of a licence from the county area into a borough locally situated in the same county not having a separate Court of Quarter Sessions. There was some room for doubt whether or not the Justices had such jurisdiction having regard to the fact that although there was not a separate Quarter Sessions there was a separate Confirming Authority. The Committee had decided to take the opinion of another counsel on the point, with a view to appeal by way of *mandamus* in the High Court and to bear the costs, and they asked that any member who had knowledge of an ordinary removal being granted from a county area into a borough, or vice versa, should send particulars to the Society.

Mis-use of Bottles. — The question arose from time to time as to the right of the brewer to prevent the use by third parties for other substances such as paraffin and disinfectants, of beer bottles embossed with the name of the brewery and in respect of which a deposit charge had been made, and the consequent danger that such bottles might afterwards be returned to the brewery. The matter had now been raised by an affiliated Association, and the Committee had decided to take the opinion of counsel as to the possibility of establishing the right of the brewer to ownership of bottles, and as to the means of preventing such misuse.

Hops.—The hops position of every brewery in the country had been analysed in connection with the distribution of the Equalisation Pool of the 1945 crop. It was found that over 200 breweries had insufficient hops on hand to maintain brewing at the present level to August 31st, and to make up the shortages of those brewers to that date would exhaust the hops available in the Pool. All other brewers had, therefore, been informed that they could expect no hops from this source. The attention of all brewers had been drawn to the serious hop position which made it imperative that the utmost economy should be observed in the use of hops, and to the possibility of easing their hop position by taking up a quantity of Continental hops.

Negotiations were being continued for supplies of various lots of Continental hops. The first consignment was now being shipped and had been allocated among brewers.

INSTITUTE OF BREWING.

RECONSTRUCTION OF RESEARCH ORGANISATION.

Consideration has been, and is being, directed to reconstructing the Research Organisation of the Institute of Brewing. In the Institute's Annual Report for the year 1945, the following information is given of the work so far accomplished.

The Panel appointed to consider the question of the reconstruction of the Research organisation has completed its inquiries, with the assistance of various *ad hoc* Sub-Panels, and has reported to the Research Fund Committee thereon.

The Report was unanimously adopted by the Committee and, subsequently, by the Council.

This report consists of the following documents:—

(1) Report of the Research Panel, dealing, *inter alia*, with reports from the Sub-Panels; the suggested location of the experimental maltings and the experimental brewery; the question of co-ordinating the Research work of the Institute with that of Agricultural Research Stations; the Director's establishment; and estimates of annual and capital expenditure.

(2) Memorandum from the Yeast Advisory Sub-Committee on the question of future Research.

(3) Report of the Hops Programme together with:—

(*a*) A Summary of future work on the breeding, selection, and growing of Hops with an estimate of expenditure; and

(*b*) A Memorandum from Dr. T. K. Walker on the present position of the said investigations and suggestions for future research in connection with the use of Hops.

(4) Report of the Barley Programme Committee.

(5) A classified list of a large number of suggestions for Research.

(6) Report of the Experimental Laboratories Sub-Panel, together with:—

(*a*) A schedule showing range of laboratories; and

(*b*) Suggestions for an immediate programme of work.

(7) Report of the Experimental Maltings Sub-Panel.

(8) Report of the Experimental Brewery Sub-Panel.

(9) Memorandum on co-ordination of work with certain Agricultural Research Stations.

It has been decided that the scale of Research hitherto carried out by the Institute of Brewing is wholly inadequate to the needs of the industry, and the list (referred to above) of so many Researches urgently needing attention has been prepared, mainly from the proposals put forward to the Committee of Brewers in all parts of the country. Many of these researches will require the co-operation of external bodies such as the National Institute of Agricultural Botany at Cambridge, and the East Malling Research Station, but the majority can only be efficiently dealt with in a centralised Research Station, consisting of a semi-scale experimental maltings, a semi-scale brewery and a range of specialised laboratories which should be erected in the neighbourhood of London.

The provision of an experimental maltings and brewery in close proximity to the laboratories is a *sine quâ non*.

Great emphasis is also placed by Agricultural Research Stations on the need for the closest possible co-ordination of their work with that of the Institute of Brewing.

The work envisaged as soon as the necessary facilities can be provided may be roughly summarised as follows:—

Barley.

Cultivation and testing of new varieties, harvesting, threshing, drying and storage problems, both on the full and laboratory scales. Chemical, biochemical and physiological studies and the development of standard tests of germinative power and value.

Malting.

Mechanical and air-conditioned malting, storage problems, pure air kilning, chemical treatment and their effects on the product. Flavour changes. Trials of new varieties of barley. New methods of examining and valuing malt.

Hops.

Selection and testing of existing and new varieties, new methods of propagation, cultivation and drying. Diseases. Composition. Beer bacteriology and the anti-bacterial substances in hops.

Brewing.

Brewing trials of special barleys, malts and hops, brewing liquor studies, and studies of all brewing operations such as malt grinding, mashing and mash filtration, boiling and cooling, and various methods of fermentation. Studies of the changes which take place during these operations and the effect of pasteurisation, chilling, fining and assisted maturation. The analysis of worts and the physio-chemical properties of worts and beers.

Yeast.

Nutrition, flocculation, control of wild yeasts, systematic survey of yeasts and of organisms pathogenic to beers. The causes of autolysis and the vitamins and therapeutic substances contained in yeast. Nutritional requirements, composition of yeast and flavouring substances produced during fermentation.

The Experimental Laboratories.

The work of the experimental laboratories, which would necessitate a staff of some 25 chemists and microbiologists, would be as follows:—

Barley and Malt Laboratory.

Barley, malt and malting studies, in co-operation with the experimental maltings, including:—

(1) Completion of the present work on the composition of analysis of wort; and

(2) Collaboration in full-scale barley trials.

Hop Laboratory.

Fundamental research on the nature and composition of the hop and on its use in brewing, in collaboration with the work of Wye and East Malling; and in close co-ordination with the work of the experimental brewery.

Physical Laboratory.

Physical studies in connection with barley, malt, hops and beer.

Brewing Laboratory in Co-operation with the Experimental Brewery.

All brewing process problems, beginning with brewing liquor, mash tun and flocculation studies. This laboratory and the experimental brewery are interdependent.

Analytical Laboratory.

The establishment of standard methods as required, and research into the application of modern analytical methods to brewing needs.

Microbiological Laboratory.

Research on yeast nutrition, flocculation, storage, the systematic study of yeasts; and the systematic study of bacteria.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL FESTIVAL.

Mr. F. A. SIMONDS' APPEAL TO PROVINCIAL BREWERS.

The 142nd Anniversary Festival was held last month at the Connaught Rooms, London, W.C. The President, Mr. F. A. Simonds, presided over a large gathering representing all sections of the Trade.

The loyal toasts having been honoured with customary enthusiasm, the President submitted "Prosperity to the Licensed Victuallers' School."

He said the toast was the inspiration for that gathering and he was honoured and encouraged in so doing by the presence of so many distinguished members of the wholesale and retail trade. With that toast he had great pleasure in coupling the names of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. G. Lay, the indefatigable and most efficient Governor of the school, and his popular wife.

"May I firstly remind you all," the President proceeded, "of a few historical facts in the proud record of this great institution: It was founded in 1803 (143 years ago), in Upper Kennington, London, and 20 children were admitted. The foundation stone of a new school was laid by Viscount Melbourne, then Prime Minister, in 1836, on behalf of H.M. King William IV., a patron of the school.

"In 1920, H.R.H. the Duke of York (now King George VI.) visited the school, and advised its removal to the country. In 1921 the school was removed to Slough.

"In 1936 the foundation stone of the present building was laid by Mr. Horace L. Grimston, of Barclay, Perkins and Co., and in 1938 the building was opened by H.R.H. the late Duke of Kent. There you have a thumb-nail sketch of its past."

From its inception, said the President, the school had been the main channel through which members of the Trade could show their anxiety and determination to assist the sons and daughters of those of their number who had fallen by the way, and in what industry do they not find some such unfortunates?

"The cost of maintaining this school, as of all schools," the speaker went on, "is a very heavy one and is increasing year by year. That is why I am here, and perhaps you wonder why I, as a provincial brewer, am your President tonight. I will tell you. I am deeply impressed by the realisation that the burden of upkeep of this school has been borne upon the shoulders of the London brewers as a whole, and they have carried the baby all these years. I want to see the brewing trade throughout the country bearing their share in future, and at the same time endowing their own on-licence holders with the privilege of sending their children to Slough."

In paying a tribute to those immediately responsible for the care and education of the scholars, the President said: "I have visited the school more than

once and have been enormously impressed by the cheerful appearance of the children. Their behaviour, their bearing and their manners are an example to all of us.

"Well, all this has to be paid for, and I refuse to believe that the money required is not in the brewers' 'kitty' somewhere. I have circularised my friends in the brewing world and the wholesale trade, and have made myself an infernal nuisance. But I do not apologise, for if I do not get all the money we want I shall keep on trying.

"I have had a most generous response from the highest and lowest, the richest and the poorest, and I hope and pray that you, Mr. Governor, will be able to associate your year of office with the memory of a President who has beaten all records in garnering a bumper harvest of funds for your school, hitherto unequalled in its annals."

Acknowledging the toast, which was enthusiastically received, the Governor remarked that the committee of management and he were sincerely grateful to the President for what he had said and done. He desired to thank Mr. Simonds for accepting the Presidency, and to congratulate him on the success which so far had attended his appeal effort. Mr. Simonds had left no stone unturned in his efforts to acquaint provincial members of the Trade of the benefits of the school, and the fine education afforded the scholars.

Submitting "The Wholesale Trade," Alderman A. J. Dyer, O.B.E. (Chairman, London Central Board), said for many years past it had been the custom of those responsible for the organisation of the School Festival to permit the Chairman of the Central Board to propose the toast of the wholesale trade. Personally, he considered it a wonderful gesture inasmuch as it gave an opportunity for retailers to express to wholesalers their sincere thanks for the co-operation at all times displayed with regard to trade charities.

"As Chairman of the Central Board representing London retailers, I should like to thank the President for his great interest in the school, and welcome him as a brewer from the provinces," Alderman Dyer continued. "We have for many years been looking forward to provincial brewers coming along to assist this national institution of ours, and we hope that Mr. Simonds will be followed by many others, equally desirous of lending a hand in a task which has so often been ably performed by London brewers."

During the last two or three years, the speaker went on, wholesalers and retailers had been in close contact by reason of the various problems confronting them. For over two years he had himself sat on a committee set up by the Home Secretary to deal with bombed licensed houses. On that committee were wholesalers, and the manner in which they had surmounted various difficulties by reason of collective experience showed what could be done by co-operation.

At the present moment they faced a problem never before encountered by the formation of a Wages Board. He was happy in the knowledge that in this direction he also found himself associated with brewers and other representatives of the wholesale trade, and was hoping that as a result of their deliberations they would see that both sections of the Trade got a square and fair deal.

Another committee with which he was associated and in which wholesalers were taking a deep interest was that connected with the staff training scheme. He hoped that, in the outcome, they would find themselves in a more efficient state.

The Right Hon. Lord Courthope, P.C., M.C. (Chairman, Messrs. Ind Coope and Allsopp), said that the Licensed Victuallers' School was, apart from its other great merits, one of those institutions which gave a unique opportunity for the wholesale and retail trades to co-operate in a grand work, a useful charity, and a splendid means of education. He was pleased that, in his small way, he had been associated with such an excellent movement.

He would, however, remind the company that it was not only in charitable efforts that the wholesale and retail trades worked together so efficiently. They co-operated in supplying beer to thirsty throats. During recent years they had had to do so in spite of great difficulties caused by limited supplies of raw materials, shortage of labour, problems of transport, extraordinary taxation, bombs, doodle-bugs, and rockets. The mere fact that they had worked together under such handicaps had drawn them closer, made them more appreciative of each other's work than would have been the case had their task been easy. Together they had overcome their difficulties, and would continue to do so.

Lord Courthope said that in closing he would address these words to the retail trade—"The more we are together, the happier we shall be."

Sir Herbert Morgan, K.B.E. (Chairman, Smith's Potato Crisps (1929), Ltd.,

and a past President of the school), submitted the toast "The Sister Institutions." He remarked that the Licensed Trade had enhanced its reputation to a very great degree in the past twenty years. It enhanced its reputation further by reason of its activities during the war, by reason of the great service it had rendered to the public. It secured and deserved the good will and appreciation of everyone because of its never-lacking charity.

Sir Herbert said he hoped that those present would appreciate that the sister institutions were each and every one equally great and deserving causes. It was a little difficult for him to discriminate as to which represented Faith, Hope, or Charity, but he was sure that they all had the complete and entire interest and appreciation of everyone connected with the Trade. The gentlemen who were to respond to the toast had each earned great and honourable distinction by securing one of the prizes in the Trade, manned by people who were ever careful in the selection of its leaders.

Mr. R. H. Carpenter (Chairman of the Licensed Victuallers' Benevolent Institution) and Mr. R. J. Matthews (Chairman of the Beer and Wine Trade Benevolent Society) responded.

H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF KENT PRESENTS PRIZES AT L.V. SCHOOL.

Following close on the Annual Festival, Speech Day, 1946, was one of the great occasions in the history of the Licensed Victuallers' School at Slough.

The first to take place since the victory of the United Nations, it was graced by the presence of H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent.

Her readiness to undertake the presentation of prizes was a signal honour not only to the school but also to the industry bearing the responsibility for its maintenance.

To all connected with the school her visit was a source of gratification and inspiration.

Her Royal Highness has reasons for particularly keen interest in the progress of the school. Her late husband opened the new building in 1938, and for some years she has lived at Iver, not very far away from the school. As this is the 25th year since the removal of the school to Slough, following the advice given by its patron, His Majesty the King, when he came to the old building at Kennington as H.R.H. the Duke of York, her participation in the ceremonies associated with the climax of educational endeavour was very well timed.

After the distribution of the prizes had been completed, Her Royal Highness was handed a bouquet of pink roses, red carnations, and irises by the girls' captain, Mavis Lumsden.

Subsequently Her Royal Highness expressed her gratitude for the very kind welcome offered to her. "I much appreciate it," she said, "and I can assure you that it gives me great pleasure to be here to-day to present the prizes and the certificates.

"I am glad also," Her Royal Highness went on, "that I have had the opportunity of seeing this fine school building which my husband opened eight years ago. I hope you boys and girls realise how lucky you are to be here in such perfect surroundings, where the most important years in your lives are being spent. You must make the most of these years of education, which will make all the difference to you after you have grown up and learnt to become useful citizens of this country.

"I congratulate the prize-winners and those who have gained certificates, which they will be proud of. For those who have not been so fortunate I would say: Work harder, do your best, and keep up the spirit of competition, which is necessary and useful at all times.

"I wish you all good luck and every happiness."

LICENSING PLANNING (TEMPORARY PROVISIONS) BILL.

The following is the text of a Bill introduced last month in the House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor:—

An Act to enable parts of licensing districts to be included, in certain cases, in licensing planning areas constituted under the Licensing Planning (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1945; and to make further provision as to licensing planning committees under the said Act and sub-committees thereof.

Constitution of licensing planning areas

where county districts and licensing districts not co-terminous.

1.—(1) Where—

(*a*) a county district forms part only of a licensing district, or

(*b*) a county district includes parts of more than one licensing district,

Section 1 of the Licensing Planning (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1945 (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Act of 1945"), which provides for the constitution of licensing planning areas consisting of a licensing district or two or more contiguous licensing districts, shall have effect as if the references therein to licensing districts included references to any such county district as is mentioned in paragraph (*a*) or (*b*) of this sub-section.

(2) In accordance with the last foregoing sub-section there shall be made in the Act of 1945 the amendments set out in the Schedule to this Act.

Addition of parts of licensing districts to licensing planning areas.

2.—Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Act of 1945 (which authorises the addition to licensing planning areas of licensing districts to which, or to any part of which, there has been or is likely to be a substantial transfer of population or industry from the original area) shall apply to parts of licensing districts as it applies to licensing districts, and accordingly in the said Section 3 after the word "district," wherever it occurs, there shall be inserted the words "or part thereof."

Further provisions as to committees and sub-committees.

3.—(1) An order under Section 1 of the Act of 1945 constituting a licensing planning area may provide, and an order under sub-section (1) of Section 3 thereof adding to a licensing planning area any licensing district or part thereof may vary the provisions of the original order constituting the area so as to provide—

(*a*) for the appointment of sub-committees of the licensing planning committee for the area;

(*b*) for authorising or requiring the reference by the committee to those sub-committees of such matters as may be specified in the order;

and the power of the Secretary of State under paragraph (*b*) of Section 11 of the Act of 1945 to regulate procedure shall include power to make regulations with respect to the procedure (including quorum) of sub-committees appointed by virtue of this sub-section.

(2) An order under the said sub-section (1) providing for the appointment, by the Licensing Justices and any local planning authority having jurisdiction in the district or part of a district added to the licensing planning area by the order, of additional members of the licensing planning committee may vary the provisions of the original order constituting the area so as to limit the right of the additional members to vote as members of the licensing planning committee to such matters relating to the added district or part of a district as may be specified in the order.

(3) Any order of the Secretary of State may, in so far as it makes any provision authorised by the foregoing provisions of this Section or by this sub-section, be varied or revoked by a subsequent order of the Secretary of State made after consultation with the licensing planning committee for the area in question.

(4) The foregoing provisions of this Section shall not apply to any licensing planning area which consists of or includes the administrative County of London, except the City of London, but the power of the Secretary of State by order under sub-section (3) of Section 10 of the Act of 1945 to provide for the addition to sub-committees appointed under that sub-section of persons nominated by authorities or bodies concerned with the area or any part thereof shall include power to direct that persons nominated by authorities or bodies concerned with a part of the area outside the administrative County of London shall be members of the licensing planning committee as well as of a sub-committee thereof, so, however, that the right of the said persons to vote as members of the committee may be limited to such matters relating to the part of the area in question as may be specified in the order.

(5) A licensing planning committee shall have power, and shall be deemed always to have had power, to pay to the secretary of any sub-committee appointed under sub-section (1) of this Section, or under sub-section (3) of the said Section 10, such remuneration as may be approved by the Secretary of State, and to defray, in such circumstances as may be so approved, expenses incurred in travelling by the secretary of any such sub-committee.

Short title construction and citation.

4.—This Act may be cited as the Licensing Planning (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1946, and shall be construed

as one with the Act of 1945; and the Act of 1945 and this Act may be cited as the Licensing Planning (Temporary Provisions) Acts, 1945 and 1946.

SCHEDULE.

Amendments Consequential on S.1.

1. In Section 1, for the words "licensing district" there shall be substituted the word "district," for the words "licensing districts" there shall be substituted the word "districts," and at the end of the Section there shall be added the following provision:—

"In the foregoing provisions of this Section the expression 'district' means a licensing district, a county district forming part only of a licensing district, or a county district including parts of more than one licensing district; and references to the Licensing Justices for a district shall be construed, in relation to any such county district as aforesaid, as references to the Licensing Justices for any licensing district comprising, or part of which is included in, the county district."

2. In sub-section (6) of Section 2 (which provides that the Clerk of the Licensing Justices shall by virtue of his office be the secretary of a licensing planning committee) for the words "for the licensing district constituting the area, or, where the area includes more than one licensing district" there shall be substituted the words "for the licensing district constituting or comprising the area, or, where the area includes the whole or parts of more than one licensing district."

3. In sub-section (1) of Section 3 for the words "districts theretofore included in the area" there shall be substituted the words "licensing districts or parts thereof theretofore included in the area."

In moving the second reading of the Bill, the Lord Chancellor said that its object was to provide a little additional elasticity in the arrangements laid down in the Licensing (Temporary Provisions) Act of 1945, for the constitution of licensing planning areas and licensing planning committees. In a few areas difficulties had arisen which could not be overcome without amending legislation. The Bill contained no proposals which would alter the functions of licensing planning committees, but it provided means whereby in some areas the burden of work falling on the committees could be lightened. The Bill was read a second time.

LICENSING PLANNING PROPOSALS.

The following is an extract from the Report of the Finance Committee of the County Borough of Tynemouth, dated February 1st, 1946:—

Licensed Premises.

The Town Clerk submitted a comprehensive report with regard to licensed premises in certain parts of the borough in which it was stated that letters had been received from the Newcastle Breweries Ltd., and Messrs. R. and R. F. Kidd on behalf of Messrs. Archibald Arrol and Sons, Ltd., enquiring whether the Council were now prepared to consider applications for sites on the West Chirton Estate for the erection of Licensed Premises.

The Town Clerk reported: (i) that the Council had considered similar applications from these two firms in 1939 and had finally agreed that the matter should be deferred until after the cessation of hostilities; (ii) that in considering these applications it would no doubt be found necessary for this Committee to submit recommendations to the Joint Committee consisting of the members of the Finance, Town Improvement and Housing Sub-Committees, set up by the Council to consider (so far as the Council may be concerned) the question of the planning and reconstruction of licensed premises in various parts of the borough, bearing in mind the fact that in some parts of the town the number of licensed premises may be reduced as a result of redevelopment and Town Planning activities of the Corporation; and (iii) as to the provisions of the Licensing Planning (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1945, which the Joint Sub-Committee would no doubt desire to take into account when considering the question of licensed premises and public-house sites in the borough.

The Committee then considered the number of sites which should be reserved for licensed premises on the West Chirton

Estate and the Town Clerk drew attention to the statement made by the Secretary of the Northumberland and Durham Brewers' Association at a meeting of the Joint Sub-Committee above referred to that there should be one public-house per 1,000 population. The Town Clerk also stated that an application for a hotel site on this estate had been received from Mr. J. R. Wallace.

Resolved—(a) that a recommendation be made to the Joint Sub-Committee of the Council dealing with licensed premises, that sites be reserved on the West Chirton Estate for two medium-sized public-houses, such sites to be on land formerly known as Lawson's Farm, and on the north side of Verne Road at its junction with Norham Road; and (b) that consideration of the applications now submitted for sites for licensed premises on the West Chirton Estate be referred to the Joint Sub-Committee for consideration.

HULL LICENSED TRADE WRITE TO CITY COUNCIL ON REPLANNING.

The following letter sent to the Town Clerk, with a request that it be read to the members of the Hull City Council, represents the views of the brewing industry of Hull towards the Lutyens-Abercrombie plan:—

"Dear Sir,—Following the request of Ald. Schultz for comments and suggestions regarding the Abercrombie plan, as exhibited at the Ferens Art Gallery, we would be glad if you would submit this letter to the Hull City Council.

"At the outset and since it is obvious that a great deal of replanning is needed for the city, we would say that we welcome a clearly defined plan. That this should be based on a long term of organised development will, we agree, be to the ultimate benefit of residents and commercial interests alike. Everybody then will know, when planning for forward development, how the ramifications of Hull will develop and be able to link up with a common effort.

"While, therefore, we wish to make one or two extensive criticisms of the Abercrombie plan as a whole, we do not make them from an insular trade point of view.

"Including in our representation, as we do, two of the largest breweries in the area, and together with our many licensed premises, two of the largest ratepayers in the city, you will understand that we examined the plan with very great interest. It did seem to us that tremendous reconstruction suggestions have been put forward without due consideration being given to the far-reaching demolition which will ultimately have to take place if the plan is accepted as it now stands. Such extensive demolition of so many premises, some of which are up to date and undamaged, as well as those damaged by enemy action but still have their foundations, cellars, etc., seems to us to be unnecessarily extravagant, and likewise the rearrangement of so many roads and streets, with their costly foundations, sewerage, electricity, gas mains, etc., appears to be an unnecessary upset to the general life and commerce of the city on whose prosperity you and I, councillor or ratepayer, depend and earn our living by which we can enjoy the improved conditions, which is surely the aim of a reconstruction plan.

"We have heard rumours that the city council are largely in agreement with the bulk of the plan, and we are wondering whether the part with which they are in agreement is that section which ultimately favours the demolition of the two largest breweries—namely, the Hull Brewery and Moors' and Robson's Brewery, the cost of which to replace would be at least a million and a half of public money. The very nature of the brewing trade makes it impossible for the various processes in the brewing of beer to be separated; it would mean that to ensure continuity of supplies two completely new breweries would have to be erected before the old ones were demolished, and we cannot think that such an extravagant suggestion can be taken seriously, when the diversion of certain proposed roads would make such a project unnecessary in the case of the Hull Brewery.

"Further, during the next few years, both of these breweries will be asking permission for extension, and if they are ultimately scheduled to come down in the long term plan, we are wondering whether that will prove any hindrance to a request for building extensions—a natural development for a sound commercial undertaking.

"Again, as the largest ratepayers, and believing that you will not have overlooked the necessity for licensed premises to be located in the centre of or very adjacent to, residential and commercial areas, we would draw your attention to the tremendous expense which will be involved by such a disturbance and by the erection or alteration of new licensed premises which will be necessary and

aggravated by the consequent large population drift or dispersal.

"In this connection we think it only proper to make the observation that whereas in the past brewers were prepared to sacrifice licences in order to obtain a transfer to a new site in order to meet a public need, this factor does not now apply, for you will no doubt be aware that the Morris Report recommends 1,000 population per licence, but in Hull there are already over 1,100 population per licence, and at the week-ends there is a definite overcrowding in the existing premises.

"In conclusion we do submit therefore, that the Lutyens-Abercrombie plan which might be excellent for a virgin site, is unnecessarily extravagant for an already built-up area. Representing, as previously stated, the largest body of ratepayers in Hull, we feel justified in stating that we view with considerable alarm what, in the future, would be the effect of the big increase of rates that would thus be created, and we hesitate to think what inducement there would be for new industries to come to the city. On the other hand, a modified plan, taking into account the unnecessary removals of premises and roads would provide far more attraction for new industries and the retention of existing ones, and at the same time include all the good points which modern town planning sets out to achieve.—Yours faithfully, C. H. S. COOPER, Chairman, Hull Licensed Trade Advisory Committee."

NEW TOWNS COMMITTEE.

INTERIM REPORT.

H.M. Stationery Office have published (Cmd. 6759, 4d. net) the Interim Report of the Committee appointed by the Minister of Town and Country Planning and the Secretary of State for Scotland.

The following is an extract from the Introduction to the Report:—

(1) The twin evils of slums and overcrowding date mainly from the early years of the last century. They have their roots in the unregulated and excessive growth of towns during a period when the health of the people, no less than their spiritual and social well-being, were sacrificed to industrial progress. Men must live near their work. Yet only in recent years has come a full realisation that the solution of the many problems to which these evils give rise, to say nothing of the spoliation of the countryside by ill-considered building, is by setting some limit to the haphazard sprawl of our existing cities and by providing in new towns, wisely sited and skilfully planned, a proper balance between housing and industry.

(2) It is no part of our duty to discuss the merits of new towns in relation to the alleged advantages of continued suburban development. This issue was considered at length by the Royal Commission on the Distribution of the Industrial Population, under the chairmanship of Sir Montague Barlow.* Our duty, which lies in a narrower field, is clearly defined by our terms of reference:—

> "To consider the general questions of the establishment, development, organisation and administration that will arise in the promotion of New Towns in furtherance of a policy of planned decentralisation from congested urban areas; and in accordance therewith to suggest guiding principles on which such Towns should be established and developed as self-contained and balanced communities for work and living."

(3) The last words are significant. New towns that are to be developed as "self-contained and balanced communities" are the antithesis of the dormitory suburb. One of their primary purposes is to provide for the overspill of industry and population as the congested areas of our great cities are cleared and rebuilt at lower densities; another is to regroup persons from areas of diminishing population and from small scattered communities, whose major industry is declining, and to rehouse them, not merely with

*Cmd. 6153.

greater amenities, but in proper relation to newly established industries.

(4) Such towns are sometimes described as "satellite towns"; this term has been used in different senses and we purposely avoid it. In this document we speak throughout of "new towns." They may be of two types: they may be towns that are entirely new, planned and built where previously there was only a scattered and rural population; or they may be major extensions of existing small towns, the original community being regarded as a nucleus to be expanded. We have been specially asked to regard our terms of reference as including new towns of both these kinds. We would add that we have received a considerable volume of evidence upon the advantages to be gained by making relatively small additions to medium-sized towns. But, permissible as this may be in some cases, it is fraught with danger, and, in any event, the resultant unit cannot properly be regarded as a new town within the scope of our inquiry.

(5) We have been asked to make recommendations, as rapidly as possible, about the appropriate "agency." By this is meant the body of persons to be charged with the responsibility for developing the land and the subsequent estate management. In this connection we have assumed throughout that the agency, whatever form it may take, will so far as possible retain the ownership (whether as freeholder, feuar or first lessee of the whole site); will be responsible for the plan; and will secure its execution by the granting of leases with suitable covenants. A large part of the building development will undoubtedly be undertaken by private persons, public utility enterprise and municipal authorities in such proportions as local conditions may demand. The extent to which the agency will itself erect buildings will also vary as between one town and another. We have also assumed that, in order to ensure satisfactory conditions in the early stages, the agency may itself provide certain necessary services, to be taken over later by the local authority.

(6) This, then, is the subject of the Interim Report which follows. We have also thought fit to include herein certain recommendations about finance, location of industry, and legislation which we believe to be urgent. Beyond this, we have reserved for a later report the detailed discussion of the many problems which must inevitably arise from any attempt to translate the conception of new towns into practical reality.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE.

As a result of the Department of Overseas Trade (Dissolution) Order, 1946, which was made on March 20th, the Department of Overseas Trade will cease to exist as a separate department after the end of this month. From April 1st its functions will be taken over by a newly formed Export Promotion Department of the Board of Trade, to which the staff of Department of Overseas Trade will be transferred.

Mr. H. A. Marquand, the present Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade, becomes an additional Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade with the title of Secretary for Overseas Trade.

It is intended that, as soon as circumstances permit, the Export Promotion Department should be housed with the rest of the Board of Trade Headquarters. Meanwhile they will remain at the present address of Department of Overseas Trade, and correspondence and enquiries formerly sent to that Department should, from April 1st, be addressed to the Board of Trade, Export Promotion Department, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 9040.

As was explained by the Prime Minister in a statement made on December 17th, the object of the new arrangements is to improve the services which the Government can render to overseas trade. The new Export Promotion Department will continue to afford all the facilities for exporters previously available in the Department of Overseas Trade.

FOOD (MEALS IN ESTABLISHMENTS).

Order, dated March 15th, 1946, amending the Meals in Establishments Order, 1942.

1. The Meals in Establishments Order, 1942, as amended (b), shall be further amended as follows:—

(*a*) by inserting after the definition of "The Minister" in Article I thereof the following definition:—

"'Bread' includes rolls and toast, but does not include fruit loaves or bun loaves";

(*b*) by inserting after the definition "Main Dish" the following definition:—

"'Main Meal' means a meal, except breakfast, at which is served a course containing a portion of meat, fish, poultry, game or eggs, or containing a correspondingly substantial dish accompanied by—

(i) a helping of potatoes or vegetables (including salads); or

(ii) one or two other courses";

(*c*) by inserting after Article 2 thereof the following Article:—

"2A. No establishment shall, at or in connection with any main meal, offer, supply or make available for consumption any bread unless that bread either—

(i) constitutes an integral part of a dish containing other food; or

(ii) is supplied to a person who has specifically asked for bread to be supplied to him."

Provided that nothing in this Article shall prohibit an establishment from making bread available at a service counter, under a system whereby the customer helps himself.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

This Order prohibits the supply of bread, except on the specific request of the customer, at main meals served in establishments.

The prohibition does not extend to dishes containing bread and other food nor to bread supplied at a service counter where a customer helps himself.

CATERING WAGES.

H.M. Stationery Office have published a Report (Cmd. 6776, price 2d.) containing recommendations made to the Minister of Labour and National Service by the Catering Wages Commission for the extension of the scope of the following Wages Boards:—

Industrial and Staff Canteen Undertakings Wages Board;

Unlicensed Place of Refreshment Wages Board;

Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant Wages Board;

Licensed Non-Residential Establishment Wages Board.

The purpose of these proposals is to bring within the scope of the appropriate Wages Boards workers employed by Local Authorities in industrial and staff canteens and in catering establishments which serve the general public.

These proposals are under consideration by the Minister.

EXHIBITIONS IN RELATION TO EXPORT TRADE.

The Committee appointed by the Secretary for Overseas Trade to consider the part which exhibitions and fairs should play in the promotion of export trade in the post-war era has recently produced its report, which has now been published as a White Paper. The Committee, composed of members broadly representative of trade and industry, was under the chairmanship of Lord Ramsden; their report covers the whole field of prestige and trade displays and deals with the questions of international exhibitions and trade fairs both at home and overseas.

Of particular interest at the present time is the recommendation that a Universal International Exhibition should be held in London in 1951 or as soon thereafter as may be practicable. Such an exhibition should have for its purpose the demonstration of our recovery from the effects of the war in the moral, cultural, spiritual and material fields. An

exhibition held in London in that year would also serve to mark the centenary of the great International Exhibition held in Hyde Park in 1851 on the initiative of the Prince Consort and the Royal Society of Arts. The Committee recommend that the 1951 Exhibition should similarly be held in Central London. It is unlikely that Hyde Park will be considered since the citizens of London would be deprived of its use for too long a period during the construction, currency and dismantling of a vast fair.

The report urges the need for a national trade fair and recommends that this need should be met by the revival of the annual British Industries Fair, to be held in May but with certain changes in its constitution and practice to improve its appeal. The first post-war fair will be held in 1947. The main features in the Fair should, it is recommended, be varied annually so far as possible, and different industries should be given opportunities of staging corporate displays in central positions to give special character to the Fair.

Whilst, for the present, the lack of suitable buildings requires the continuance of two sections in London and Birmingham, it is recommended as a long term policy that the Fair should be concentrated in one centre and that, for this purpose, an accessible site in London (preferably in Central London) should be secured with a view to the ultimate erection of permanent buildings to house not only the British Industries Fair but also other exhibitions. The Government should undertake financial responsibility for the acquisition of the site and the erection of buildings.

The Committee express the opinion that official national exhibits are out of place at international trade fairs and recommend that United Kingdom industry should be left to decide for itself whether and to what extent it will participate in such fairs. The Government should undertake official participation only when industry intends to participate on an adequte scale and on the occasion of some exceptional and outstanding event (such as the centenary of a trade fair) in which there is reason to expect official participation.

Other recommendations relate to the assistance to be rendered by the Government with regard to (a) industrial exhibitions organised in this country by representative trade associations and (b) exhibitions of United Kingdom goods in overseas markets.

STAFF TRAINING FOR TAVERNS.

L.C.C. CLASSES COMMENCED.

We are indebted to the *Licensing World* for permission to reproduce the following account of the opening ceremony in connection with the L.C.C. scheme for staff training for Licensed Houses.

The new era for brighter and better taverns is to synchronise with greater efficiency in our inns and taverns, both in the service of food and liquids. Last month, at the L.C.C. Technical Institute for the Distributive Trades, 107, Charing Cross Road, W.C., there was inaugurated a movement which, if successful, is destined to have an important bearing on the future of the Retail Liquor Trade. This movement for practical technical instruction in all phases of licensed house management and service to the public, is designed to enable students to qualify for promotion, either to managerships or to hold licences as tenants.

The first score of students were all employed staff men, anxious to improve their technical knowledge. The instructors engaged are practical men, who have had experience in either the licensed house or the breweries.

Subjects to be taken are: spoken English, arithmetic (with cash register and till demonstrations), the Licensing Laws, domestic hygiene, wines and their origin, cellarage and the care of beer, bar-tending, the modern snack bars.

At present the classes of instruction, open to males only, are held on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, 1.30 to 4.30.

At the opening ceremony Mr. E. Ostick, M.A., principal of the L.C.C. Technical Institute for the Distributive Trades, took the chair, supported by Sir John Sykes (chairman of St. Margaret's Licensing Bench), Sir Sydney O. Nevile, Lt.-Col. W. P. Serocold, Mr. H. L. Grimston, Mr. Arthur W. R. Parker (London Central Board), and Major Ernest Sotham (supervisor of the Staff Training Scheme).

Mr. Ostick, in a brief speech, opened the proceedings. Then Sir Sydney O. Nevile, long known as a pioneer of the improved tavern, a "reformer" on approved lines in the past 30 years, said he was deputising for Alderman A. J. Dyer, leader of the National Retail Trade, who was then engaged at a Government inquiry and had sent his best wishes. Technical instruction in connection with the Liquor Industry opened a new chapter in the problem of developing licensed houses and in the service of the public, said Sir Sydney, also as a calling for all engaged in the Trade. He recalled the days when certain people thought there was great scope for the licensed victualler, but those who took that view were frustrated by the fact that there were other people who thought it was not wise to develop the licensed house, and they advocated prohibition of alcoholic refreshment.

That controversy raged for many years, went on the speaker, and, unfortunately, it hindered the improvement of the licensed house and, to a considerable extent, the prospects of those who controlled it. In later years, however, a certain amount of progress was made in improving taverns, and the time came when it was realised that they were a more valuable element in public contentment than had previously been thought to be the case. When the Government of the day found it necessary, for reasons he would not then discuss, to acquire the Trade in a large district, the Government itself adopted the policy of those who had favoured the improved licensed house and its development. All sections of the Trade then decided that the time had come to make a real collective effort to improve conditions and to develop the licensed house, and the whole status of the Trade became raised, despite the appeals of those who favoured prohibition. All difficulties were ultimately resolved by the disastrous experiment in America, where the people wiped prohibition off the map. During the recent war they had seen the licensed house increase in popularity. He had been very much impressed with the tributes of Americans and Canadians to our inns and taverns, and now the Catering Wages Commission attached much importance to making England popular with the tourists. All this convinced him of the great value of the licensed house and of the importance of improved conditions in its service, especially the prospects of those who were engaged in the industry.

It was now fully recognised that one wanted something beyond the actual practical experience that could be gained by working in the inn or tavern. In most industries some scheme of technical education was found to be desirable. Sir Sydney recalled the part he took in 1910 at Sir John Cass Institute, in the City of London, in furtherance of such a movement, and he now welcomed this immense step forward taken by the L.C.C. The Catering Wages Commission, he said, had laid stress on the need for machinery whereby people could acquire an interest in, and knowledge of, their work, and it was hoped that the course of instruction now being started would help in the desired direction. It was gratifying to all in the Licensed Trade to find the L.C.C. was providing the facilities which were regarded as essential in many industries. Now they were about to begin a new movement, calculated to help all interested in the Licensed Trade, under the powerful and friendly auspices of the L.C.C., and the Retail Trade had appointed a strong Advisory Committee, with members of the wholesale section, to organise and carry out the scheme, which all hoped to see successful.

Sir John Sykes, J.P., declared that no one would be more delighted than himself to see the movement, so well begun, a complete success.

Mr. H. L. Grimston said they were setting an example to the whole country, the Trade being the first industry to get their classes going after the war. The result might have a great effect upon the future of the Licensed Trade. It was up to the students to help to make the movement a success. A man would find it possible to rise from, say, being potman, to even the proprietor, as he knew men had done. There were distinct possibilities in the scheme, and students would do well to remember that.

For retailers, Mr. Arthur W. R. Parker said he attended to give the movement the blessing of licensed victuallers. He hoped that the students

would heed the words spoken by Mr. Grimston. They would find it possible, after this measure of training, to rise from ordinary positions to those of affluence. The Licensed Trade was different nowadays to what it was many years ago. The improvement had been outstanding, and it continued. Students could rest assured that there was a good, honest future for them when they had fitted themselves for positions in the licensed houses. He was hoping that this training scheme would go from success to success, and that in due course it would include a course on catering—(Sir Sydney Nevile, "Hear, hear"). To his mind there was no reason why practically every licensed house in the country should not encourage the sale of snack food, if it were not possible to serve ordinary luncheons. In extending to the students the best wishes of retailers, Mr. Parker said he was sure the Wholesale Trade, as well as licence holders, would give them any assistance possible.

THE HOP INDUSTRY.

The following extracts are taken from an interesting and informative article by Mr. G. Gascoyne published in the March issue of the *Journal of the Incorporated Brewers' Guild*:—

Whilst no definite date can be assigned to the introduction of hop growing to this country, it is generally accepted that the first plantations were set out during the first half of the 16th century, as in 1549 the Privy Council authorised payment of £142 for bringing over certain "hop-setters" from Flanders, apparently from Popperinghe. The hop plant in its wild state had undoubtedly been native to this country for centuries before that date, as in 1440 Parliament was petitioned to forbid their being cultivated as a noxious weed, whilst as early as the time of Henry I reference was made to "hopis de brassis," apparently inferring that they were used in brewing.

Once hop growing had been established as a commercial enterprise, it appears to have made rapid strides; in 1577 it was said that "there are few farmers which have not gardens of hops."

It is interesting to note that the price of hops in those days would not have commended itself to the H.M.B., as in 1524 the accounts for victualling the army in France record the purchase of 10,024 lb. of hops at 10s. the 100 lb. These no doubt were Flanders hops, but it is worth noting that by 1572 Mascall expresses the opinion that "one pound of our English hoppe will go as far as two pound of the beste hoppe that cometh from beyond sea." As to the rate per barrel, a recipe of 1502 gives 40 lb. of hops to make 40 barrels of single beer.

The hop trade quickly became organised, and in 1551 the Privy Council sent a letter to the Lord Mayor of London giving the names of certain "ingrossers" of hops, enjoining him "to see them reformed, that the brewers may be sufficiently served." In fairness to the English hop merchants of that day, it may be mentioned that in 1603 an Act of Parliament was passed imposing forfeit of hops brought into England, "which were false packed and containing leaves, stalk, sand, straw and loggets of wood, by means of which false packing buyers in this country were deceived into the value of £20,000 yearly at the least."

As to methods of cultivation in those days, it is remarkable how early the correct principles were grasped and how little they have varied in the past 400 years.

Reynolde Scot, writing in 1574, recommends "planting of 700 to 900 hills per acre at least 8 ft. apart so that the garden may be plowed betwixt the hills." Poles should be pitched three to the hill and should be 15 ft. long; tying was done with rushes or woollen material, and not more than two or three stalks (bines) should grow up one pole. "Earthing up" was done by paring the ground between the plants and gradually working up the size of the hill. Finally Scot says, "Clearing the ground of weeds makes a continual labour till the time of gathering." As to drying, he recommends that "if you have no oast, dry them in a loft open to the air, lay them not more than half a foot thick and turn them every day for the space of two or three weeks"; but he advises growers to follow the

example of Flanders growers and to build an oast 18 ft. by 8 ft., and not to load their hops more than 1½ ft. thick, to keep up a continual hot fire and not to stir the hops till thoroughly dry. . . .

The first reference I can find to hop growing in the Midlands is in Defoe's "Tour," where he says, "Hops are being planted in great abundance all over the county of Hereford." Although production is now limited to Kent, Sussex, Surrey and Hampshire in the South, and to Worcester and Hereford in the Midlands, there was a time about the middle of the last century when hops were grown in small patches in no less than 40 counties in England, including Durham, Yorkshire, Cheshire and Suffolk; eight in Wales, and five in Scotland, the latter as far north as Aberdeen.

Hops ceased to be cultivated in Scotland after 1871, and in Wales after 1874. There are, of course, several reasons why hop growing has been abandoned in all but the present areas of production, but the most obvious is the suitability of the soil.

In 1840 the Customs duty was as high as £9 per cwt., but was removed in 1862, and the present rate was not imposed until 1925.

In addition to Customs duty on foreign hops, there existed from 1711 to 1862 an Excise Duty—spoken of as "Hop Duty"—of approximately 1d. per lb., and owing to the variation in the crop yield in those days, this gave rise to a widespread form of speculation, not only amongst merchants and brewers and hop growers, but amongst the general public.

The Hop Duty—both Excise and Customs—was abolished when Gladstone declared the "free mash tun" in 1862, and since then Excise duty has been levied on beer. . . .

Originally hops were mostly dealt in at certain well recognised fairs and up to the early years of the present century many Farnham growers sent their hops to Weyhill Fair, near Andover, which was held on October 10th, where they met merchants and brewers. I have not been able to discover the earliest date of Worcester hop fair, traditionally held on September 19th, but in 1731 an Act was passed authorising the Guardians of the Workhouse to "forever hold and keep a public market for the buying and selling of hops," further enacting that all hops bought, sold or delivered within the city or suburbs should first be brought into the hop market and there disposed of and afterwards weighed at the public scales with a penalty of 10s. for each case of evasion.

This act remains in force and although today hops are not actually passed through the hop market, the Corporation, as successors to the hop market Guardians, still levy a charge of 6d. per pocket on all hops coming into Worcester. . . .

Many of us have vivid memories of the crowded scene in the hop market hotel yard, lined with the buying offices of local and London merchants and tightly packed with growers carrying their home-drawn samples—many of them spending the whole day before making up their mind to sell or to take the samples home, their repeated efforts to make a few more shillings than the merchants first bid being a wearisome business; often an excuse for another drop of whisky.

To the relief of both growers and merchants, that form of trading has passed away, probably for ever, and since 1932 the hop trade has been controlled by the Hops Marketing Board, the lineal successor to the Hop Control of 1916 to 1924 and English Hop Growers Ltd. of 1925 to 1929.

EXPERIENCES OF A BREWER P.o.W. IN GERMANY.

The late Lieutenant J. R. Lawrence, of whom an obituary notice appears on another page, was taken prisoner at Dunkirk. He was due to read a paper on his experiences before the London and South of England Section of the Incorporated Brewers' Guild on November 26th last. Illness, the direct result of his experiences as a P.o.W., prevented his appearance in person, and the paper was read by a P.o.W. colleague, Captain D. L. Flower. We are indebted to the Incorporated Brewers' Guild for permission to reproduce the following extract from a most interesting paper:—

"The following account of some of my

personal experiences as a prisoner of war in Germany falls into two parts. The first part is devoted to various recollections dating from the first days of captivity after Dunkirk until the last days of April, 1945, when we were on the point of liberation by the American Third Army. The second part describes the building up of a circle of friends—who before the war were engaged as brewery directors, technical brewers or allied traders—into a brewing study group to prevent their minds from becoming completely stagnant. I believe that there is no record of a similar brewing school being organised in any prison camp in Germany during the last war, and consequently although our primitive way of conducting studies may not be quite on the lines required by the Post-War Brewing Educational Committee, what follows may, perhaps, appeal to you by virtue of its unique and unusual setting.

"Many of you who devote some of your time to art or music will be interested in our efforts to keep up camp morale by encouraging officers to learn to play all kinds of instruments, string, woodwind and brass, so that by the exercise of sufficient tenacity of purpose in the face of obstacles—avoidable and unavoidable—we were able to give regular symphony and chamber music concerts as alternatives to plays, revues and dance band shows."

The Brewing School.

After describing his capture and life in various German prison camps, the author goes on to say: "It is now time to say something about the Brewing School which was formed right at the start of our University in August, 1940. At the request of the Officer in Charge of Careers Section a general talk was given on brewing operations and the industry to an audience of 800, creating so much interest that during the next three months weekly talks were given around the cells. We had the help of a Norfolk barley farmer, a merchant, three brewers, an Excise officer, and a publican, so that our lectures were understandably among the most popular in the careers series. At the end of 1940 our few brewers, having given their services for the benefit of the camp during the difficult "acclimatisation" period, formed their own study circle. With the aid of some well-known wine shippers and a Customs and Excise solicitor they began to learn something about the growth, vintage and service of wines, and also about licensing law. At the request of the law section we opened our ranks to some young solicitors inexperienced in licensing. After the first nine months we had to discontinue our classes, as so many young officers were being sent to the reprisal fortress in Poland.

"At the end of 1941 practically all the officers' camps were amalgamated at Oflag V1B in Westphalia. After an interval to sort ourselves out, we were soon able to restart the Brewing School, with a considerable increase in lecturers and students. Here we met Col. John Courage and several other brewery directors, who gave much help in the organisation of the school. Classrooms in this dirty, ill-lighted camp were lacking, so we had to gather at the end of the soup hut during the hours of darkness and hold our discussions around a little acetylene lamp. More often than not we listened in complete darkness. Nevertheless, we would usually muster about 15 brewers, directors and allied traders.

"As soon as contact was made with the Bodleian at Oxford we were able to start more intensive studies for the Institute of Brewing and City and Guilds examinations. We considered that work with a tangible end in view would take a man's mind off the everyday monotony of camp life. Two officers, one a director and the other a brewer, were eligible to sit Part II of the Institute examination, and they did so, both passing with Honours—the director made 82 and the brewer 79 per cent.! Three officers sat the City and Guilds paper: the "79 per cent." brewer was awarded the Silver Medal, while the director and another gained a Distinction each. At our *post mortem* on the paper the director told us that he had complained to the examiner in his paper that one question had been incorrectly set; the examiner has since admitted his error!

"Preparing candidates for examinations under such living conditions as existed at Warburg—under Prussian control—was no light task. The little silence room accommodated 200 out of a camp holding 4,000. Several officers studying for examinations, and unable to get peace in their own huts, changed over with others who were due to serve sentences in the cells. There they would be in absolute solitude, which suited them perfectly. The Germans were none the wiser provided the prisoner wore the appropriate identification disc.

"The Brewing School were lucky to get the help of Capt. Burder, a Licensing Magistrate's Clerk. He and the Customs

and Excise solicitor, Lieut. Jabez Smith, organised a full-scale mock Brewster Sessions, so helping a number of young solicitors in their work of pleading clients' cases. Also we were indebted to Major Platel, a brewery secretary, who instructed in company law and brewery secretarial practice. Major Platel, a man of great charm and infinite patience, died recently of pneumonia.

"Our study circle became so well known around the camp that a number of qualified and unqualified architects joined us for discussions upon post-war rebuilding problems: public-houses and brewery premises. Given hypothetical sites and the directors' instructions regarding types and costs, their finished plans were criticised by the School. This work served them in good stead, for when the first set of architectural examination papers arrived from England one of the R.I.B.A. requirements was a complete set of plans for a post-war workmen's pub.

"After 11 more months the Warburg camp was dispersed into small camps once more, and we reluctantly said farewell to Col. Courage, Major Platel, Capt. Burder, and several others who had helped to keep the Brewing School going. We wended our way back to Bavaria again and re-formed the School there. Quite a number of officers wished to take the Brewing examinations, and though the classroom problem was as acute as ever, we somehow managed to carry on our work. No less than six candidates in that year sat, and passed with Distinction the City and Guilds paper, while two others were successful in Part I of the Institute of Brewing examination."

Correspondence.

"A COMPETITION FOR PUBLIC-HOUSE DESIGN."

SIR,—The article in the March issue of your JOURNAL under the title of "A Competition for Public-House Design" was to me, an architect, most interesting. Indeed, I cannot find anything in it to criticise and think the suggestion for competitive designs of public-houses one which should have the full support of the brewers.

Many young architects like myself, although well trained, fully qualified and capable of producing orderly and well mannered architecture, find that to approach a brewer with a view to making a contribution to the design of licensed houses is very difficult indeed, where in many cases the brewery concerned are content to allow the same designs, that were held to be good architecture during the last building period, to be repeated or imitated in their proposed new or reconstructed houses.

It is nearly impossible for the young architect to-day to convince the brewer that he has got some contribution to make in establishing an architecture that will be representative of the age in which we live and an architecture of which the brewers themselves may be justly proud. How many owners are thinking along the lines of a new conception of the "pub" —not as an isolated trading station but as a unit in a community—a unit which will be called upon to play a proper and regulated part in the community which it serves? Provision will have to be made for catering, although this may not appeal to the Brewers, and also provision of facilities for the holding of exhibitions of artistic merit and other cultural activities such as musical recitals, etc. It will in my opinion, be no great length of time before it is possible to view, by television, any sporting or other event, which may be televised, in any part of the country and a demand for facilities to view these events in the public-house itself will have to be considered by the owners. Perhaps some of your readers may care to comment on this aspect of possible future planning development in design, and you may consider it appropriate to open your columns for discussion. It would be interesting to have the brewers' views expressed.

In conclusion, may I again congratulate you on making the suggestion of an open competition for the design of public-houses. Young architects, unknown or otherwise, will welcome the opportunity of introducing their ideas.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
"YOUNG ARCHITECT."
(Name supplied.)

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

APRIL 3RD.

Man-Power Problems.

Lord BALFOUR of INCHRYE had given Notice that he would move to resolve, That, in view of the national man-power shortage and in order to ensure a proper balance between productive and non-productive population, the extension of public ownership and control of industry and expansion of social services needs the greatest economy, consistent with efficiency, in numbers of central and local government staffs. And further, that conditions of service in certain grades of Government service require revision in order to attract the best material available.

The noble Lord said: My Lords, I rise to move the Motion in my name on the Order Paper. Your Lordships will observe that the case which I shall endeavour to make is based primarily upon a national man-power shortage, and indeed this shortage has been admitted by the Prime Minister, speaking in another place, when, on February 27th, Mr. Attlee said:

"We are faced with a shortage of man-power. We must see to it that it is used to the best advantage, and that means a changed attitude of mind. For years before the war we were accustomed to having surplus labour on the market, to having a large amount of unemployment, and the existence of that surplus labour bred in all classes an attitude of mind which must be changed."

If the position of man-power is acute at the moment, I think your Lordships will agree that study of the future makes the position look even grimmer. Firstly, there is the population forecast, with which I propose to deal shortly. Secondly, there is the growth of non-productive employment. Thirdly, the population decline is accompanied by a serious disequilibrium of age-groups. Briefly, a larger number of young men must do the exacting manual work to support a growing population of elderly people.

Lord MARLEY: Finally, may I say a word about public ownership and control, to which reference has been made? It surely does not mean any increase in non-productive staffs if productive industries are nationalized and those who are producing therefore are called civil servants or servants of the State. In fact it is highly probable that a nationalized industry will enable us to diminish the numbers employed, while increasing production, by getting rid of what I would venture to call redundant competitive staffs. There is an immense amount of waste in the mere fact of competition, and that would surely be partially dealt with by a concentration of industries in the best areas, thus doing away with waste in unnecessary transport and in other directions. We have one example of this. In the 1914-18 war there was what used to be called the Liquor Control Board, and what is now, I believe, called the State Management Board or the State Management Association. That was an example of concentration. In the area taken over there were, at the time it was taken over, three distilleries and eight breweries. Production was concentrated into one distillery and three breweries. Immediately there was economy in labour, economy in manpower and economy in the period for which each of these productive groups was employed, with the result that that industry in that area now owns the whole of its assets and contributes in relief of taxation an amount which is now well over £300,000 a year, quite apart from what it contributes in Excise dues and so on by what is consumed. That is a pretty fair example of saving in man-power and in costs, and incidentally of the lowering of taxation.

Lord BALFOUR of INCHRYE: The noble Lord, Lord Marley, said that I had left out any mention of the disproportion of men employed now and to be employed in future in distribution, but I only did it for the consideration of your Lordships, not wishing to cover too much ground. He gave a doctrinaire example of the economy of man-power. Three distilleries and eight breweries had been nationalized. These had been brought down to one distillery and three breweries. I think he might have mentioned

the consumers because we did not know whether they were getting as good a service.

Lord MARLEY: The service in the Carlisle area is better than any I have known in the country. Admirable little hotels, and public-houses and places for food, tea and coffee, and special places for women and children. I recommend a visit to Carlisle to see.

Lord BALFOUR of INCHRYE: I shall look forward to a visit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MARCH 19TH.

Brewing Cereals.

Dr. LITTLE asked the Minister of Food whether, owing to the world-shortage of food, he will withdraw from the brewers 25 per cent of the cereals allocated to them of the 1945 crop and devote the grain thus released to food purposes.

Dr. SUMMERSKILL: At the moment I have nothing to add to the reply I gave on this subject on March 6th to the hon. and gallant Member for Altrincham (Colonel Errol and the hon. Member for Clapham (Mr. Battley). I am sending a copy to the hon. Member.

Dr. LITTLE: Will the Ministry of Food make a strong appeal to the brewers in the interests of the starving people of the world to release voluntarily a fair quota of the 819,000 tons of cereals assigned to them from the 1945 crop?

Dr. SUMMERSKILL: In answer to a similar question last week, I explained that the distillers are no longer getting any allocation, and we have the position of the brewers under consideration.

Catering Industry.

Mr. ARTHUR LEWIS asked the Minister of Labour whether he can assure the House that any workers brought from the Continent to take up employment in hotels, restaurants, etc., will not be used to undercut rates and conditions of employment of British workers.

Mr. ISAACS: Yes, Sir. The safeguarding of rates and conditions of British workers has always been an essential part of the policy regulating the admission of any aliens for employment.

Mr. A. LEWIS asked the Minister of Labour the numbers of registered unemployed catering workers at the Denmark Street Employment Exchange, each month, as from January 1st, 1946; and how many of these have been found employment through the Denmark Street Employment Exchange.

Mr. ISAACS: The numbers of unemployed catering workers registered at the Denmark Street Employment Exchange were:—

At January 14th, 1946—87 men, 122 women.

At February 11th, 1946—143 men, 177 women.

During the six weeks ending February 20th, 1946, 149 men, 680 women and 28 juveniles registered at this Exchange were placed in employment.

Mr. LEWIS: In view of the unemployment existing in the catering industry, does the Minister consider it desirable to bring in people from the Continent when there are many British workers willing to do these jobs?

Mr. ISAACS: That is a question of policy which is being looked into.

Whisky Exports (Lost Duty).

Sir T. MOORE asked the Financial Secretary to the Treasury what amount of duty was lost to his Department in respect of the exporting of 2,168,809 proof gallons of whisky to the U.S.A. during 1945, instead of it being retained and consumed in this country.

Mr. Glenvil HALL: About £17,000,000.

Sir. T. MOORE: In view of the fact that these whisky exports realise only £3,900,000 worth of dollars, surely it would be more appropriate and more profitable to keep the whisky in this country, sell it, get the duty of £16,000,000 or £17,000,000, and then buy dollars with that money if you like?

MARCH 21st.

Drunkenness (London).

Lieut.-Colonel LIPTON asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department the number of proceedings, convictions and charges proved, for drunkenness, for the Metropolitan police district and/or the County of London and for the City of London, respectively, during the calendar year 1945; and the comparable figures for 1944.

Mr. EDE: The following table gives the available information:—

—	Metropolitan Police District.		City of London.	
	1944.	1945.	1944.	1945.
Proceedings for drunkenness ..	8,032	8,483	86	62
Charges proved ..	7,782	8,270	85	62
Convictions ..	6,859	7,495	72	57

Brewing Cereals and Sugar.

Mr. Peter FREEMAN asked the Minister of Food what stocks are at present held by all brewers and distillers of each variety of food used.

Dr. SUMMERSKILL: The stocks of cereals and cereal products held by brewers and distillers in the United Kingdom on January 31st, 1946, are shown in the table below, which also shows the approximate stocks held by maltsters for sale and by flakers and roasters on account of brewers. Stocks held by these persons on account of distillers are negligible. All the stocks held by or for brewers are required to maintain current beer production.

STOCKS HELD ON 31/1/1946.

	Brewers.	'000 tons. Maltsters, Roasters, Flakers for Brewers.	Distillers.
Cereals (almost entirely Barley).. ..	106	150	39
Malt (mainly Barley Malt)	85	58	8
Flaked and Roasted Barley ..	2	1	Nil

Brewers' stocks of sugar are estimated to amount to 20,000 tons. No stocks of sugar are held by distillers.

Barley Production.

Flight-Lieutenant BESWICK asked the Minister of Agriculture the total quantity of barley raised in 1938; the proportion which was used for animal feeding stuffs and the proportion for brewing; and the comparative figures for 1945.

Mr. T. WILLIAMS: The figures for the United Kingdom are:—

	1938–9.	1945–6.
	'000 tons.	'000 tons.
Total production ..	904	2,108
For feeding to livestock	257	753
For brewing	486	808

The increase in domestic barley used for brewing is principally in consequence of the cessation of imports of malting barley.

MARCH 28TH.

Catering Wages Boards (Workers' Representatives).

Mr. A. LEWIS asked the Minister of Labour the trades unions responsible for negotiating the conditions of employment, etc., within the catering industry so far as the various wages boards are concerned under the Catering Wages Acts.

Mr. ISAACS: The members appointed to the workers' sides of the various Catering Wages Boards so far constituted were nominated by the National Joint Trades Union Committee for the catering industry, except in one instance, where the nomination was made by the National Union of Club Stewards. The names of the trade unions which are members of the Joint Committee are—

Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers.
The Clerical and Administrative Workers' Union.
National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks.
National Association of Theatrical and Kine Employees.
National Union of General and Municipal Workers.
National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers.
National Union of Railwaymen.
Railway Clerks' Association.
Scottish Union of Bakers, Confectioners and Bakery Workers.

Tobacco Workers Union.
Transport and General Workers' Union.

Mr. LEWIS: Is the Minister aware that among most catering employers there is an anti-trade union bias, and will he assure the House that it is the view of himself and of the Government that these workers should be allowed freedom to join their appropriate unions?

Mr. ISAACS: That is rather a difficult point to answer. As I have asked the Catering Wages Boards to investigate complaints which have reached us relating to these questions in the industry, I hope I shall not be pressed to say more about this matter at the moment.

APRIL 1ST.

Barley.

Flight-Lieutenant BESWICK asked the Minister of Agriculture the total quantities of barley imported in 1938; the proportion used for brewing and the proportion for feeding to livestock.

Mr. T. WILLIAMS: The total quantity of barley imported in 1938 was 994,000 tons. It is estimated that of this, about one-fifth was used for brewing and about two-thirds for feeding livestock.

APRIL 3RD.

Rating and Valuation.

Commander MAITLAND asked the Prime Minister whether he will consider setting up a Royal Commission to examine and report on the whole principles of rating and valuation of private property and public utility companies in this country.

The PRIME MINISTER: The Government are aware that reforms are needed in the present system of rating and valuation, but I doubt whether the setting up of a Royal Commission at the present stage would be the best way of considering the matter.

British Restaurants.

Mr. LIPSON asked the Minister of Food if it is the policy of his Department that British Restaurants should not be closed so long as the present shortage of food continues; and if he will give instructions that his officers shall not insist upon financial and other conditions which compel local authorities to close any British Restaurant.

Sir B. SMITH: My policy is that no British Restaurant should be closed which continues to meet a nutritional need, and which is self-supporting. The only financial condition on which I insist is that a British Restaurant shall not continue to operate at the expense of the Exchequer.

Mr. LIPSON: May I ask the Minister whether, in view of the food shortage, it is necessary to insist on the last condition?

Sir B. SMITH: I will look into the matter again, but that is the policy as I have announced in this House.

Wing-Commander ROLAND ROBINSON: Is there any reason why British Restaurants should be relieved at the taxpayers' expense from charges borne by all their competitors in the industry?

Brewing Materials.

Mr. PETER FREEMAN asked the Minister of Food whether it is his intention to make use of the 467,000 tons of sugar, barley, barley malt and other foodstuffs now held by the brewing and distilling industries to augment the limited supplies of food in this country and abroad during the present emergency.

Sir B. SMITH: I am afraid I cannot adopt the hon. Member's suggestion. All stocks of raw materials held by the brewers are needed to maintain their current production, which I have no present intention of reducing. I do not propose to alter the distillers' current allocation of cereals, which is barely sufficient to cover the present low releases for the home and export markets.

Mr. BOOTHBY: Can the Minister say when he does propose to increase the allowance of raw materials?

Sir B. SMITH: Just as soon as the raw materials are available.

Mr. SCOLLAN: Does that mean that the brewers' interests are far more important than other people's interests.

Sir B. SMITH: I would say that the interests of the beer-consuming public in this country are also a matter of importance.

Whisky and Gin (Prices).

Mr. KEELING asked the Minister of Food why he will not extend the Order limiting the prices at which whisky and gin are served with meals in restaurants to the prices at which they are sold in bars; and why he will not control the prices of bottles of whisky and gin in shops.

Sir B. SMITH: It is not possible within the limits of a Parliamentary answer to give a full statement of the reasons underlying my policy, but I have written to the hon. Member on the subject.

APRIL 4TH.

World Food Shortage.

In the debate initiated by the Prime Minister on the World Food Shortage Mr. James HUDSON (Ealing, West) said I rise to give attention to only one part of the demand that we are making to the Minister of Food today with regard to the steps we think ought to be taken in this present crisis. It is the one thing that no one else has yet specially mentioned except, curiously enough, the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Southport. He just touched upon it and immediately skated off it, as if on thin ice, and left someone else to deal with it. It is the question of the relationship of barley to brewing, and the possibility of the use of barley as food in the situation that has now to be met. The late Minister of Agriculture wanted to know from the Minister of Food what he had to say about quite a number of other matters, but when he had raised the point about barley he had nothing further to ask, such as what was proposed to be done on the question. I observed that yesterday my hon. Friend the Member for Newport (Mr. P. Freeman) asked the Minister about stocks of barley and other grain actually available in the storehouses of the liquor trade. He referred to nearly half a million tons of grain in that position and asked the Minister what he proposed to do about those stocks, and whether he would devote any of them to ease the situation that now faces us. The Minister said he had no intention, at present, of reducing the brewers' stocks, and, worse still from my point of view, that he had no intention of touching the stocks he is allocating to the distillers. I think the Minister has a little credit for good action in this matter which, in some quarters, goes farther than he quite deserves. A few weeks ago he made a speech over the radio which gave the impression that he was going to put an end to distilling.

Sir B. SMITH: I say quite frankly that there was an allocation of 330,000 tons of barley to the distillers. They have received 110,000 tons, and I have no more for them.

Mr. J. HUDSON: I am glad to have that news and I thank the Minister very warmly for having taken that step. I have been misled about the matter, but the White Paper does refer to a further use of 130,000 tons for use in the manufacture of distilled liquors. A step in the right direction has been taken, and I thank the Minister for it. The position with regard to brewing still remains very much where it was. An hon. Member has elicited from the Minister that in 1945, 879,000 tons of barley were used for brewing, but in the year 1945-46 it went down to 808,000 tons. If I represent those figures correctly, that is something to be satisfied about, though the reduction is very small. At the moment the amount of beer being drunk in this country, according to a statement made in THE BREWERS' JOURNAL last month, is 40 per cent. more in actual bulk barrels than the bulk barrels produced in 1939.

Mr. R. S. HUDSON: Yes, but it is all water.

Mr. J. HUDSON: No, it is not all water. The right hon. Gentleman forgets that the alcohol it contains can be measured exactly. If it were all water a great many people who are satisfied with it would not buy it at all. There is still a considerable quantity of alcohol in the beer that is being sold.

Mr. R. S. HUDSON: It is very good food.

Mr. J. HUDSON: The right hon. Gentleman says it is very good food, but I will show him what good food there is in the beer after the brewing is finished. Actually, there is extremely good food in the barley before it undergoes the brewing process. During the last war the Minister of Food issued a special pamphlet called "Food and How to Save it," in which some valuable references were made to barley as a food. It has not been issued since. The right hon. Gentleman the Member for Southport (Mr. R. S. Hudson) when he was Minister of Agriculture had not the benefit of the advice: I wish he had. I wish Lord Woolton had known about it, and I wish the present Minister of Food would look at that pamphlet and read the facts about barley as a food. This is the statement on page 18 of the pamphlet:

> "It is an error to suppose that barley is only fit for feeding animals and making beer. It is good human food. Its fuel value is close to that of wheat flour, and after grinding nutritious barley flour or meal is obtained. It should be used one-third barley meal and two-thirds flour. The whole grain makes good soup or pudding."

There we have an official statement from the Ministry of Food as to what could be done with barley if it were dealt with in the right way. The right hon. Gentleman, who prefers to have his food

in other forms, takes it as a liquor and believes that the food is there. What are the facts about that? Some years ago the late Lord Stamp gave his views of the amount of alcohol in beer and the amount of actual food, including proteins, carbohydrates and fats, left in the beer after brewing. He said that on very good scientific evidence—and I have never seen his statement contested—only 8 per cent. of the food of barley was left after the brewing process was finished. One of our greatest biochemists, speaking about the same question on which the right hon. Gentleman is entirely misled, said he had hardly patience to consider this question of the amount of food that existed in beer after brewing, and that the claim, if it was not insincere, was entirely ridiculous. That was the view of Professor Gowland Hopkins, our greatest biochemist. The chairman of the Council of Agriculture has stated that after the brewing process the amount of food value in beer produced from barley in one acre of ground is equivalent to 10 days' protein ration, as against 126 days of protein ration if it had been kept as barley or if the same acre had grown wheat. That is to say, according to that computation—and surely the right hon. Gentleman will accept that view—

Mr. R. S. HUDSON *indicated assent.*

Mr. J. HUDSON: The right hon. Gentleman nods his head. It was a very authoritative view from his own Department, and the right hon. Gentleman may read it in the Journal of Agriculture. According to that statement, a great deal of the food value in barley is entirely destroyed by the brewing process.

Mr. R. S. HUDSON: There is a very old saying which, no doubt, my hon. Friend knows, that man does not live by bread alone.

Mr. J. HUDSON: That may be, but in these days when men are starving—I am bearing in mind the right hon. Gentleman's peroration earlier today—bread is a very important factor from the point of view of whether men are to live. It is because we see this first class food being spoiled in this way that I make my protest, and I beg the Minister to take some effective action to cut down considerably the amount of barley which the brewers are taking.

My final point arises out of the challenge which now confronts this country as a result of the step already taken by President Truman. President Truman, in a country which is equally fond of its beer as this country, has announced that as from March 1st he will cut down the amount of barley and other grains used for the manufacture of intoxicants by an amount equivalent to 20,000,000 bushels for the next four months. I was hoping very much that as the result of the visit of the Minister to America, and the fact that he could have been in touch with President Truman, he would have come home with the statement that in this country some large reduction would be made in the amount of first-class grain made available for the use of the brewers. At any rate, I beg that this question may be carefully considered by the Government, and I hope the Minister will find it possible at an early date to make an announcement similar to that which President Truman has made in America.

APRIL 9TH.

THE BUDGET.

Changes in Taxation.

The principal changes announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Budget, which is based on the assumption that the Anglo-American Loan Agreement will be approved, were:—

Income Tax.—Earned income allowance to be increased from one-tenth to one-eighth, subject to the present maximum of £150. The effect will be felt from October. Wife's earned income allowance to be increased from £80 to £110. No tax on workers' contributions under National Insurance Bill.

Post-War Credits.—Repayment in cash from September 1st to men over 65 and women over 60.

Seven-Year Deeds. — Disallowed for surtax.

E.P.T.—To continue at 60 per cent. until repealed on December 31st.

Purchase Tax.—Immediate abolition on certain household articles and equipment and office machinery. A reduction from 100 to 33⅓ per cent. on musical instruments, photographic materials, and other articles; and from 33⅓ to 16⅔ per cent. on lawn mowers, garden rollers, and vacuum flasks. No import duty or purchase tax on legacies and personal effects from abroad.

Estate Duty.—Exemption limit raised from £100 to £2,000, with a new rising scale for larger estates. Gifts made within five years of death (instead of three) to be liable to duty—two years if for charities.

Entertainment Duty.—A lower scale from May 5th for all sports except horse, motor, and dog racing.

National Land Fund.—An allocation of £50,000,000 from the sale of war stores for the special fund to increase the national estate.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (MR. DALTON): The financial year which ended nine days ago on March 31st was a year of transition from war to peace, and I will begin by resuming some of the figures relating to the past year. First, there is the revenue. The revenue which my predecessor 12 months ago estimated at £3,265 millions came within £20 millions —less than one per cent.—of the target, which I regard, and I think the Committee will agree, as another amazing example of the prophetic precision of my advisers. The actual revenue was £3,284 millions.

So far as the Customs and Excise are concerned the estimate last April for the yield of these duties was £1,130 millions. The remissions of Purchase Tax which I made in the October Budget reduced this to £1,129 millions, and the receipts have turned out to be £1,111 millions—£18 millions less than the target. But I am glad to be able to report to the Committee that beer has flowed in very well during the past year indeed. Beer—well, it is called beer and taxed as such—tobacco and entertainments have all three established new high records, yielding over £300 millions for beer, over £400 millions for tobacco, and over £50 millions for Entertainment Duty. They have not merely beaten the estimates; they have beaten all previous records. Purchase Tax, at £118 millions, also set up a record, though it fell short of the estimate by £6 millions. A number of the other Customs duties failed to reach the estimates by a relatively small margin. On the other hand, most of the other Excise Duties were very close on the estimates.

Turning to the other great branch of the tax revenue, the Inland Revenue Duties —this last year at £2,043 millions—fell short of the estimate by £22 millions. The Income Tax produced £1,361 millions, which beat the estimate by £11 millions, and set up a new high record. Death Duties at £120 millions beat the estimate by £5 millions. Stamp Duties at £25 millions beat the estimate by £6 millions. On the other hand, Surtax at £69 millions fell short of the estimate by £11 millions. That was before I put it up. The Excess Profits Tax and the National Defence Contribution together brought in £466 millions, falling short of the estimate by £34 millions—because during the past year the amount of profit coming under charge to these taxes declined considerably. In the miscellaneous category of revenue the sale of war stores last year brought in £60 millions. The process of disposal began slowly, as was to be expected, but during the year it quickened considerably. So much for the revenue.

With regard to the expenditure last year, the actual expenditure was £5,484 millions. This is a saving of £81 millions on last April's estimate of £5,565 millions. The Committee may wish me to analyse for a moment this net saving. On the Vote of Credit, which was, of course, the main item on the expenditure side, issues were only £4,410 millions, as against an estimate, 12 months ago, of £4,500 millions, and a total amount, voted during the year of £4,750 millions, which, as I said at the time, contained a margin for caution. In the result, we have spent £340 millions less under the Vote of Credit than the amount voted.

The total expenditure on Defence and Supply Departments fell slowly between the ending of the war, first in Europe and then in Japan, and last December. But since the new year the reduction has been rapid, and in the last three months the rate of expenditure by these Departments has fallen by a quarter, as compared with the month of June last year; and has fallen by a quarter, in spite of very heavy terminal expenses during this time. As the speed of release from the Forces and from munitions production has been accelerated, these terminal expenses, in the form of gratuities to men released and compensation for war contracts cancelled, have increased faster than the non-terminal expenditure has diminished.

Prospects for the year 1946, on which we have just entered, are less sombre than some scribes have imagined. The estimated expenditure is £3,837 millions, a reduction of £1,728 millions, or 31 per cent., on the Estimate for last year. This year's expenditure is made up of three elements: first, the Defence and Supply Departments on which we shall expend £1,667 millions; secondly, the Civil Departments—excluding, for this purpose, the Ministry of Supply, which we class with the Defence Departments—£1,652 millions; thirdly, the Consolidated Fund services, mainly interest on the National Debt, £518 millions.

The Civil Departments, other than the Ministry of Supply, will, as I have said, require £1,652 millions. As was shown in the White Paper on the Civil Vote on Account, published some little while ago, these Civil Estimates contain some £886

millions for services which last year were borne on Votes of Credit, which as the Committee knows, have now been discontinued and replaced by Departmental Estimates, If we exclude these services, transferred from the one category to the other, the Civil Estimates for this coming year require £766 millions, as against £621 millions voted for corresponding services last year. Thus, the true increase this year over last year in the Civil Departments is £145 millions.

This increase is due to the fulfilment of the pledges that we gave to the electors in relation to our social programme. It signifies a swift advance along a broad front of social improvement, each item of which I am prepared to defend on merits. The main items are: first of all, £21 millions more for education. This includes, among other items, £4 millions more for the universities, and for museums, libraries and art galleries. There will be an increase of £4 millions for school milk and meals. As my right hon. Friend the Minister of Education recently announced, milk in schools will be free for all children from August 1st next. There will be, this next year, £19 millions more for housing. There will be £38 millions for the start, next August, of the Family Allowances scheme which was passed under the Coalition Government. There will be £14 millions more for old age and widows' pensions, under the great charter of "Freedom from Want" now being piloted through the Standing Committee by my right hon. Friend the Minister of National Insurance. Under his programme, to which I am sure the Committee will be willing to work, the old people will begin to draw their increased pensions next autumn.

I am also finding £10 millions more for the Development Areas. The battle of the Development Areas is not yet won, but we mean to win it, and we mean to wipe out the evil heritage of mass unemployment in these areas, due to long years of political neglect and private unenterprise. The Distribution of Industry Act, also the product of the Coalition Government, was a good Act. We have powers under it strong enough to bring these pre-war distressed areas—industrial Scotland, South Wales, County Durham, the North-East Coast and West Cumberland, recently added by my right hon. Friend the President of the Board of Trade, with their very fine people, who, let it never be forgotten, produced some of our bravest fighters in two World Wars—to the same level of full employment and prosperity which it is our aim to maintain throughout the country.

I am finding also £11 million more this year for civil aviation, another great new socialised service that this Government is creating. I am finding £2 million more for the Forestry Commission. I would like to say a word about the Forestry Commission, which had to be called into existence to redress the balance, which had tilted rather against afforestation in this country. It has a very fine record of work, and money spent through the medium of the Forestry Commission is, I submit, a sound Socialist investment in trees and real estate. The Forestry Commission to-day is the largest single landowner in England. It owns more than a million acres, and we intend during this Parliament steadily to increase that acreage. I have agreed with my right hon. Friends the Minister of Agriculture and the Secretary for State for Scotland that I will place £20 million, over the next five years, at the service of the Commission, which has already brought into being 750,000 acres of State forest and will soon, I hope, rid us from the reproach of having a smaller percentage of our land under trees than any other country in Europe.

Finally, on the Defence Votes this year, not in the Civil Estimates, there are some £20 million more for better pay and allowances for officers and other ranks, designed to make life in the Services more attractive, and to remove any inferiority of living standards and of prospects compared with civil life. I have further provided, as part of the £145 millions, £10 million this year, for more generous war pensions under the new Royal Warrant.

All the items in this wide and varied range of increased expenditure have this in common. They will all add, I believe, to the health and welfare of our people. They are all social investments, some in material things, and some in human values. They are all expenditures which we cannot afford not to incur in the national interest. They are the first year's instalment of our five-year plan for this Parliament. I commend them to the Committee; and I believe that this expenditure will be approved.

Mr. EDEN: There are one or two more general observations which I should like to make. This is a point which I would impress upon the Government. The right hon. Gentleman said about the position of industry—I could not agree with him more—that the only way to avoid inflation is to increase production. That is absolutely true. He made an appeal about that, and he has made his contribution in respect of E.P.T. which we all warmly welcome. With regard

to what is to come thereafter, we can neither welcome it nor frown upon it, because we do not know what it is. It may be that it will never materialise and, if so, that may be better for the country, for industry and, perhaps, for the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

What about the position of industry? What are his colleagues doing? We really must ask the Government to make up their minds as to what is their attitude to that part of industry which, even under the present Socialist dispensation, they propose to leave to private enterprise. At present there is nothing but order, counter order and disorder. A Minister makes a statement on Thursday and a colleague goes into the country at the week-end and makes a precisely opposite statement. We would like to know where we are. May I give this example? The right hon. Gentleman talks as if industry would go right ahead as a result of this encouraging Budget. It is good to hear that from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but has he read what the Minister of Fuel and Power said last Sunday, and did his speech represent the policy of the Government? If another speech like that follows on what the Chancellor of the Exchequer has said, then the goodwill which he has tried to create by his Budget speech will be dissipated.

On Friday the hon. Member for Widnes (Mr. Shawcross) let loose a tirade of abuse on the motor manufacturing industry which was admirably replied to by the Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Supply. He made a very good speech, if I may say so, because I agree with every word of it. I have one quotation from it here in which he contradicted the hon. Member who had attacked the industry. He said:

"I am very pleased to pay tribute to the industry for the response which it has made since the war to the Government's request that it should expand exports to the maximum."—[OFFICIAL REPORT, April 5th, 1946; Vol. 421, c. 1615.]

He went on to explain how the exports had increased. I think that he said that a 50 per cent. increase in the number of cars exported is very greatly to the credit of the industry. That is admirable. But the Minister of Fuel and Power went to Leeds and held up to ridicule the very industry which the Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Supply had been defending from that Box on Friday. Where are we?

How can the Prime Minister expect results from his appeal to industry and from his broadcast unless he can, at least, co-ordinate the utterances of his own Front Bench? I have got a bit of advice for the Chancellor of the Exchequer. I suggest he holds a little class for his colleagues and tells them that, henceforth, they must stick to the line which he has tried to put forward in his Budget Speech, because if they do not they are wrecking the Government's policy. It is really intolerable that one week end the Prime Minister should broadcast and talk about the 1940 spirit, and a few week-ends later the Minister of Fuel and Power should attack one of the largest industries of our country with which he has, in himself, no concern. I cannot help wishing that the Minister had read the Prime Minister's own advice on the subject of industry given to the House a little while ago. He said this:

"I think our motto should be to look first of all to see that we are doing our own job well, and not always thinking that it is the other fellow who is slacking."—[OFFICIAL REPORT, February 27th, 1946; Vol. 419; c. 1970.]

That is very good advice for the Minister of Fuel and Power.

Mr. James HUDSON (Ealing, West): What does the Chancellor think about his announcement today that he has persuaded the working classes to make small contributions, up to £520 millions, towards general war savings? It is all to the good, but it is not as good as the approximate £500 millions which they have spent to provide the Chancellor with his £300 millions from beer. I know the Chancellor will not complain about my making that point—

Mr. DALTON: Not if my hon. Friend puts it that way round.

Mr. HUDSON: I have to put it any way round in order to make the point. Recently, from the opposite direction, I tackled the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Food on this matter. The Government must face up to the fact that the raising of money by means of a Beer Tax is a thoroughly expensive process. The Government get their £300 million, but the workers pay, roughly, about £500 million in order that the Government may get that £300 million. It is a thoroughly reprehensible process. We should go back to Adam Smith's old canons of taxation that one should take out of people's pockets about as much as one expects to put into the Inland Revenue. This process of raising the

revenue by taxation upon beer is a thoroughly wasteful process, and is putting into the hands of the brewers a great amount of wealth which, if we followed a different line, we would get in the form of savings. If the wealth saved upon liquor consumption were to be in the form of savings, it would be a vastly better financial process from the point of view of the country than that now being pursued.

In the course of the debate on the Budget statement, Mr. BOOTHBY (Aberdeen) said: I have almost given up hope of any substantial relief, or indeed any relief at all in the measurable future, for those unfortunates who drink and smoke. I would only say to the right hon. Gentleman that their contribution to the national revenue is out of all proportion to their sins. I would also say that if the Chancellor is going to heap these burdens on the drinkers and smokers, he might as well give them something decent to consume. If beer, for example, is to be taxed at its present level, it might as well be beer. In his last Budget the Chancellor held out some hope that there might be some improvement in the quality of the beer; but he has had nothing to say on that subject this time. Indeed, I go so far as to say the right hon. Gentleman definitely stated, when speaking on his last Budget, that he did not think it was fair to tax people on what purported to be beer, but was in fact wash; and that it was a situation which would have to be rectified.

As for whisky, I have mentioned this subject before, and I shall not detain the Committee at any length. Our treatment of the whisky industry in this country simply will not bear examination. Last year, 1945, we exported nearly five million gallons of whisky. The cereals for making this whisky cost £1½ million. We got, in hard currency, just under £9 million from the sale of the whisky. In other words, the value of the exported whisky was six times as great as the value of the barley which we put into it in this country. With the money thus earned we could have bought, and no doubt did, that amount more food than the amount we consumed in this country. To bludgeon this industry out of existence—which is apparently the policy of the Government at the present time—borders on insanity. It is the greatest single earner of dollars that we have in this country. Therefore, it is the greatest earner of food and raw materials, of which we stand in such dire need at the moment, that we possess.

Law Intelligence.

KING'S BENCH DIVISION.

£500 Damages Against Licensee.

In the King's Bench Division before Mr. Justice Atkinson, on April 3rd, Mrs. Ellen Chalkley, of Putney Road, Enfield Wash, Middlesex, was awarded £510 6s. damages and costs against Mrs. Grace Elizabeth Hedges, licensee of The Alma public-house, Ordnance Road, Enfield Wash, for personal injuries received when she fell down the steps of a cellar at the premises.

Her husband, Wm. Henry Chalkley, was awarded £72 in respect of payments made to his sister for her assistance to Mrs. Chalkley in the housework during Mrs. Chalkley's incapacity.

A stay of execution in regard to £380 was granted for 14 days.

The case for Mrs. Chalkley was that in visiting The Alma public-house on behalf of her husband to pay his subscription to The Alma Sick Benefit Society, she passed through a doorway which she thought led to an upstairs room. It actually led to the cellar, which was unlighted. She fell down the steps, breaking her shoulder blade, as a result of which the movement of her right arm was restricted and painful.

For the defence it was claimed that Mr. Reginald Jonathan Fox, manager of the public-house, left the cellar lighted and the door closed.

It was also argued that Mrs. Chalkley was not an invitee to the house but a licensee.

Mr. Justice Atkinson held that Mrs. Chalkley was an invitee and attended at the house as part of a business arrangement to make payments to the Benefit Society. The obligation was on the defendant to make the premises reasonably safe for an invitee. He did not think the defendant could say Mrs. Chalkley was negligent. He therefore gave her judgment with costs.

Licensing Law.

Bottle Party Appeal.

Allegations that wines could be had at a London bottle party after permitted hours if an order had been placed beforehand were made by an official of the Customs and Excise, who last month won an appeal before the London Sessions Appeals Committee. Two men were each fined £150 for selling two bottles of gin and a bottle of sherry-type wine without a licence.

Edwin Percival Furby, a Customs and Excise officer, appealed against the dismissal of the summonses by Sir Bertram Watson at Bow Street, when 15 guineas costs were awarded to the defendants, Eustace Hoey, wine merchant, of Warwick Street, W., and Leslie Constant Pagniey, proprietor of The New Paradise Bottle Party, of Regent Street.

Mr. Valentine Holmes, K.C. (for Mr. Furby), said that Hoey had an Excise licence limited to premises at Warwick Street and Rupert Street. Pagniey had no licence

"These men devised an ingenious scheme to provide the public with drink after permitted hours," he continued. "Owing to war conditions the scheme was found to be unworkable and was not adhered to. If a person wanted to drink at The New Paradise after permitted hours, he received a 'wine order' from Mr. Hoey. When he later went to The New Paradise he asked for delivery of the wine he had already ordered."

Mr. Holmes added that Furby, on instructions, obtained a price-list, and ordered £200 worth of wines and spirits. When he went to The New Paradise he found the prices were a very long way above the stated prices. He asked for a bottle of sherry, which he had ordered, and was given a bottle labelled "Black Captain Sherry-Type Wine, Produced in England," and was charged £3 10s. for it. People were drinking on the premises when Furby left at 3.15 a.m.

Mr. Collin Duncan (for Hoey) submitted that the sale took place at the wine stores during permitted hours, and after the sale delivery could take place at any time. Mr. Archibald Pocock (for Pagniey) submitted that he never acquired the bottles, which were already the property of Furby.

The Chairman (Mr. Eustace Fulton) said: "We are satisfied as to the true nature of the transactions," and added that he agreed to state a case with a view to a further appeal.

Dividends and Reports.

Woodheads Canonbury Brewery.—Final, 7½%, making 15%.

Scottish Brewers.—Net profit to January 31st, £102,229. Ordinary dividend, 9½%; forward, £48,166.

Groves and Whitnall.—Net profit for 1945, after allowing for depreciation, tax, etc., £79,111. To staff fund, £5,000; future taxation, £12,753; final, 8½%, making 13½%, plus bonus 1½%; forward, subject to directors' fees, £78,073.

Mitchells and Butlers, Ltd.—Interim dividends on account of the year ending September 30th, 1946. On the "A" and "B" preference stock of 3% actual less income-tax; on the ordinary stock, 8% actual less income tax; on the 7% maximum ordinary stock 3½% actual less income-tax.

United Glass Bottle Manufacturers.—Trading profit, 1945, after depreciation, E.P.T. and other reserves, £373,875, plus interest, dividends, etc., £63,523, making £437,398; deduct provision for income-tax, £171,261; directors' remuneration, £12,500; trustees' fees, legal expenses, etc., £1,507; debenture interest, £7,446; pensions and group life in surtax, £24,018, leaving net profit, £220,666. To 7½% preference dividend, £45,051; interim, 3½%, £19,548; final, 7½%, £46,077; bonus, 2½%, £15,359; debenture redemption reserve, £23,910; general reserve, £50,000; forward, £76,242.

Boardman's United Breweries, Ltd., have called an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders to consider a resolution that the company be voluntarily wound up. The meeting is to be held on May 2nd next. It is proposed that Mr. Charles Myers Whitham be appointed liquidator.

New Companies.

Hop and General Warehouse, Ltd., was registered on March 15th, 1946, as a private company with registered offices at 34, Borough High Street, London, S.E.1, to erect and operate a warehouse. The first directors are: D. A. Collis, F. C. Jackson, H. L. May, J. Morris, and F. N. Richardson.

Oak Brewery Co., Ltd.—Private company. Registered March 18th. Capital, £100 in 100 shares of £1 each. Objects: To carry on the business of brewers, maltsters, hop merchants, licensed victuallers, etc. The directors are: Rt. Hon. Baron Hesketh, Easton Neston, Towcester; Hon. John Fermor-Hesketh, same address; John S. Budge and Kenneth Petherick.

Crabb Farm, Ltd.—Private company. Registered March 21st. Capital, £10,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To acquire Crabb Farm, Lenham, Kent, and to carry on the business of fruit, vegetable and hop growers and merchants, etc. The directors are: Jas. M. Ainsworth, Lostock Dene, Lostock, near Bolton; Geoffrey D. Wall, Tudor House, Brookfield Gardens, W. Kirby, Ches.

H. C. Gray, Ltd.—Private company. Registered in Edinburgh, March 15. Capital, £1,000 in 1,000 shares of £1 each. Objects: To carry on the business of wholesale and retail publicans, licensed victuallers, etc. The subscribers are: Lilian M. Foxall, 125, Russell Street, Wishaw; Jessie Paterson, 61, Shand Street, Wishaw.

Obituary.

We regret to announce the death of the following members of, and others associated with, the Trade:—

Mr. William Paterson, formerly director of Messrs. T. and J. Bernard, Ltd., Edinburgh, last month.

Mr. George Shelley Twist, chairman of Messrs. Twist's Brewery, Ltd., Walsall, on the 8th ult.

Mr. Arthur Herbert Godson, manager of the Hereford and Tredegar Brewery, Hereford, last month, aged 58 years.

Alderman Roland Haxell, partner of Messrs. Fleuret, Haxell, Marks and Barley, auctioneers and estate agents, last month, aged 67 years.

Mr. L. de Smith, London manager and director of the Bank Bridge Rubber Co., Ltd., on the 3rd inst. Mr. Smith was also secretary of the company for 39 years.

Mr. Lewis Maulkin King, son of Mr. L. M. King, who, with Mr. Edward Greene, founded Messrs. Greene, King and Sons, Ltd., Bury St. Edmunds, recently, aged 84 years.

Lt. Jack Roland Lawrence, R.A., in hospital, after a prolonged illness, aged 39 years. He died whilst serving his King and Country, and was buried with full military honours at Stratford-on-Avon. He was commissioned in the Territorial Army just before the outbreak of hostilities and was sent to France with the Expeditionary Force. Unfortunately, he was captured at St. Valery, at the time of the Dunkirk evacuation, and after enduring the recorded Forced March to Germany, he was doomed to spend nearly five years in captivity. However, he was undismayed, and entered into the various activities with the same enthusiasm and enterprise so well known to us. He did a magnificent job of work in organising lectures and coaching fellow-prisoners to sit for the Institute of Brewing Examinations. His efforts were crowned with success when a number of his candidates obtained passes. After pupilage at Cirencester, Lawrence went to the Northampton Brewery Co., and subsequently to Truman, Hanbury, Buxton and Co.

Wills.

Mr. Edward Norris Hobbs, of Bexhill-on-Sea, retired brewer, who died on November 30th last, left £9,603 8s. gross, with net personalty £7,520 10s. 3d.

Mr. John Douglas Charrington, O.B.E., of Ashburton House, Putney Heath, S.W., who died on December 15th last, aged 93 years, left £806,381 18s. 5d. gross, with net personalty £767,742 2s. 9d. (Duty paid, £360,263.)

Odd Items.

Mr. C. L. Woolveridge has been elected a director of Bieckerts Brewery Investment Co., Ltd.

Mr. Herbert J. W. Ruse has been appointed a director of the Octagon Brewery, Ltd., Plymouth.

Mr. G. M. Bates has now returned from H.M. Forces to the brewing staff of Messrs. Phillips and Sons, Newport, Mon.

Yates Bros., of Wisbech, which was recently acquired by the Abington Brewery Co., Ltd., has been converted into a limited company.

Mr. Alexander Fraser, M.C., of St. Mungo Vintners, Ltd., Glasgow, has been appointed a director of Steel, Coulson and Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.

Mr. Robert Mackinlay, who has been a brewer with Blair and Co. (Alloa), Ltd., at Alloa, for 27 years, has been appointed a director of the company.

Mr. H. L. Grimston relinquished his appointment as a managing director of Messrs. Barclay Perkins and Co., Ltd., on March 31st, 1946, but retains his seat on the board.

Mr. C. A. Ball, assistant managing director of Worthington and Co., Ltd., has also been appointed assistant managing director of Bass, Ratcliff and Gretton, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent.

Mr. E. Mann, manager of Messrs. Morgans' Brewery Co., Ltd., Norwich, retiring after over 50 years' service, has been handed a wallet of notes containing £100 subscribed for by the tenants.

Mr. John Hind, cashier and manager of the maltings department of Hardy's Kimberley Brewery, Ltd., Notts, has been presented with an inscribed silver salver from the directors in recognition of his completion of 50 years' service with the company.

Captain F. W. Burgoyne-Johnson, managing director of Westoe Breweries, Ltd., South Shields, retired on March 31st, 1946, owing to severe illness, and his brothers, Mr. G. H. Burgoyne-Johnson and Mr. R. P. Burgoyne-Johnson, become joint managing directors.

Mr. E. Gadsby Peet has been appointed head brewer to Thomas Ramsden and Son, Ltd., Halifax.

Mr. Frank Holt has retired as from March 31st from the board of Birkenhead Brewery Co., Ltd., Birkenhead.

Mr. T. Goodman, Jun., has now returned from H.M. Forces to the brewing staff of Joshua Tetley and Son, Ltd., Leeds.

Mr. M. C. Songer, outside representative of Messrs. Ind Coope and Co., Colchester, has just retired after 50 years in the brewing industry.

Mr. Geoffrey R. H. Smith, J.P., chairman of Samuel Smith Old Brewery (Tadcaster), Ltd., Yorks, has been appointed High Sheriff of Yorkshire.

Mr. Henry Townsend, on his release from service in H.M. Forces, has been appointed secretary of Messrs. Chesters Brewery Co., Ltd., Manchester.

Major J. D. Wigan, son of Brigadier-General J. T. Wigan, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., has joined Wigan, Richardson and Co., hop merchants, 15, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1.

Mr. W. G. Holland has retired as from March 31st from the position of managing director of Dutton's Blackburn Brewery, Ltd., Blackburn, but is remaining a director of the company.

Mr. John Robert Cheesbrough, who has been the secretary of Messrs. Tennant Brothers, Ltd., Sheffield, for the past 21 years, has retired. Suitable presentations were made by the directors and staff.

Mr. W. J. Jones, F.C.I.S., for 28 years with Messrs. Andrew Buchans Breweries, Ltd., where he was secretary, and who joined Messrs. Webbs (Aberbeeg), Ltd., of Aberbeeg, near Abertillery, as general manager in 1942, has now been elected to the board and appointed managing director. Webbs (Aberbeeg), Ltd., acquired the cyder business of Messrs. Ridler and Son, Ltd., Hereford, in January, 1944, of which company Mr. Jones is also a director. During the last month Webbs (Aberbeeg), Ltd., have also acquired the cyder business of Messrs. William Evans and Co. (Hereford and Devon), Ltd.

Dominion Notes.

AUSTRALIA

All Federal control over the production of beer and wines has now ceased, but there is little likelihood of increased supplies at the moment. In Western Australia the local breweries (Emu Brewery, Ltd., Globe Brewery, Ltd., Kalgoorlie Brewing and Ice Company, Ltd., Redcastle Brewery, Ltd., and Swan Brewery Company, Ltd.) announce that they will continue to supply upon the basis of existing quotas, "with such additional beer as they may be able to provide distributed upon the same quota basis."

President of the Tasmanian Hop Growers' Association states that the present indications are that the current crop will not amount to more than 66 per cent. of that of last year, and W. A. representative of the Commonwealth Barley Board says that although local maltsters use about 110,000 bags in a normal year, Board can this year only provide about 70,000 bags.

Sydney is at the moment in the throes of a beer strike. As a protest against the alleged victimisation of a number of employees at Tooth's, Ltd., the engineers employed on maintenance work went on strike, and as many of these men were "key" workers production was automatically brought to a standstill. Strike threatens to extend to other breweries, but as Tooth's produce about 70 per cent. of the beer consumed in the State, position is already serious.

Government revenue from the sale of liquor, which in the war years rose from £7,500,000 to the present £21,000,000 is one of the subjects now being discussed by the Federal Conference of the U.L.V.A. Minister for Customs (Senator Keane) admits that the matter should be investigated, but emphasises that the possibility of granting relief will have to be considered against the background of heavy Commonwealth commitments for Service gratuities, social services and other increased costs. At the moment the brewers' price of a hogshead of beer is £15 15s. 9d., of which Excise Duty amounts to no less than £11 18s. 4d.

It is considered that the war may have slightly improved Australia's export trade in beer, but high freights are hampering the trade with India, for whereas freight from England is 20s. per crate, freight from Australia is exactly double that sum, plus exchange.

Under the National Security Regulations Victorian brewers were asked, during the war period, to limit their production to 22.4 million gallons a year for civilian trade, which meant a 6.6 million drop from the 1938-39 production. Full production, however, including that for service requirements, amounted to some 29 million gallons per year, and manpower troubles were experienced, as out of some 2,000 workers, 725 enlisted in the Forces. Output of bottled beer in Victoria during the war years fell by some 33 per cent., mainly owing to the great scarcity of bottles.

Melbourne Herald recently featured an article "Where Does All This Beer Go?" and as it imputed that hotelkeepers were disposing of their available supplies to their best advantage, Carlton and United Breweries, Ltd., took up the cudgels in the trade's defence, and showed that between 1942 and 1945 there had been a 20 per cent. reduction in civilian supplies, despite the fact that the demand was probably greater than ever before.

Speaking at a recent election meeting in New Zealand, an Opposition member, Mr. Sullivan, stated that the taxation on a hogshead of beer had increased since 1906 from 13s. to £10 8s.

Australian visitors to New Zealand have been amazed recently to find that bottled beer is plentiful in the Dominion. Window displays of bottled beer were something they had not seen for many a day, and to find grocers' shops selling bottles by the dozen gave them, to quote their own words, "Quite a shock." However, Auckland experienced the greatest demand for bottled beer last Christmas that it has ever known, and although supplies were maintained at a high level, they were not equal to the festive season demand.

Eastern States bottled beer is at present being imported by Western Australia, and the President of the local U.L.V.A., complains that while the State is some 500,000 gallons of wine short of its quota, shipping space should not be granted for bottled beer. One distributing firm recently landed 150 cases, and further shipments are expected at an early date.

Glass position is still worrying licensees, the losses in Western Australia being particularly heavy. At the Gloucester Park trotting course more than 6,000 glasses were broken or "lost" in six weeks (six nights of racing), and at the Claremont Royal Show 2,000 disappeared in two days.

To police the Victorian liquor trade a committee of three, comprised of a representative of the Prices Commission, of the Victorian breweries, and of the local U.L.V.A., has been appointed. Powers of this committee will be derived from authority of the Prices Department, and it will discipline hotelkeepers who commit breaches of liquor rationing or licensing laws.

Minister for Customs (Senator Keane) complains that many Australian hotels provide facilities for "guzzling beer" only, and considers that it is high time that many hotels were redesigned and converted into places where man and wife could go for both a drink and a meal.

Richmond Brewery (Melbourne) is using radio advertising fairly widely, and now features a quiz session, "Hook, Line and Sinker," with prizes to successful contestants.

Queensland Brewery, Ltd., is presenting a "Sports Round Up" from radio stations 4BK, 4AK, and 4IP, using a half-hour session on each Friday evening.

Carlton and United Breweries (Victoria) report a net profit of £471,999 for 1945, and a dividend of 10 per cent. was maintained.

Tooth and Company, Sydney, show that since 1938 their gross earnings have increased from £1,819,421 to £2,697,639, but their expenses of management (wages, etc.), have also increased from £977,582 to £1,839,617. The expense percentage of the gross income has increased from 53.7 per cent. to 68.2 per cent., but net profit has risen from £841,839 to £858,022.

Lion Brewing and Malting Company, Ltd., Adelaide, report a profit of £3,665 for the six months to January, compared with £3,378 for the previous half year, and with £3,454 for the corresponding period last year. Half-year's dividend is maintained at the rate of 6¼ per cent. per annum.

SOUTH AFRICA

March 23rd, 1946.

The South African Budget, presented at the end of February, for once contained no unpleasant shocks for the licensed trade; taxation on beers, spirits and wines remain unchanged. The revenue obtained by the Government from this source averages about £620,000 per month, of which about £150,000 per month is derived from excise duty on beer.

The shortage of beer continues, though it is not quite so bad as it was in December and January. Some brewers, however, have stated that they expect a serious shortage before long—probably early in April. Barley supplies which were cut during the war are becoming increasingly difficult to obtain. If the Government imports barley, some of it may go to the breweries but, failing that, a serious shortage must be expected.

Imported beer is beginning to arrive in South Africa, in small consignments, from America and Denmark and this is helping to make the shortage less felt among customers of the bars and hotels. The fact that American beers are being retailed over the counter at 2s. per pint and Danish beers are costing the public as much as 2s. 4d. per pint up country does not appear to prevent there being a popular demand for them. The local South African beer is retailed at the controlled maximum price of 1s. 1d. per pint.

In Kenya, the control that was imposed during the war in order to ensure that the troops received adequate supplies of beer, was lifted on March 1st, but the neighbouring territory of Tanganyika is still very short—in this case, of beer bottles too. In Dar-es-Salaam an Indian was recently fined 20s. for selling minerals in a beer bottle.

Nothing further seems to have developed from the representations made to the Government last month by the Temperance movement that the use of cereals in the manufacture of alcoholic liquors should either be banned or drastically reduced. A question was asked in the South African Parliament about the amount of maize that was used by breweries, to which the Minister of Agriculture replied that the monthly allocations had been cut by 15 per cent. from May, 1945, and by a further 10 per cent. from July, 1945.

The very serious position in regard to the maize and wheat crops, caused by the unprecedented drought, has led the Government to consider introducing drastic conservation measures in which the hotel and catering industry has been asked to co-operate. Food rationing such as has existed in Great Britain has

not been considered feasible in this country owing to the mixed population of natives, coloureds, Indians and Europeans, each of whom has a markedly different diet. Food in short supply has been apportioned on a quota basis, but it is now considered that this is not sufficient. At the beginning of this month the hotel industry was requested to submit suggestions for rationing butter, bread, sugar, tea, eggs, mealie meal (maize-flour), cheese, meat and oatmeal. The industry has put forward its ideas on the matter, but at the same time expresses the view that the amount that can be saved in the hotel industry is negligible in view of the fact that only a small proportion of the population lives in hotels; and that wastage in hotels is, in any case, already at a minimum for purely business reasons. It was also felt that austerity menus were unfair to hotel residents whilst the general public was allowed to remain unrestricted as to what and when it may eat.

Among the hotelkeepers' suggestions were the elimination of mealie-meal porridge from breakfast menus; no butter to be served at dinner-time; not more than one egg to be served at breakfast; toast to be eliminated from menus; banquets to be abolished. The other items of food mentioned were already in such short supply that only the very strictest conservation by the hotelkeeper allowed him to carry on providing them for guests in even small and infrequent quantities.

As a first step in the Government's food conservation programme an official ban has been placed upon the service of toast in any place where food is provided for the public; and the people have also been asked to make one day a week a breadless one. At the same time the Government has abolished the meatless day which has been in force since 1942. Meat is now more plentiful than it was, no longer being required for provisioning the troops in the North and visiting convoys, and it was realised that food that was in shorter supply than meat was being used as a substitute in menus on the meatless day.

Considerable dissatisfaction is felt by employers in the trade and by the general public at the poor standard of service and ability shown by the general body of employees; the need for some form of training establishment is constantly expressed. Training of cooks and waiters is carried out to a very limited extent by the State Railways for the benefit of the dining-cars and railway restaurants, and by small institutions in Durban and Johannesburg, but it is felt that the Government should assist in providing a national training college for hotel staffs. The root of the trouble is the natural disinclination on the part of white South Africans to take up a career which, in a country where non-Europeans do much of this sort of work, is regarded as menial and *infra dig.*

Hotel tariffs, which during the war have been pegged down to the 1939 level plus 7½ per cent., are now being reviewed by the Government with a view to affording a further increase. Needless to say, there is intense opposition to the idea from the general public which holds that hotels are doing a capacity business and food and services are much reduced in quality. South Africa still has one of the lowest hotel tariff rates in the Empire, the average daily charge (inclusive) in a good hotel in the larger cities being in the neighbourhood of 17s. 6d. and the monthly rates average about £12.

An Appeal Court decision of considerable importance to the hotel industry was made this month when the Chief Justice held that a hotel company was not protected by the clause in the Liquor Act limiting to £20 the liability of a licensee for the loss of a guest's property. The grounds for the decision were that the wording of the Act was such that only the holder of the hotel licence was protected; a hotel company is not permitted to hold a liquor licence—only its nominee. This upsets a position which has been accepted for a great many years.

The annual harvest of hops, grown at George in the temperate coastal belt between Port Elizabeth and Cape Town, is now being collected and more than 800 pickers are employed. It is expected that the yield will be about 100 tons compared with the 60 tons collected last year. This is a comparatively new crop to South Africa, established by the breweries when it became difficult to obtain supplies from overseas.

Two British personalities who have considerable interest in the licensed houses of South Africa are at present paying a visit to this country. They are Capt. John Stroyan, vice-Chairman of South African Breweries, Ltd., and Mr. Geoffrey Dent, Chairman of Ohlssons Cape Breweries, Ltd. Each of these gentlemen is making a detailed tour of inspection of his company's interests in South Africa and the Rhodesias.

Markets.

HOPS.

English.—The valuation of the English crop has been completed, and the Hops Marketing Board has announced that the average price reached was 1s. per cwt. less than the agreed figure of £21; thus all provisional prices to brewers have been increased by this amount of 1s. per cwt. The distribution of the First Equalisation Pool has taken place to those brewers whose stocks are insufficient to last until August 31st next, numbering over 200 breweries. The distribution of the Second Equalisation Pool, consisting of a small quantity of hops held back by the Hops Marketing Board for replacements, will doubtless take place towards the end of this month.

The first return by the Ministry of Agriculture since 1939 of the hop acreage indicates that the number of statute acres has now reached 20,000, with an estimated yield of 14.1 cwt. per acre for the 1945 crop, exactly the same as the average for the past ten years. Owing, however, to an increase in acreage the total production at 282,900 cwt. is 21,000 cwt. more than the average for the last ten years.

The 1946 crop is making good progress and stringing has already commenced in some areas.

Foreign. — The first consignment (understood to be 500 cwt.) of brown hops has been despatched from Czechoslovakia, and is expected to arrive shortly. Brewers' Society are negotiating for a further quantity of better quality Czechoslovakian hops and a small quantity of Yugoslavian (Styrian) hops. These have been offered to brewers, and the estimated prices per cwt., including freight and duty at £4 per cwt., are for choice quality Czechoslovakians, £43 per cwt.; good medium Czechoslovakians, £38 per cwt.; medium Czechoslovakians, £32 per cwt.; Yugoslavians, £36 per cwt. Negotiations are still proceeding with regard to the Bavarian hops, and neither the price nor the quantity that will be imported has been settled.

BARLEY.

The quality of malting barley generally, which has been available in recent weeks has been mainly disappointing, except perhaps an occasional lot left over from seed.

There is still a keen demand for all suitable barleys for malting at maximum prices, but judging by supplies during the past fortnight it would appear that the crop is now almost exhausted in certain parts of the country. Having regard to the present position the outlook from a maltsters point of view for the remainder of the season presents by no means an easy task, as even at this late stage there are yet two or three months still to go to complete the prolonged malting arrangements if requirements of malt for brewing and other purposes are to be reasonably satisfied until the next crop is available.

Bad deliveries from farmers and the inclusion of odd sacks of roof corn, *i.e.*, grain which is out of condition, and in many cases heated, is causing buyers considerable concern, as unless these oddments are detected at the time they would ruin the whole parcel.

Even the best samples now available mostly contain some defect and cannot be regarded as sound material at this late stage, particularly as they have to be malted in the warmer weather.

It should also be borne in mind that while there has been a decline in the output of beer recently, earlier in the season the demand for deliveries of malt was such, that it was drawn almost as fast as it was manufactured, and therefore it will be realised that a large proportion of earlier made malt from the soundest barleys has already been absorbed and the bulk of what is still now available for brewing during the summer, will most probably be below standard as compared with more normal conditions.

The tone of the barley market during the month has remained distinctly firm, not only for the best malting barleys, but also for good secondary grades, and while supplies have been on a fairly good scale, some falling off of offerings recently had the effect of stiffening prices, particularly for good sorts. Milling barleys have shared the firm tone and buyers have been well in evidence for sound lots. On the whole the average quality of offerings has been maintained better than had been expected at this time of the season. The finest English malting barleys have realised the allowed maximum of 100s.

per 448 lb., with secondary lots firm at 95s. per 448 lb. As regards milling barleys, the best grades have fetched the maximum of 90s. per 448 lb., with sellers unwilling to do business below that figure. Potentially millable barleys remain at 80s. per 448 lb. and have been well held. All above prices are ex farm with allowed additions.

Sales of home-grown barley for the past 32 weeks of the agricultural year were:—

	1946. Cwt.	1945. Cwt.
Sales to—		
March 9th ...	15,473,449	14,890,187
Week ending—		
March 16th ...	441,271	295,332
March 23rd ...	379,662	317,023
March 30th ...	342,502	252,936
April 6th ...	279,031	121,978
	16,915,915	15,877,456

The average prices (per cwt.) of home-grown barley during the corresponding period were:—

	1946. Per cwt. s. d.	1945. Per cwt. s. d.
Average to—		
March 9th ...	24 7	25 1
Week ending—		
March 16th ...	24 9	24 11
March 23rd ...	24 8	24 8
March 30th ...	24 9	24 7
April 6th ...	24 8	24 3
	24 7	25 0

MALT.

Malt has been a firm market during the month, with supplies still clearing mainly in fulfilment of contracts and with prices favouring sellers for any unearmarked lots available. The following are the latest quotations:—

Pale ale	...	152s. to 160s. per qr.
Mild ale	...	144s. to 151s. ,,
Brown	...	136s. to 140s. ,,
Crystal	...	132s. to 137s. ,,
Black	...	143s. to 148s. ,,

WAGES BOARD INQUIRY.

The Ministry of Labour have asked us to state that there has been a certain amount of confusion in connection with a statement made by the Minister of Labour and National Service in the House of Commons on Wednesday, April 3rd.

In the course of his speech, which dealt with conditions in the catering industry, the Minister stated that he had asked the Wages Board for the Licensed Hotels and Restaurants to undertake an inquiry into conditions in hotels and restaurants, and that he would consider furnishing their report to Parliament.

Attention has been called to certain statements in the Press which give the impression that the Catering Wages Commission has been asked to make the inquiry. This is not so, and it should be made clear that the inquiry refers to the Wages Board for the Licensed Hotels and Restaurants.

BEER OUTPUT

A monthly return showing the number of Standard and Bulk barrels of home-made beer charged with duty in Great Britain and Northern Ireland:—

	STANDARD. England, Wales & N. Ireland.	Scotland.	Total.	BULK. England, Wales & N. Ireland.	Scotland.	Total
Feb. 1946 ..	1,263,628	117,268	1,380,896	1,970,952	182,838	2,153,790
Jan. 1946 ...	1,598,706	153,464	1,752,170	2,496,003	241,805	2,737,808
Dec. 1945 ...	1,513,474	146,689	1,660,163	2,371,752	232,910	2,604,662
Nov. 1945 ...	1,565,878	155.573	1,721,451	2,452,858	245,955	2,698,813
Oct. 1945 ...	1,658,124	164,061	1,822,185	2,623,707	262,204	2,885,911
Sept. 1945 ...	1,579,104	153,201	1,732,305	2,519,638	247,685	2,767,323
Aug. 1945 ...	1,785,988	171,791	1,957,779	2,865,313	272,579	3,137,892

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS—FEBRUARY.

EXPORTS.

Quantities.

	Monthly average 1938	Month ended 28th February 1945	Month ended 28th February 1946	One-sixth of Year 1938	Two Months ended 28th February 1945	Two Months ended 28th February 1946
Beer—	*Bulk*					
To Eire	*Barrels*	4,693	—	—	9,386	1	117
„ Gibraltar	„	799	842	381	1,598	2,273	421
„ British West Africa ...	„	904	—	—	1,808	8	—
„ British India	„	4,398	601	4,899	8,796	722	11,350
„ British West India Islands	„	806	—	—	1,612	—	3
„ Other British Countries	„	5,798	651	5,522	11,596	846	15,765
„ Egypt	„	1,477	—	—	2,954	—	1,425
„ Iraq	„	336	45	49	672	67	239
„ Other Foreign Countries	„	4,228	2,832	1,291	8,456	8,657	2,646
Total {	*Bulk Barrels*	23,439	4,971	12,142	46,878	12,574	31,966
	*Standard Barrels**	*22,591*	*3,808*	*9,728*	*45,182*	*9,667*	*25,469*

Value.

		£	£	£	£	£	£
Beer—	*Bulk*						
To Eire	*Barrels*	16,266	—	—	32,532	3	463
„ Gibraltar	„	1,757	3,864	2,691	3,514	11,071	2,891
„ British West Africa ...	„	4,771	—	—	9,542	76	—
„ British India	„	17,345	6,080	61,773	34,690	7,444	145,893
„ British West India Islands	„	5,496	—	—	10,992	—	38
„ Other British Countries	„	28,450	7,179	54,311	56,900	9,555	161,556
„ Egypt	„	4,897	—	—	9,794	—	15,314
„ Iraq	„	1,999	497	518	3,998	742	2,343
„ Other Foreign Countries	„	14,261	28,027	12,993	28,522	90,043	36,185
Total {	*Bulk Barrels*	95,242	45,647	132,286	190,484	118,934	364,683
	*Standard Barrels**						

RE-EXPORTS.

Quantities.

Beer ... {	*Bulk Barrels* ...	1,990	507	1,508	3,980	1,485	3,513
	*Standard Barrels**	*2,527*	*673*	*2,000*	*5,054*	*1,970*	*4,672*

Value.

		£	£	£	£	£	£
Beer ... {	*Bulk Barrels* ...						
	*Standard Barrels**	23,266	6,622	21,787	46,532	20,031	49,745

IMPORTS.

Quantities.

Beer ... {	*Bulk Barrels* ...	74,552	76,354	91,679	149,104	161,443	181,874
	*Standard Barrels**	*71,361*	*63,610*	*76,290*	*142,722*	*133,901*	*151,042*

Value.

		£	£	£	£	£	£
Beer ... {	*Bulk Barrels* ...						
	*Standard Barrels**	218,427	325,411	389,525	486,854	684,205	771,557

IMPORTS.

Quantities.

Barley	*cwt.*	1,656,302	—	200	3,312,604	—	187,435

Value.

		£	£	£	£	£	£
Barley		570,811	—	413	1,141,622	—	136,62$_6$

EXPORTS.

Quantities.

Hops	*cwt.*	1,048	5,896	5,233	2,096	13,731	10,267

Value.

		£	£	£	£	£	£
Hops		10,192	127,503	104,395	20,384	289,980	205,541

* The standard barrelage shown is the calculated equivalent of the recorded bulk barrelage.

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BREWING AND MALTING NOTES.

By BRETTANOMYCES.

Further Notes on D.D.T.

As mentioned in last month's notes, the Royal Horticultural Society has recently carried out some extensive experiments on the use of D.D.T. against various insect pests; these include such widely diverse species as thrips, leaf hoppers, whitefly, aphides, scale insects, mealy bugs, caterpillars, saw fly, beetles, weevils, ladybirds, wasps, ants, red spider, wood lice, cockroaches and house flies. The results showed as much diversity as the species of insects on which the insecticide was tested. So much so, in fact, that the author, G. Fox Wilson, felt impelled to issue a strong warning in his summary, which is worthy of quotation here:

"D.D.T. is a powerful insecticide, but its limitations as a general insecticide should be recognised. It possesses no 'cure all' properties against plant pests, being only slightly toxic to Aphides, which die too slowly from its effects, useless against Red Spider and other Acarine Mites, and has no ovicidal properties.

"The impatience shown by the community in obtaining supplies is due to the wide but premature publicity given to this compound, which fact is strongly deprecated both by biologists and chemists before investigations are completed on its effect upon warm-blooded animals, beneficial insects (predatora, parasites and pollinating insects) and upon the widest range of plant pests generally. Whilst it is probable that D.D.T. is harmless in the forms used in agriculture and horticultural practice, the widest use by the community should await their announcement of its application to crops by authoritative bodies."

6 6 6.

In last month's notes we referred to an article in the December issue of Wallersteins Laboratories' Communications, by Beverley N. Smallman; in this article the author referred to 666, the abbreviation for Benzenehexachloride, also a new and valuable insecticide. This compound, a British discovery, has not received more than a fraction of the publicity that has been accorded to the advent of D.D.T. It is effective against many insects at extraordinarily low concentrations, particularly against granary weevil. It has been reported, for instance, by R. Slade, that 666 mixed with wheat to the extent of 0.4 parts per 1,000,000 resulted in a 50 per cent. mortality of weevils in five days. Weight for weight 666 was fifteen times as effective against weevils. The author points out that D.D.T. is not a complete insecticide by itself, but is mixed in small concentrations with inert dusts or dissolved in liquids to make sprays. A surface treated with D.D.T. spray retains its toxic action for some considerable time—several months or longer, even if the surface is washed with soap and water. Its insecticidal action is comparatively slow as compared with pyrethrum. The author suggests, however, that in practice D.D.T. may find its first use in "proofing" warehouses. If sprayed on floors and walls the residual deposit may prove effective in the control of many common warehouse insect pests.

The Importance of Barley Quality.

"Quality" in barley is usually chiefly considered from the viewpoint of the brewer. Quality barley is one which will yield a "sound" malt for the brewer's purpose, and which will produce a beer free from those defects which accompany the use of malt made from low-grade poor-quality grain.

There is, however, another aspect to barley quality, and that is the maltster's point of view. Malting is a separate process preceding brewing, and has its own problems and troubles with which the brewer is not directly concerned and is certainly not worried about. And barley quality is capable of easing the maltster's work to just as great an extent as the use of good-quality malt can ease that of the brewer.

It is not too much to say, indeed, that the quality of the barley available for malting during any given season is probably the most important factor in determining the facility of working of any malthouse, no matter whether the latter is a modern one, with air conditioning, temperature control and all the other amenities lacking in the smaller and older establishments.

If the barley to be malted is sound and kind, even the most old-fashioned and badly constructed malthouse can turn it into first-rate malt, if the weather is at all reasonable. And even if it is not, the old, experienced maltster can modify his steeping and flooring treatment to meet even widely fluctuating weather conditions, and still turn out malt with little wrong with its brewing value.

If, however, on the other hand, the quality of the barley to be malted is poor, no modern equipment can prevent the maltster's task from being a difficult one, and the resulting malt will rarely, if ever, approach the quality of that turned out by even an ill-equipped malthouse from tender, kind, easily maltable material.

Continuity is the essence of the malting process. The ideal situation is when one can put in steep after steep of barley of uniform quality, which will behave regularly on the floor without requiring constant watching and nursing, and which, if reasonably treated, will not yield fluctuating analyses with attendant fiddling about with the steeping, flooring and kilning routine.

Such barleys as Brewing Californian and Brewing Chilean usually could be relied on almost to look after themselves at the beginning of the malting season, before one had to tackle the English crop, with its unknown malting requirements, often widely different from year to year.

Probably one of the most annoying situations in malting is to discover exactly what steeping flooring and kilning treatment a certain parcel of barley requires only when the parcel is nearly finished.

Some brewers do not realise what difficulties the maltster often has to face, and may too rigidly insist on close adherence to a specimen analysis, whereas by allowing the maltster a little latitude, say in the matter of tint, or D.P., they would receive a better-balanced malt altogether.

A year in a maltings could perhaps be regarded as a desirable first step in the training of a technical brewer.

Maintaining Yeast Vigour.

The maintenance of a healthy stock of yeast is probably the most important point to which the brewer has to give his attention. No matter how good his malt may be, and how spotlessly clean his plant may be kept, everything in the brewery will appear to go wrong if the yeast crops begin to fade and the attenuative and cleansing properties of the yeast commence to deteriorate.

Most brewers have their own ideas on the subject of maintaining the vigour of their yeast, as witness, for example, the widely different systems of storing yeast in different breweries. Some brewers swear by some method of pressing yeast, others would on no account ever use pressed yeast for pitching purposes. Some consider that the storage conditions are of vital importance, whilst others seem to find the simplest and crudest methods satisfactory.

Some years ago there appeared a very provocative article by Bernard N. Thompson on the subject of maintaining good yeast stock for pitching purposes. In brief, his point was that yeast could recover from even abyssmal depths of degeneration if the factors causing that deterioration were rectified. For instance, in one case where the yeast crops were in such poor shape that insufficient was obtained to pitch another brew (and sludge from the bottom of the fermenting vessel had to be used to augment the poor top crop), recovery was attained by paying attention to other parts of the process.

One of the difficulties of assessing what significance to attribute to incidents of that sort, however, is that one never knows what would have happened if no changes in the process had wittingly been made. Brewing troubles often have a blessed way of curing themselves without apparent reason just as one is beginning to feel a little desperate.

A famous physician, on retiring from practice, once remarked that his success had been somewhat marred by the fact that he had never known whether his patients had recovered because of or in spite of his treatment.

There is little doubt that different strains of yeast vary considerably in type and robustness, and that whilst one stock will apparently put up with any amount of ill-treatment without undue deterioration, that of another brewery might exhibit a loss of vigour if submitted to the same lack of attention.

BOTTLING NOTES.

Beer Bottle Design.

In so ancient a container as the glass bottle, it is necessarily a rare event when something new is invented. One can follow the development of bottle design from the days, not so far distant, when it hardly mattered if the neck, or even the contents, were standardised details, and as long as an average cork could be hammered in, by way of seal, it did not trouble the bottler if accuracy of dimension were lacking. In these days, however, a beer bottle is the product of precision engineering. It is cast from moulds which are checked constantly, and over which the rub is passed as a matter of factory routine. Thus, a " pint bottle " must show its specified measure or else someone gets into trouble.

Shortly prior to the commencement of the war an innovation arrived from North of the Tweed, sponsored by a respected firm of Scottish brewers and bottlers, and taking the economic form of a bottle in which the crown seal is not only easily removable, but is also replaceable. The seal is undamaged in the process, performing, in fact, the function of a screw stopper, in so far as it can be replaced if the contents of the container are not fully discharged.

In the new design the mould is cut with a rim of glass encircling the neck of the bottle directly under the edge of the crown cork. There is just sufficient tolerance allowed for the insertion of an opening the thickness of a penny-piece, and the leverage thus supplied, although gentle in its measure, suffices to remove the crown without damage to the extent that it is rendered ineffectual as a seal. In fact, it can be replaced and again function as an efficient stopper. The operative brewer responsible for the design has invented a new opener in the shape of a horse-shoe, which fits clearly between the rim and the crown.

One's reaction on inspecting the newly designed bottle seven years ago was favourable to every detail with one exception—namely, that one did not appreciate the very short necks of the bottles. The design seemed to incline to " dourness "; and, even if it does facilitate pouring, it also breaks away from one's life-long conception of a beer bottle. It is the shape of container one would expect to hold ginger-pop.

Details of Compression Machines.

In continuation of our note on the compression machine, the theoretically perfect reversible compression system will comprise these following changes—namely, an isothermal change due to the vaporisation of the refrigerating agent at the constant temperature of the refrigerator; an adiabatic change caused by the compression of the vapour without the addition of heat; a second isothermal change due to the condensation of the compressed gas at the constant temperature of the condenser; and. finally, a second adiabatic change owing to the temperature of the liquid being reduced from that of the condenser to that of the refrigerator by a portion of the liquid being vaporised and performing work by moving a piston, and thus once again returning the refrigerating agent to its primary state and thereby completing the cycle.

In practice the fourth operation is not effected, and the liquid is cooled at the expense of the refrigeration of the system, instead of whilst doing work. In fact, no work is attempted, as the amount obtainable would not be in proportion to the expense involved in procuring it. The changes we have enumerated can be carried out in the obverse direction, the cycle being, therefore, a reversible one, and a refrigerating machine (which is the exact obverse to a heat engine) operated on this scheme will yield as economical results as it is possible to obtain in practice.

Pulp Washing.

The time may come when pulp is no longer used as a filtering medium, and it appears possible that mechanical means will supplant the pulp-filled filters. However, it is not yet a commercial proposition to clarify a beer sufficiently by centrifuge alone to be able to pasteurise effectively. This would prove a convenience to bottlers, as the operation of pulp washing is neither interesting nor inspiring. In order to remove the last trace of chlorine from the washed pulp it is customary to add a dash of bisulphite to the final rinsing liquor, and thus convert any free chlorine into HCl, which is neutralised by the calcium carbonate or other alkali available in the liquor.

ENGINEERING NOTES.

The Cost of Boiler Scale.

In order to emphasise the uneconomic effects of boiler scale, a few plain words may prove of use to the "smaller brewers," who do not employ a professional power engineer, and our basic fact is that a scale of calcium sulphate has a specific conductivity of 1.0-1.5 B.T.U. per square foot per known thickness per degree Fahrenheit. The average specific conductivity of steel is about twenty times this figure, so that gypsum scale, as thick as the wall of a water tube, will increase the heat resistance of the tube at least twentyfold. The net result of scale is that less heat passes through and there is wastage of fuel, whilst decreased conduction of heat from the inner metal walls causes these surfaces to become correspondingly hotter.

The latest experiments indicate that expectant heat losses, under average conditions for scale 1/8th to 1/16th inch thickness, may vary from 1.5 to 6 per cent. and heat experiment has proved that the physical structure of boiler scale has a definite effect on its conductivity, whilst the chemical composition has a considerably lesser effect.

Thus, we learn that the heat conductivity of a thin porous scale is lower than that of a thicker, but continuous, non-porous scale. This result is accounted for by the fact that the interstices of a porous scale are filled with steam and not with water. It is the steam that is the actual insulation, and not the scaly deposit.

Inspection of Hydro-Extractors.

In view of the velocity at which the extractors rotate, and of the fact that they must be enclosed in an outer casing, the revolving cages are normally inaccessible for inspection. It is, therefore, necessary that they should be dismantled from time to time, so that complete survey of their condition can be effected. Of course, the method of construction, and the material employed in the assembly of cages, will vary with the class of work, and may be of copper or mild steel, having welded or riveted seams, whilst some cages are made of wire reinforced by external straps. In the case of steel cages, corrosion is usually found on the outside or bottom of the cage; but in the case of wire cages, reinforced by straps, the place to look for corrosion is in the vicinity and underneath the straps. On this account, the removal of the straps, for thorough inspection, is necessary.

Brewery machines generally have copper cages and, in such, fractures may occur on the under side at the outer curvature, particularly in the case of perforated cages. Further, fractures occur at the riveting and around the boss, where fitted to the spindle. It is seldom possible to detect defects by merely lifting the extractor casing cover, and the machines must be examined with the cages removed. Thus, in addition to inspecting the cage, the condition of the casing can be ascertained, and such examinations should be effected at least once a year. The condition of the bearings should be checked from time to time, specially in machines constructed with taper sleeves on the main spindle. Finally, the break gear may be a source of trouble if neglected, and this requires periodic adjustment and relining when necessary.

The general working of extractors and the manner in which the cages are loaded must receive attention. Loading should be carried out evenly to obtain proper balance and prevent vibration and wobble of the cage whilst running at speed. And, one should remember that electrically driven extractors are designed for a given number of revs. per hour, and, if this number is exceeded, overheating and burning out of the motor is the usual result.

Donkins' Coefficient.

An engine when at work receives a certain number of thermal units per minute. These are expended as follows: (i) wasted by the engine by radiation and conduction; (ii) used in overcoming friction and resistance; (iii) converted into useful work; and, (iv) heat rejected.

The heat lost by radiation cannot be accurately determined, but it is small, the heat converted into mechanical work can be measured with accuracy. The loss is constant for each horse-power. The ratio between the heat received and the heat used can be calculated, and it is known as Donkins' Coefficient.

TRANSPORT NOTES.

Petrol Rationing.

We do not know whether there is any truth in the rumour which appeared in the Press a few days ago to the effect that petrol rationing will cease in June next. We sincerely hope it is true, but enquiries at the Fuel Controller's office merely resulted in our being told that nothing was known there to support the rumour.

Nationalisation of Transport.

A memorandum demanding freedom of choice of transport by industry and a co-ordination of the various forms of transport, instead of nationalisation, has been sent to the Minister of War Transport by the National Union of Manufacturers.

Summing up the union's opinion, the memorandum states that it believes that the best interests of internal transport in this country would be served, not by any scheme of nationalisation, but by an approach to the problem of co-ordination of all forms of transport on the basis of the report made by the Transport Advisory Council to the then Minister of Transport in April, 1939, upon the proposals of the railways in respect of the conveyance of merchandise by rail. In that report the council made a number of far-reaching recommendations designed to secure the proper co-ordination of all forms of transport.

"The National Union feel that this approach to the problem is much to be preferred to a hasty jump into the sea of nationalisation. They believe that along these lines of orderly evolution great advantages can be secured, while on the other hand they are very much afraid that to experiment with an untried system of State control of transport in these difficult and dangerous times might well lead to a state of affairs which might be disastrous to the recovery of our economic life."

Unfettered distribution was necessarily interrupted by the zoning system of the war years, but the union urges strongly that "freedom of distribution and choice shall be restored as quickly as possible in the general interest of everybody."

Colonel Wigg asked the Minister of War Transport (1) if he would give an assurance that operators would have the option of transferring the whole of their business at a fair rate of valuation in any nationalisation proposals, as some concern was felt among A and B Defence Permit holders regarding the future of small road haulage businesses owing to their fear that operators would still be allowed to operate privately on a restricted mileage radius: (2) could any indication be given to holders of C Defence Permits of the extent of future restrictions in the use of commercial vehicles operating in connection with their business, and was informed that the Minister could not at present go further into the Lord President's recent statement, or anticipate at this stage the legislative proposals which would in due course be laid before the House. Colonel Wigg further asked if the Minister was aware that his refusal to give information, particularly with regard to Class B holders, was causing a great deal of dismay and was holding up a great deal of useful development, but the Minister replied that most people understood the position, and it would only add to any difficulty anticipated by Colonel Wigg by beginning to deal with this problem piecemeal.

Lords Road Group.

At the first post-war meeting of the Roads Group in the House of Lords, held recently, a membership of 26 peers was enrolled. Lord Teynham was elected Chairman, whilst Lord Sandhurst and Lord Waleran were re-elected to the posts of Vice-Chairman and Treasurer, and Honorary Secretary respectively. The Group, which is non-party, hopes eventually to comprise all those peers particularly interested in, or with a special knowledge of, roads and road transport.

It was decided at the meeting that the policy of the Group during the present session would be to keep the Alness Committee's Report before the Government and to urge them to implement that report. Before the war, the Group was very active and was largely responsible for the appointment of the Alness Committee. Lord Alness himself has joined the new Group.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Photometric Method of Determining the Rate of Bacterial Growth.

It will be remembered that workers on yeast under the Institute of Brewing Research Scheme have been faced with the problem of finding a reasonably simple method of measuring yeast growth. In common with others they have tended to adopt the simplest procedure in which a beam of light is passed through the medium in which the yeast is growing and then falls on to a simple form of photoelectric cell. As the cells increase in number they interfere with the transmission of light so that the photoelectric current is reduced and a measure of yeast growth obtained.

Whilst the results look quite plausible, and the apparatus can be calibrated by laborious cell counts, itself hardly a reproducible process, one has a feeling that it is a case of "angels fear to tread" because there are questions of the transparency of cells and also the fact that the particular photoelectric cell employed has a considerable degree of sensitivity to red and infra-red light, of which the general artificial light system employed is a very prolific source. It is, therefore, not without interest that one notices in a letter to *Nature*, March 23rd, from N. V. Needham, of the Cooper Technical Bureau, Berkhamsted, a description of an apparatus which, whilst employing the same broad principle, measures not the light that is cut off by the production of new cells but the light that is scattered by them. It is applied to bacterial suspensions, and on the face of it the apparatus strikes one as being a good deal sounder than that employed in the direct beam method.

Occurrence of Inorganic Pyrophosphate in Baker's Yeast.

Lindahl and Lindberg, of the Wenner Grens Institute for Experimental Biology, Stockholm, in a letter to *Nature*, March 16th, refer to Bailey and Webb's work and suggest that phosphatase acting specifically on inorganic pyrophosphate isolated by Bailey and Webb may play a part as metabolite in baker's yeast, and presumably also in brewer's yeast. They base this on experimental evidence which arose in the incidental study of the inhibition of respiration produced by lithium in baker's yeast. An oxygenated specimen of fresh baker's yeast, suitably buffered and treated with lithium chloride, was put through a glucose fermentation and after fixing by perchloric acid the yeast cells were extracted in the centrifuge. The clear extract on treatment with barium chloride yielded a precipitate which, on purification, was found to be free from carbon and nitrogen and on hydrolysis with normal hydrochloric acid gave a phosphorus compound which was found to be orthophosphate, under the conditions, therefore, presumably derived from a pyrophosphate. This illustration of the existence of inorganic pyrophosphate in a yeast is a further interesting example of the complexity of the phosphate compounds in their existence and behaviour.

Fermentative Formation of Diacetyl.

A letter by Suomalainen and Jännes, of the Department of Biochemistry, Alcohol Research Laboratory, Helsinki, discusses the mechanism of the formation of aroma substances by brewer's and baker's yeasts, and whilst the inference is drawn as to a difference of behaviour between the two types of yeast, whether they are fermented under anærobic or ærobic conditions, the main point of interest to brewers lies in the record of the substantially greater production of aroma substances such as acetylmethylcarbinol, and 2-, 3-butylene glycol by an aerated brewer's fermentation even though the general level of the production of these substances is lower than in baker's yeast. These are the substances that are responsible for the curiously sweet smell sometimes noticed in yeast stores, and some brewers who happen to have stored baker's yeast during the war may have noticed the even more pungent character of the aroma arising from this yeast.

The practical point of interest that naturally arises is that the practice of aeration and indeed the fundamental practices of certain types of fermentation, as in, for instance, the fully pumped stone square and the properly worked dropping system, may be influencing the degree to which these substances are formed and play a part in defining the character of flavour of the resulting beer.

"TRUE MOISTURE."

The principle of standardising methods of analysis will probably always provoke conflicting feelings among chemists, seeking continually, on the one hand, for ever greater accuracy of results and on the other by the urgent need for results from different laboratories to agree, particularly in commercial transactions where the necessity is obvious. Often, of course, it is sufficient to know the relative behaviour of two samples under set conditions in illustration of which the use of the finings house viscometer or the tintometer may be mentioned. Of the various estimations commonly carried out on malt there are only two which can be claimed to be absolute and in the case of one of these, moisture, this is open to some question; and yet the system works well when used in conjunction with the more important physical examination and by its means the manufacture of malt is controlled to an extent and the consumer is able to define his requirements within limits. However, experimentation does not stand still and sooner or later claims may be put forward for methods of greater accuracy or speed, but their adoption is a slow process sometimes because the working compromise, the official method, is established.

The determination of moisture would appear superficially to be one of the simplest of operations, but this is far from being the case with many vegetable products. The classic example is yeast, about which a deal of controversy has arisen, but that is a special case with its own peculiar difficulties in which it is required to differentiate between water inside and outside the cell. Reference is here made more particularly to total water, often determined by some method of oven drying with estimation in loss of weight, but a variety of methods may be used including distillation with an organic liquid. Most of these methods may involve the loss of volatile compounds other than water which itself may not all be driven off and prolonged heating can lead to partial oxidation. More recently electrical methods have been used, depending on the high dielectric constant of water, but particle size and the difficulty of uniform packing play an important part and may cause serious errors.

These thoughts are provoked by an article appearing in a recent number of the "American Brewer," from D. E. Bullis, of the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station, under the title of "The True Moisture of Hops." It will be recalled that the American Society of Brewing Chemists recommends three methods for this operation as follow "in the order of their accuracy":—Toluene or tetrachlorethylene distillation, vacuum drying at 60 deg. Cent. for 3 hours, and lastly air oven drying for 1 hour at 103-104 deg. Cent. Bullis compared the first of these with two modifications of his own, namely vacuum oven drying at 60 deg. Cent. for 22-24 hours and air oven drying for 3 hours at 101-103 deg. Cent., finding discrepancies which led him to take the further step of estimating the carbon compounds, volatilised by the last method. Carbon dioxide was estimated in the usual way, other carbon compounds being oxidised in a combustion tube, estimated as carbon dioxide and calculated as terpene, chosen as the most representative compound likely to be volatilised from hops. His findings are interesting and may be summarised thus: (1) There is as yet no known practical method for determining the exact moisture content of plant material. (2) For purposes of trade or grading the official A.S.B.C. method is satisfactory because results bear a direct relationship to the actual moisture. (3) The true moisture content appears to be about 86-88 per cent. of the value given by the official air oven method. (4) Toluene gives a more accurate result than tetrachlorethylene in distillation. (5) About 40 per cent. of the difference between the results obtained by the official air oven method and the true moisture figure is due to carbon dioxide accumulated in the hops, the remainder to direct volatilisation of some of the substances in the hops.

It may be recalled that 30 years ago Winge published a method of drying in vacuo at 35 deg. Cent. for 24 hours, which he stated gave results identical with drying over sulphuric acid at room temperature to constant weight. He asserted that temperatures above 35 deg. Cent., or times longer than 24 hours at this temperature, led to changes in the hop resins.

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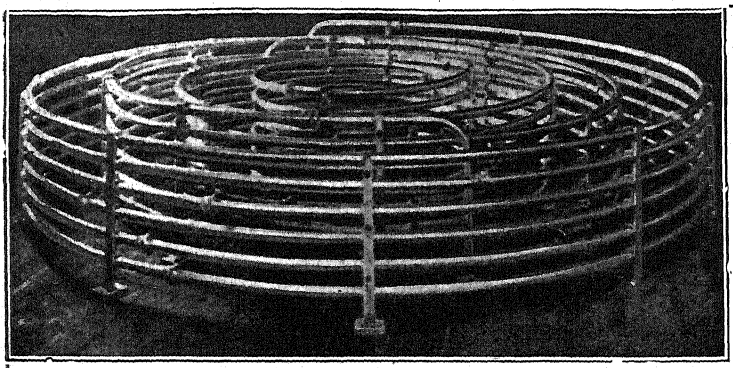

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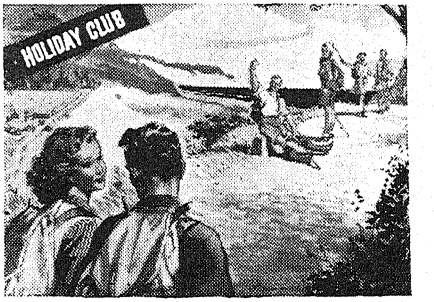

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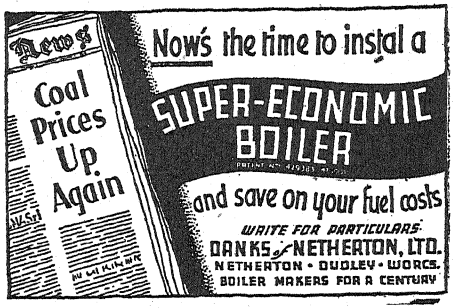

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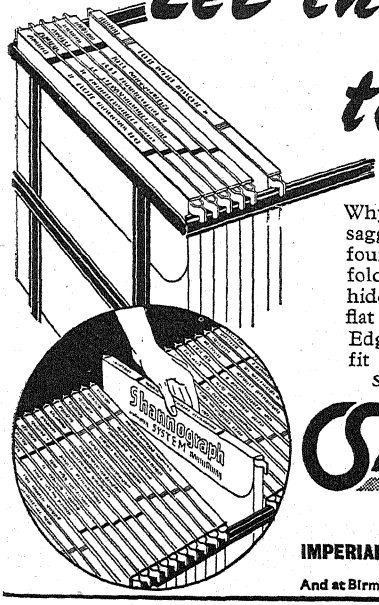

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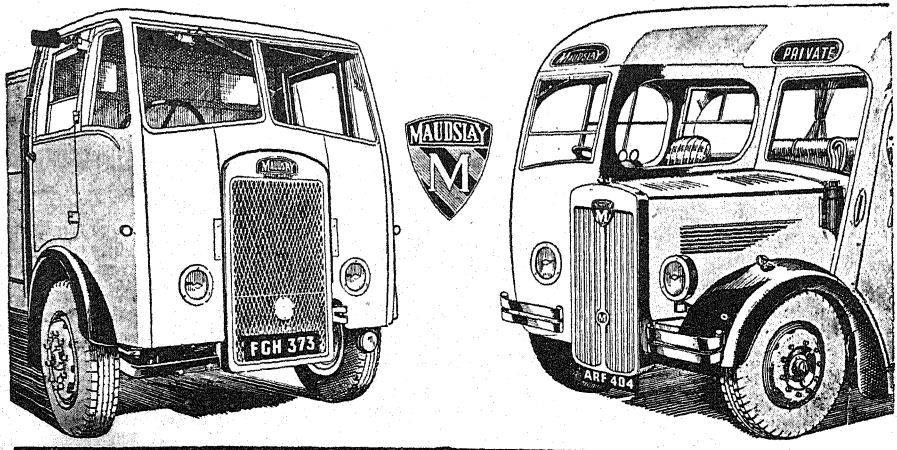

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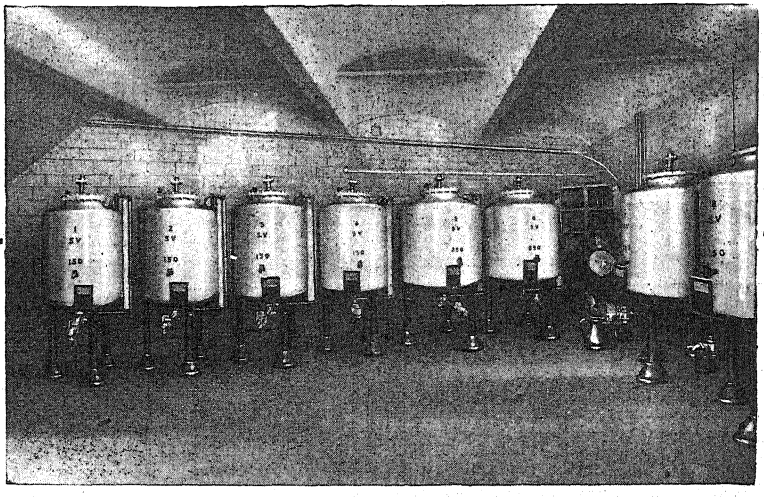

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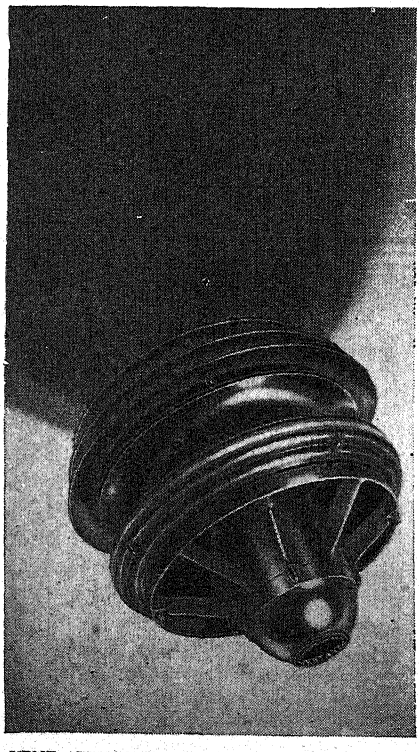

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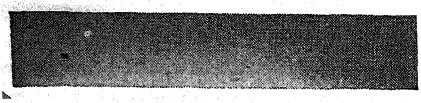

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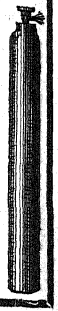

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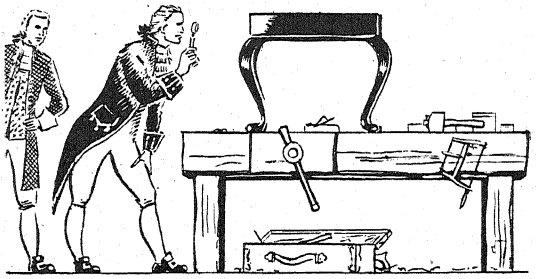

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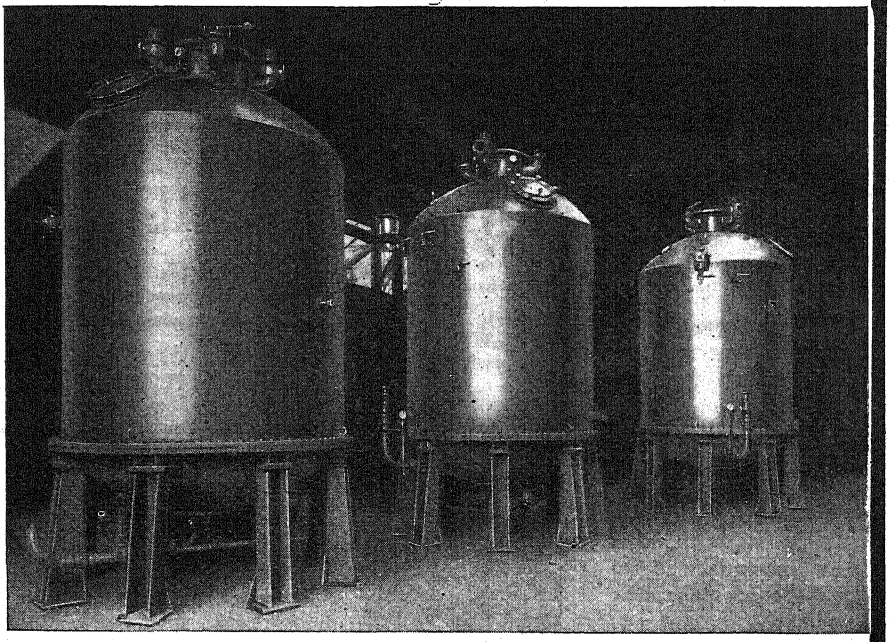

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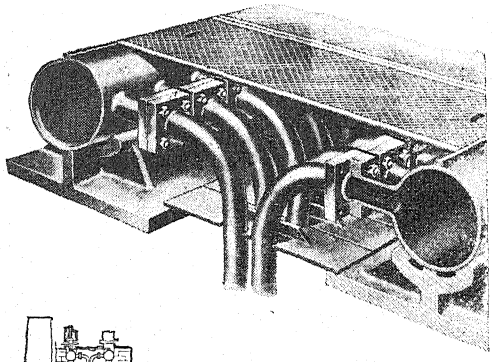

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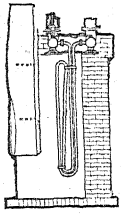

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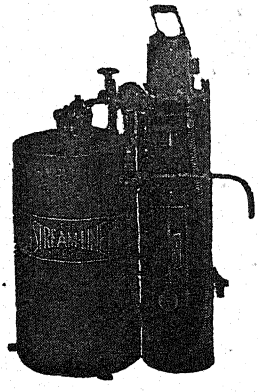

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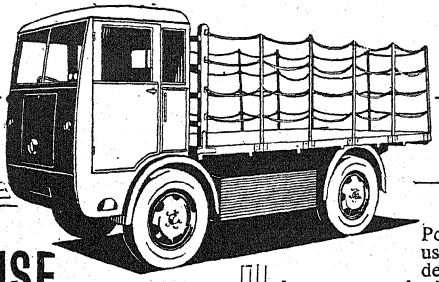

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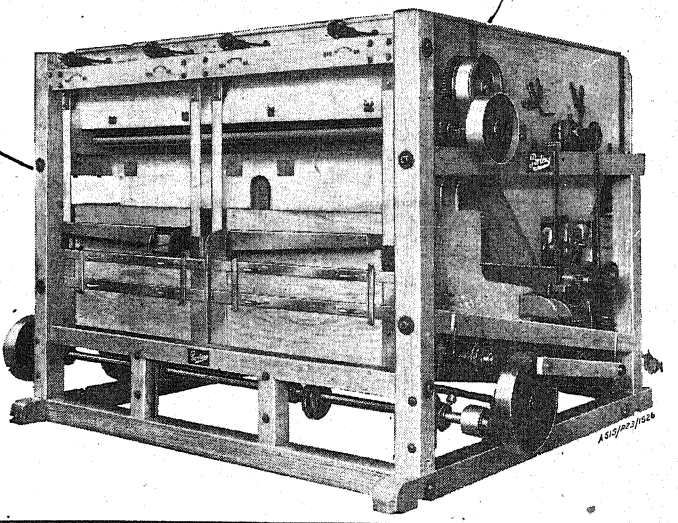

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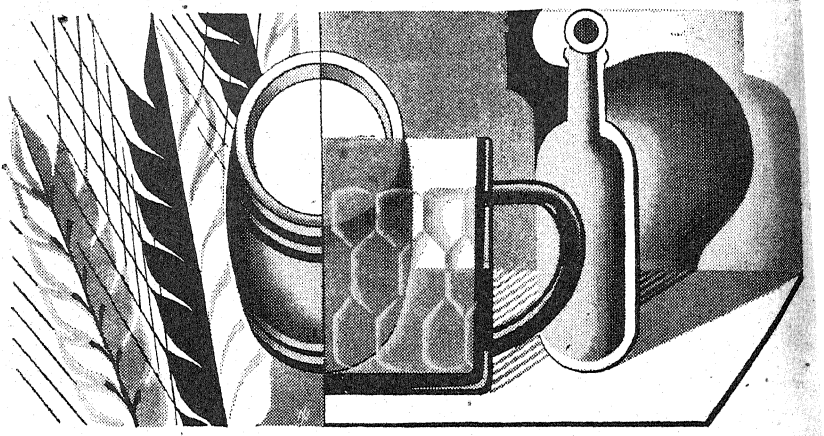

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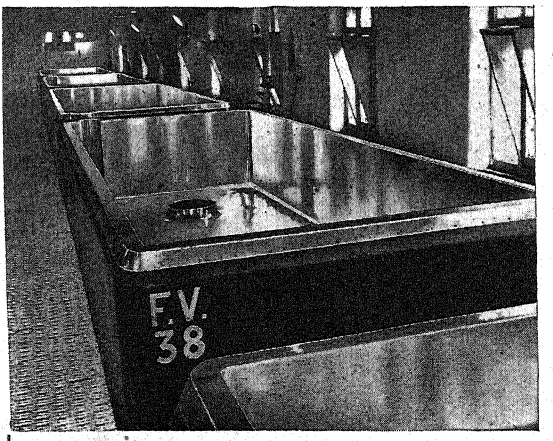

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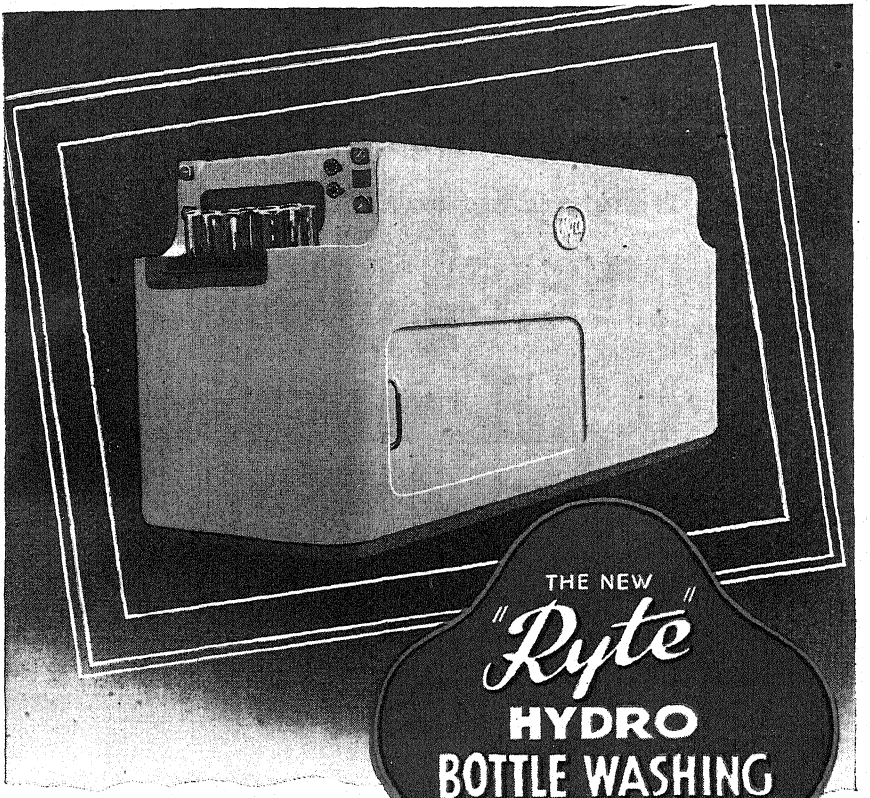

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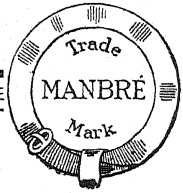

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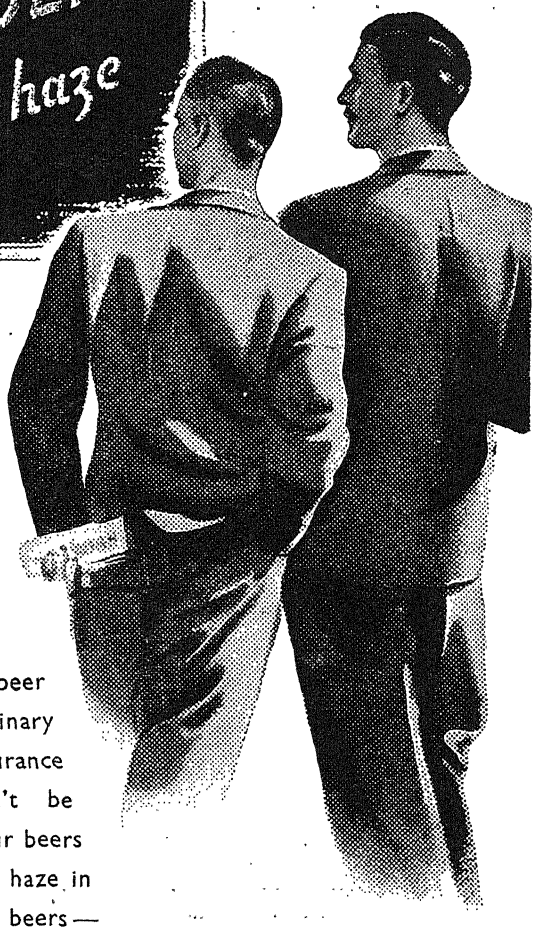

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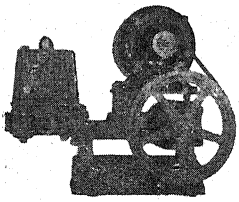

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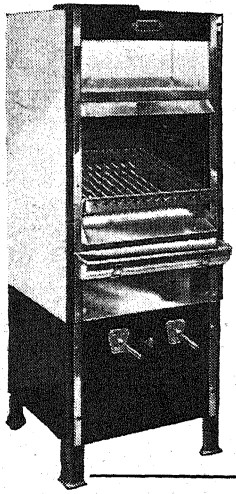

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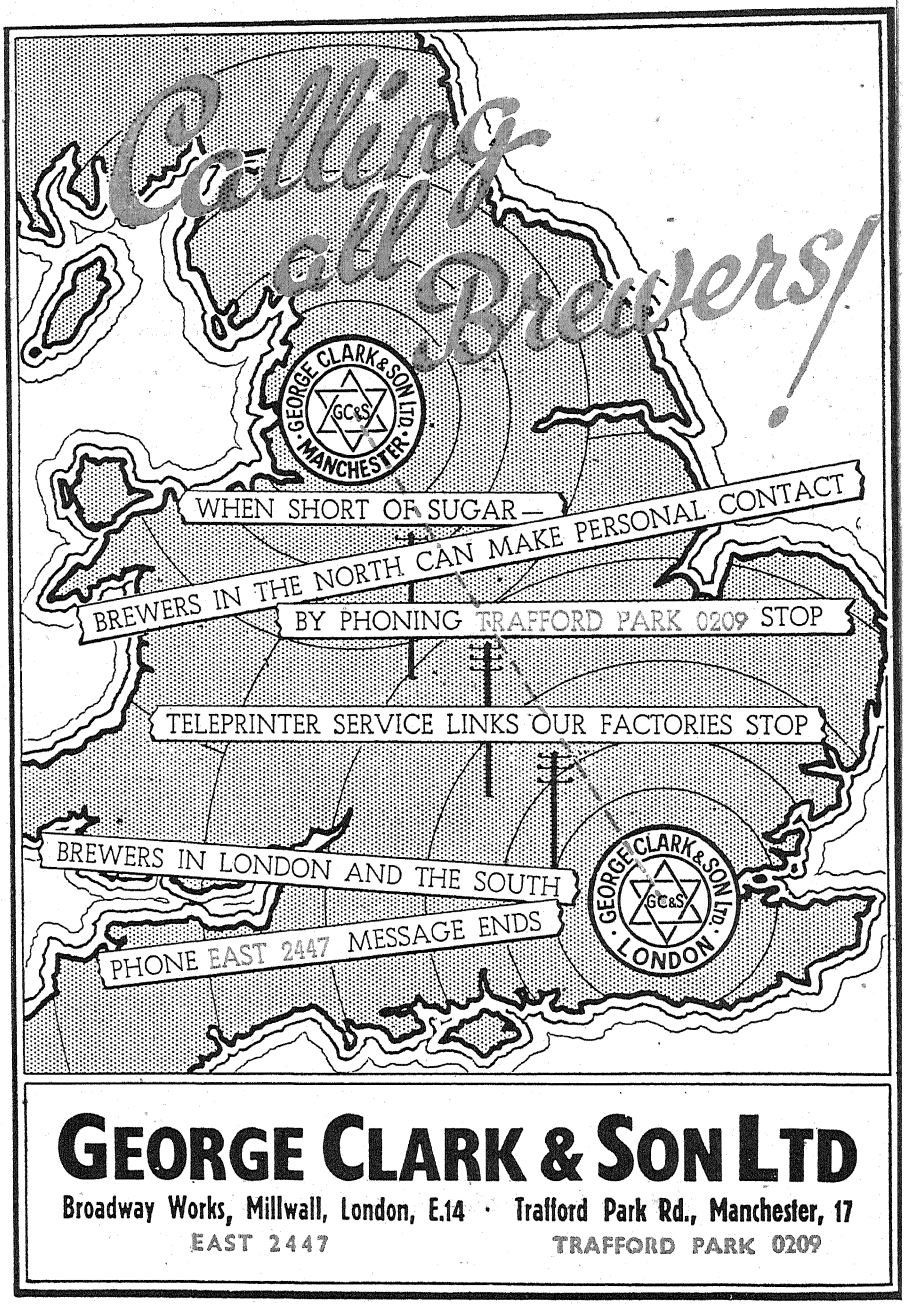

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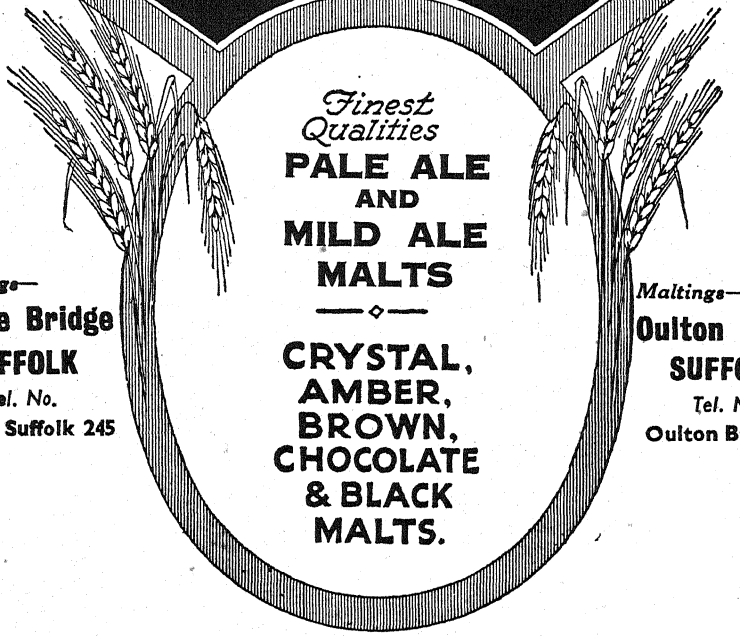

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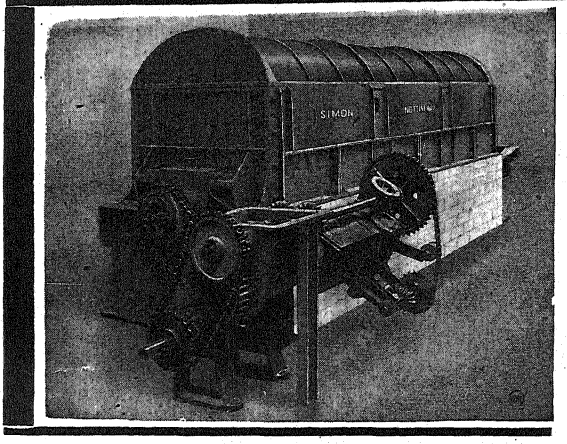

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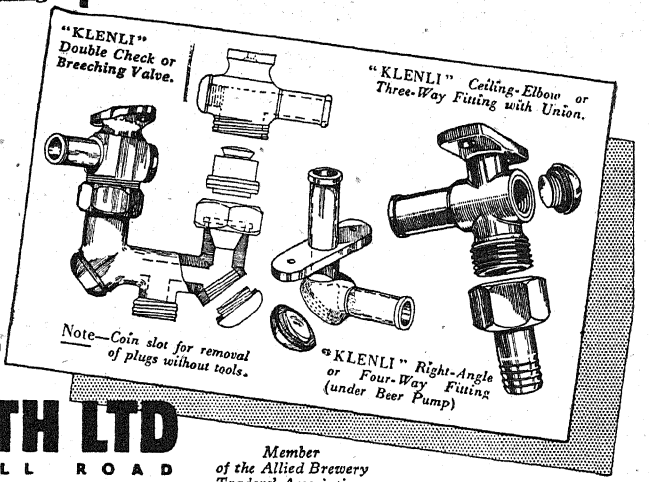

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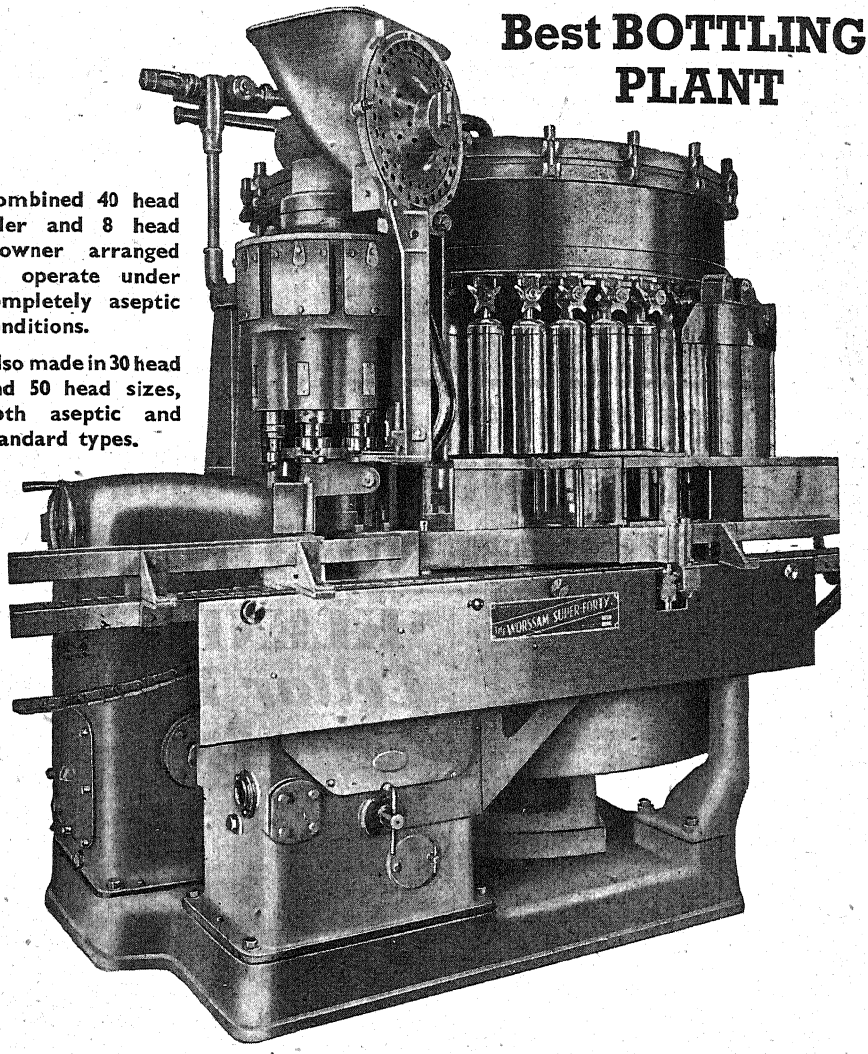

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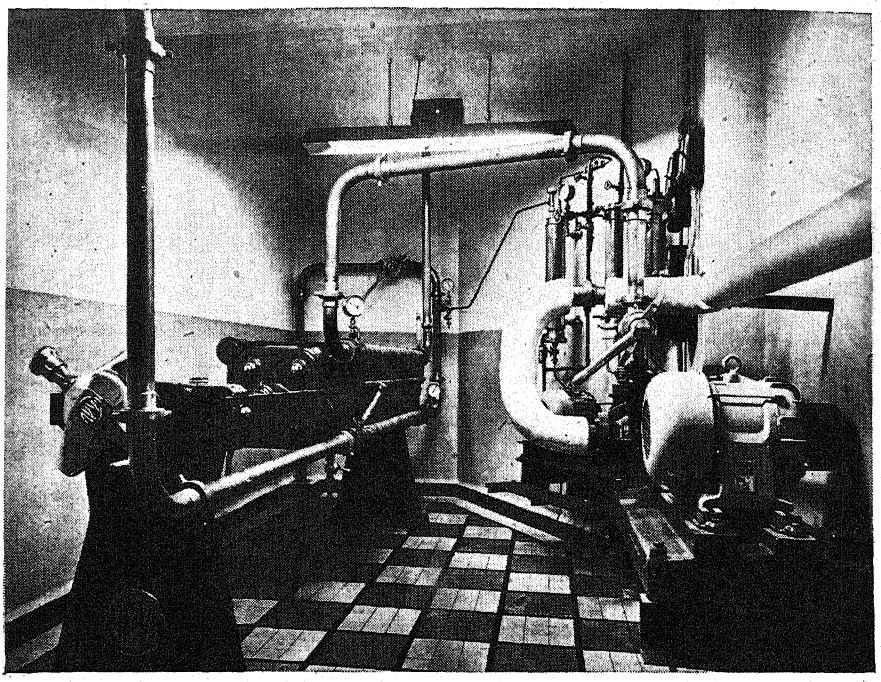

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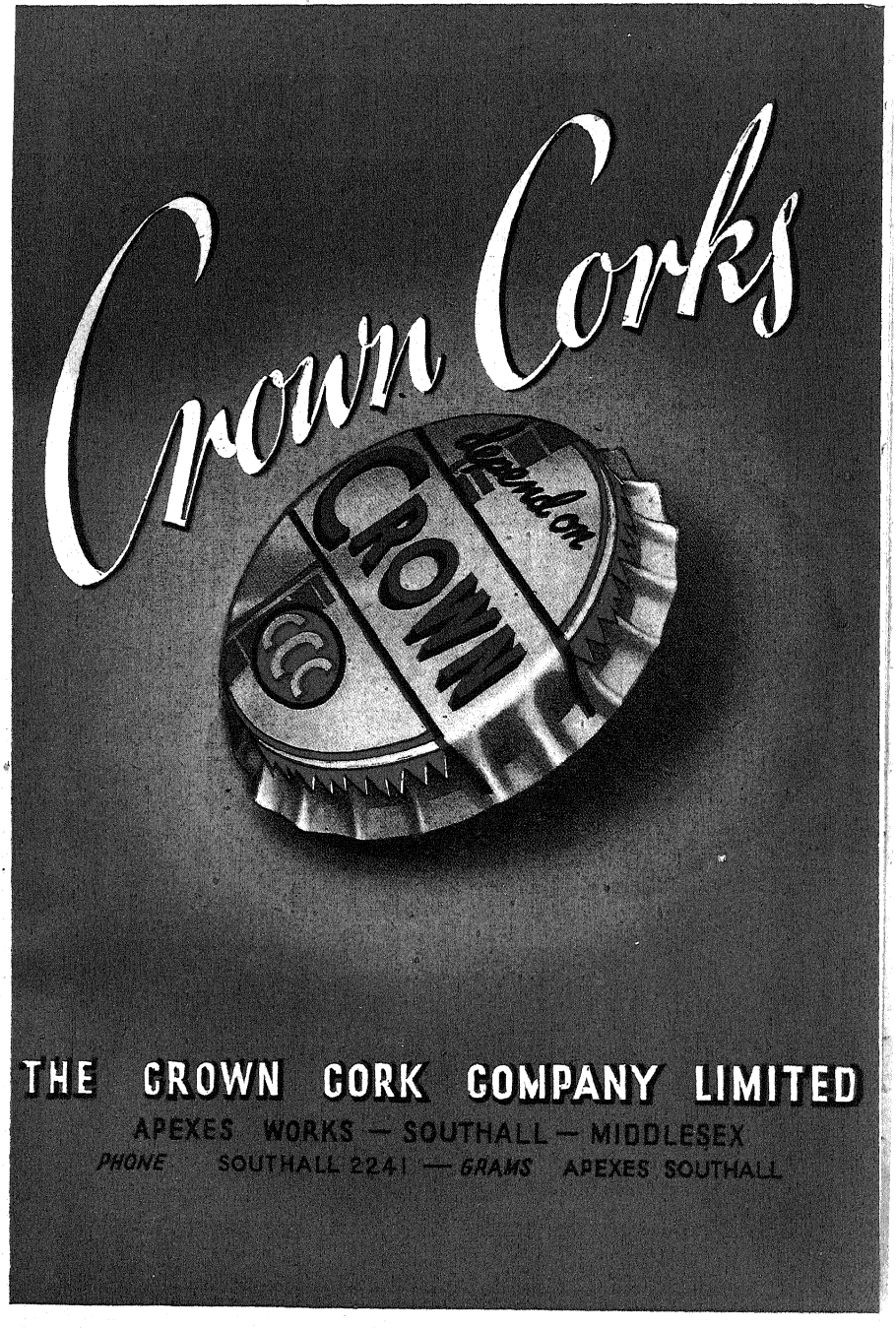

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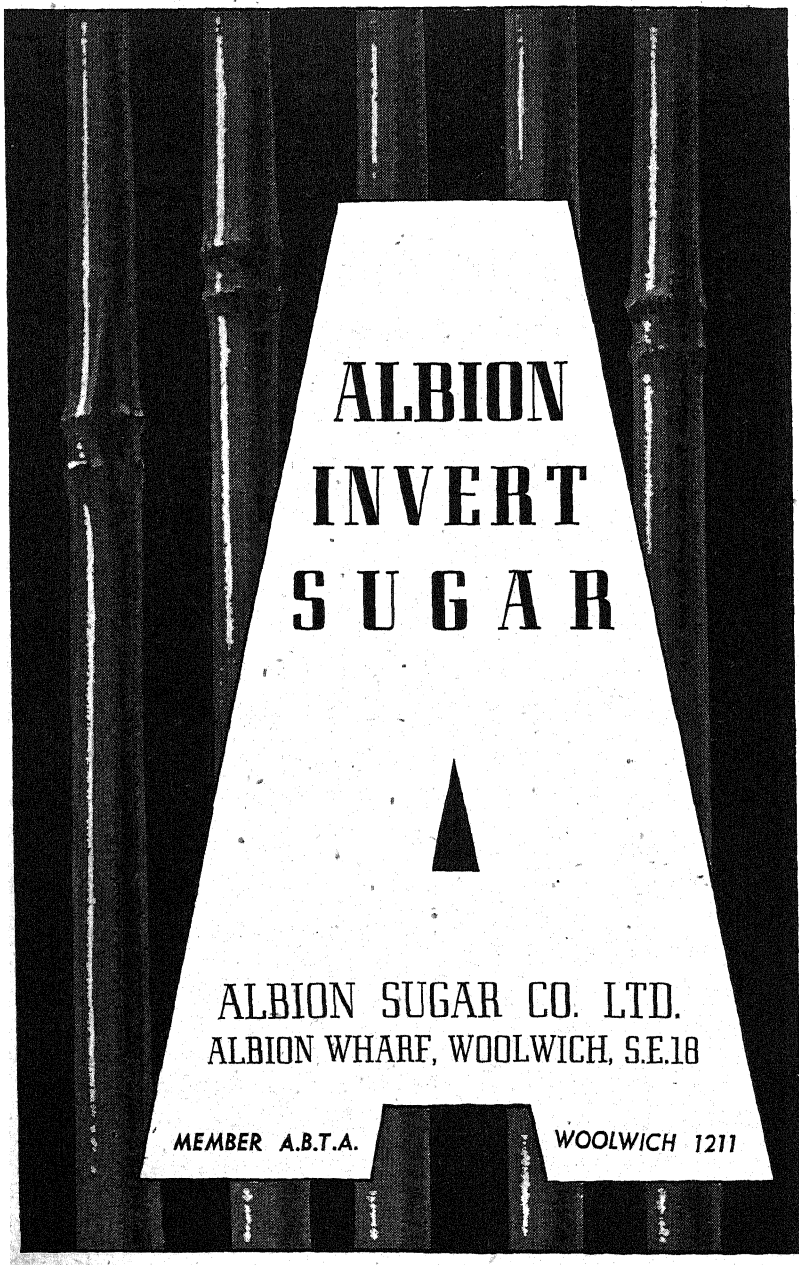
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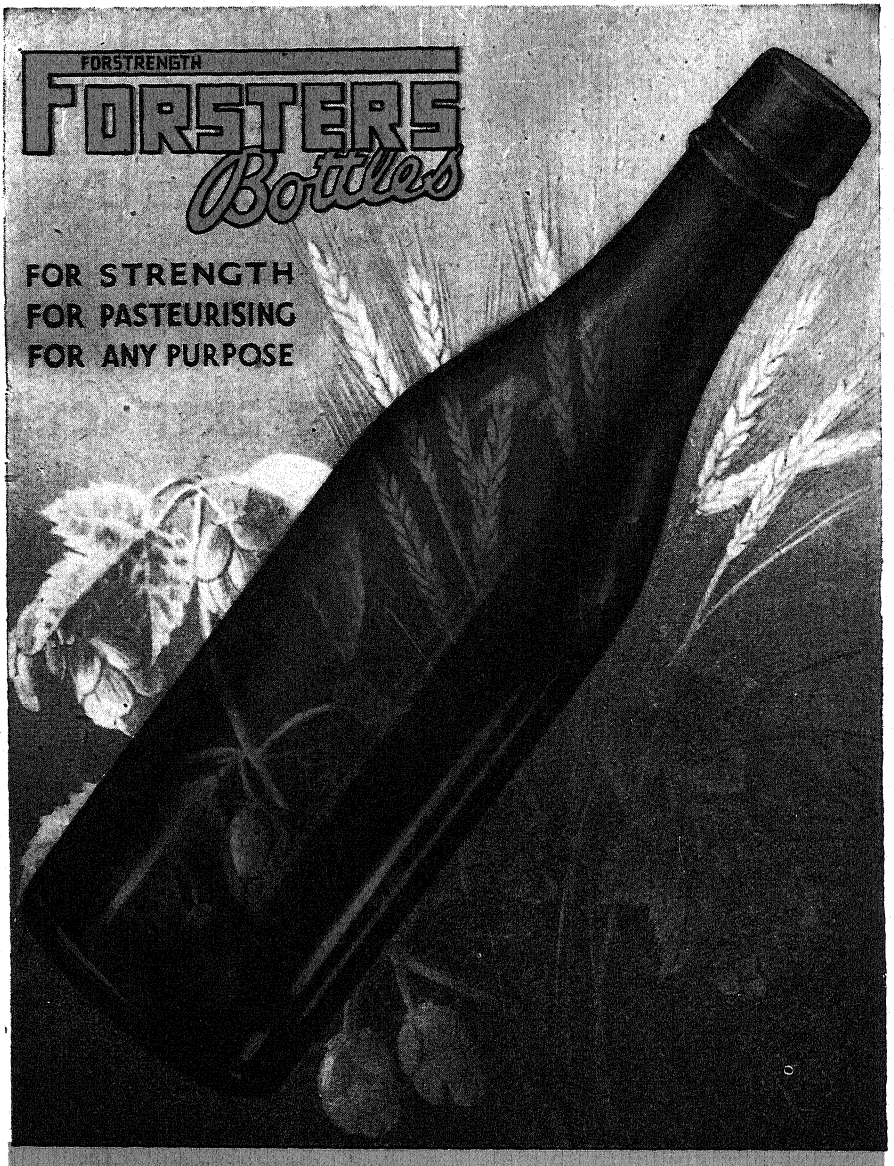

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Telephone: St. Helens 2256 (3 lines). *Telegrams:* "Froking," St. Helens.

LONDON: St. Margaret's House, 57/8 Victoria St., S.W.1. *Telephone:* Abbey 4438 (2 lines). *Telegrams:* Frocongen, Vic.

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This bottle photograph is entirely unretouched. *It was taken two days after washing and after packing and rail transit.*

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Dymex Solutions are free from Scale-Forming Deposits

TO appreciate just how clean a Dymex-washed bottle really is you need a microscope. For when Dymex goes into action far more than mere surface cleanliness is achieved. Germs are destroyed quickly and effectively. The bottle is left with a remarkably low count.

Because Dymex contains a special ingredient for overcoming water hardness its solutions are clear and free from all trace of scale-forming deposits. Liming-up is eliminated and the machine is kept in smooth running order. Dymex rinses easily and prevents the appearance of "bloom". The only thing left on the finished bottle is the brilliant Dymex-sparkle.

DYMEX THE NON-CAUSTIC TRIPLE-ACTION DETERGENT

Cleanses better—Sterilises more—Overcomes water hardness

Thomas Hedley and Company Limited, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

GOOD BEER WITH FIONA MALT EXTRACT

"Good Health Sir!"

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VERY GOOD BEER

FIONA 100% Malt Extract produces Sounder, Fuller, Malty Beer.

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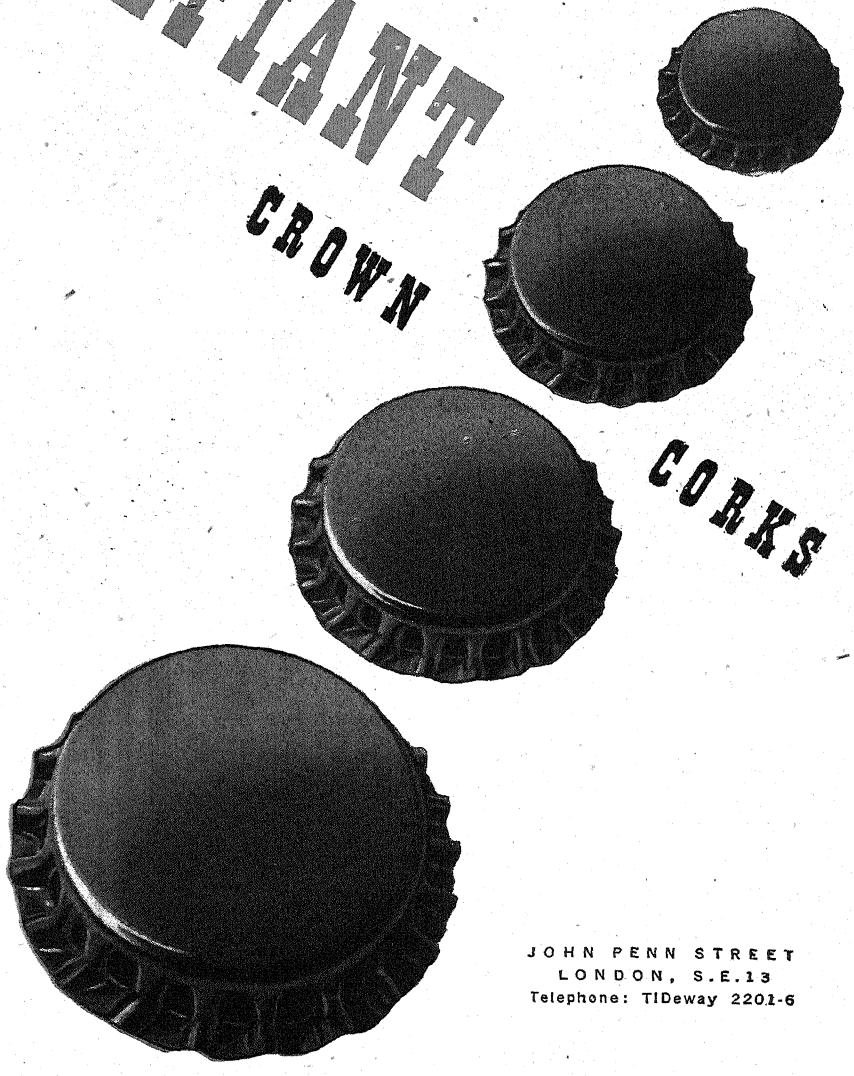

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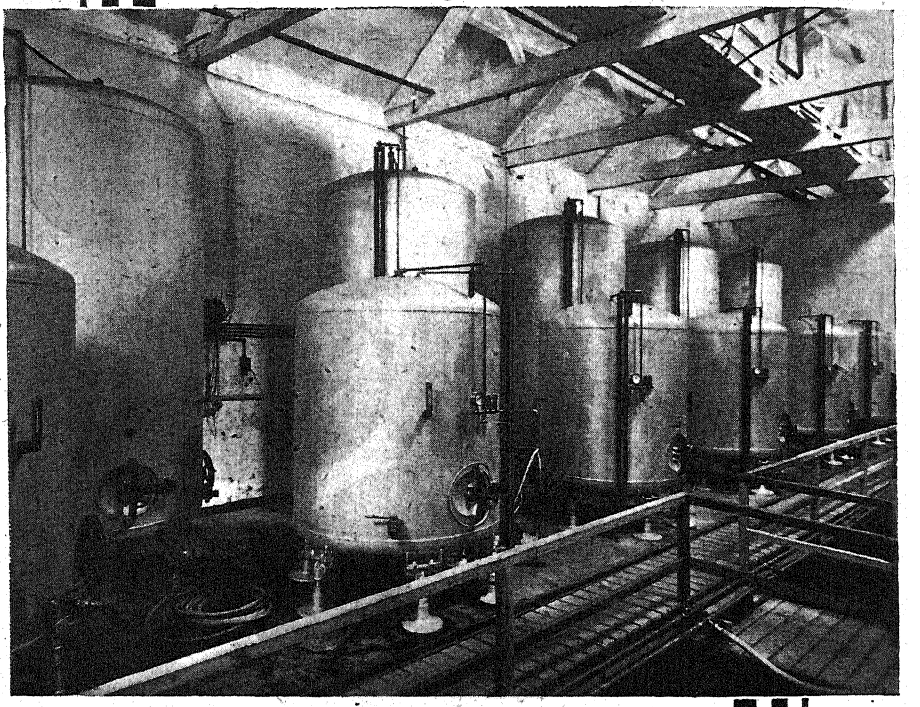
PFAUDLER



FOR BETTER BEERS

Many famous breweries have discovered that beers are definitely better when stored in glass. The skill and care employed in the production of good beers may easily be nullified by storing and conditioning in inferior plant. PFAUDLER GLASS LINED EQUIPMENT is non-absorbent, non-corrosive, and easy to clean; surely, on these grounds alone, Pfaudler Equipment is worth investigating.

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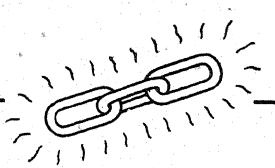
Not merely a fuel-saving theory, but a proven fact.

THERMAL LINKAGE saves fuel, cuts production costs, increases output.

These are facts, proved by experience.

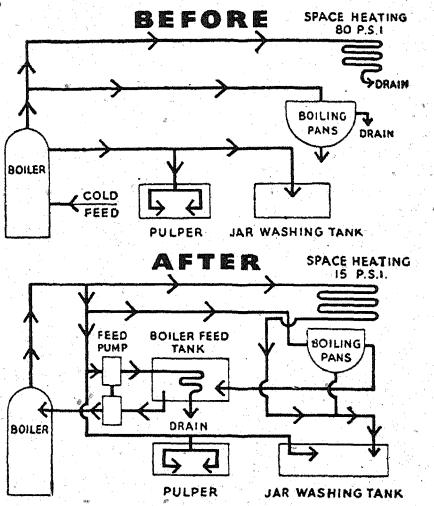
Thermal Linkage is no new experiment; no temporary device to overcome the fuel shortage. It is a proven principle of practical value already in use in many progressive plants.

Stated briefly, Thermal Linkage means overhauling and integrating your various heat-using processes and, as far as possible, operating them as a single co-ordinated heat-using unit. Instead of heat being supplied independently to several separate points of consumption, and the surplus going to waste, it is circulated from point to point and none wasted while there is work for it to do.



PUT THERMAL LINKAGE INTO PRACTICE

What THERMAL LINKAGE does in other plants it can do in yours. In converting or reconstructing do not miss the chance to increase plant efficiency and production at lower cost by adopting THERMAL LINKAGE. For general information see *Fuel Efficiency Bulletin* No. 21 ("The Construction of a Factory Heat Balance") or, for specific advice and guidance, contact your Regional Office of the Ministry of Fuel and Power.



AVERAGE SAVING 35%

A Jam Factory used an average of 7 tons of coal weekly to provide a steam load of 1,630 lb./hr. at 80 p.s.i.

Along with the introduction of THERMAL LINKAGE the following adjustments were made to the plant. *BOILER HOUSE:* Boiler efficiency raised 3% by attention to detail. Exhaust from boiler feed pump put through a heating coil in the feed tank. Excess temperature relieved by introducing a shunt line to jar washing tank. *BOILING PANS:* Individually trapped and air-vented; jackets lagged; blow-down cocks connected to jar washing tank. *SPACE HEATING:* Steam pressure for space-heating reduced to 15 p.s.i. and thermostatically controlled to 55°F. All condensate from heating and process units returned to the boiler feed tank.

RESULT: Steam consumption reduced from 1,630 lb./hr. to 1,200 lb./hr., effecting an average fuel saving of 35% and an annual cut of £360 in coal alone. Output from Boiling Pans increased.

For full details and complete diagrams of this abbreviated Case History see No. 30 of the *Fuel Efficiency News*, dated October 1945.

Issued by the Ministry of Fuel and Power

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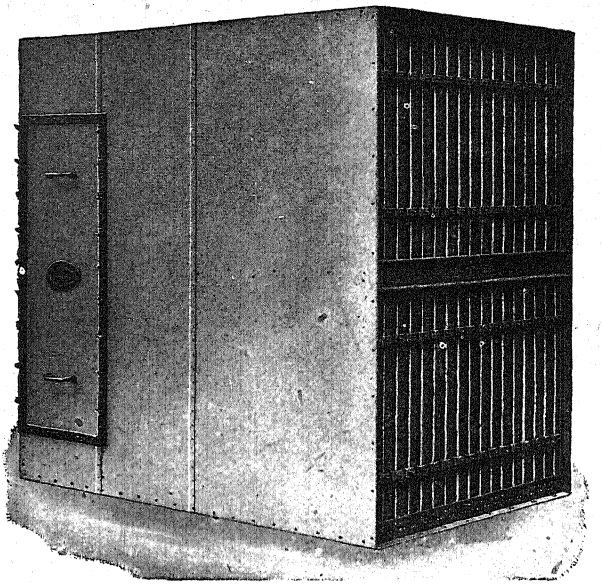
IN YOUR BREWERY IS A VITAL NECESSITY



The "Howorth" Air Filter.
A Vital Part of Our Plant.

1858–1945

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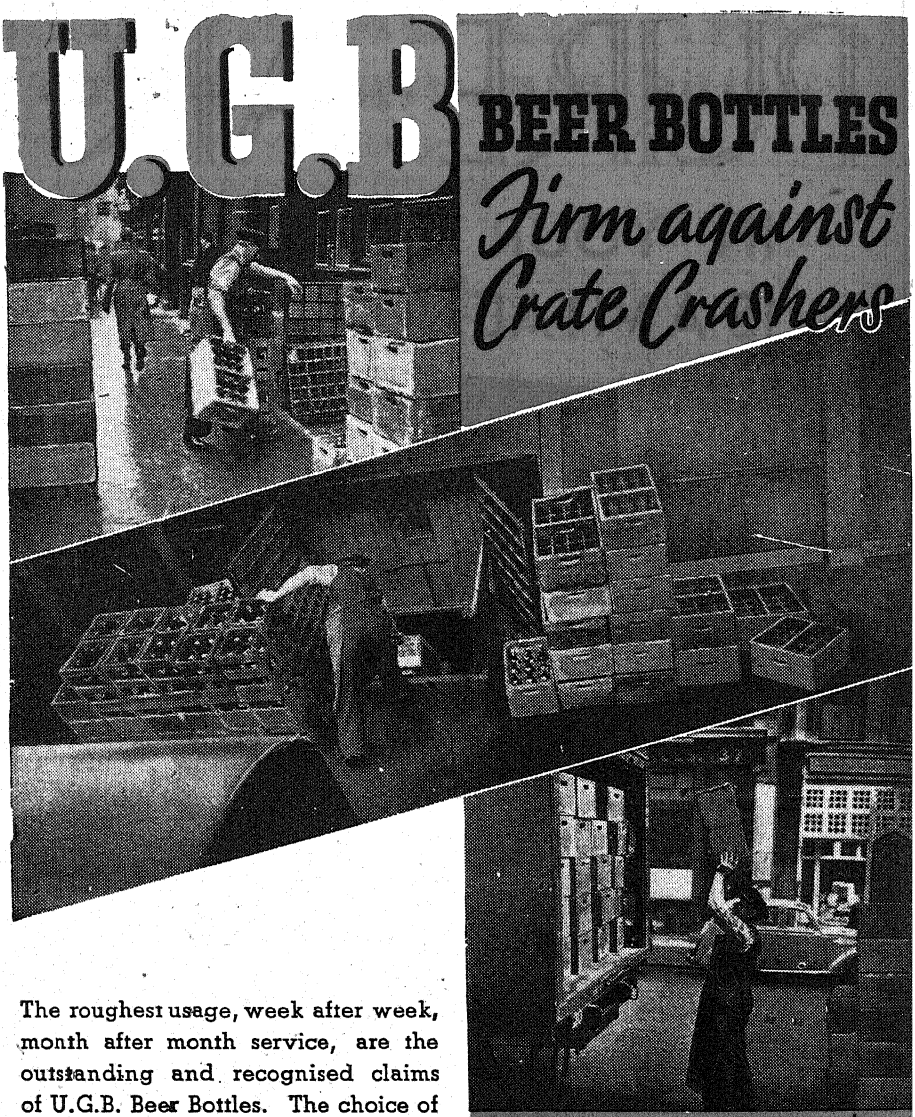
BEER BOTTLES

Firm against Crate Crashers



The roughest usage, week after week, month after month service, are the outstanding and recognised claims of U.G.B. Beer Bottles. The choice of the leading brewers for STRENUOUS, CONTINUAL HANDLING and technical supremacy in manufacture.

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The largest Manufacturers of Glass Bottles in Europe

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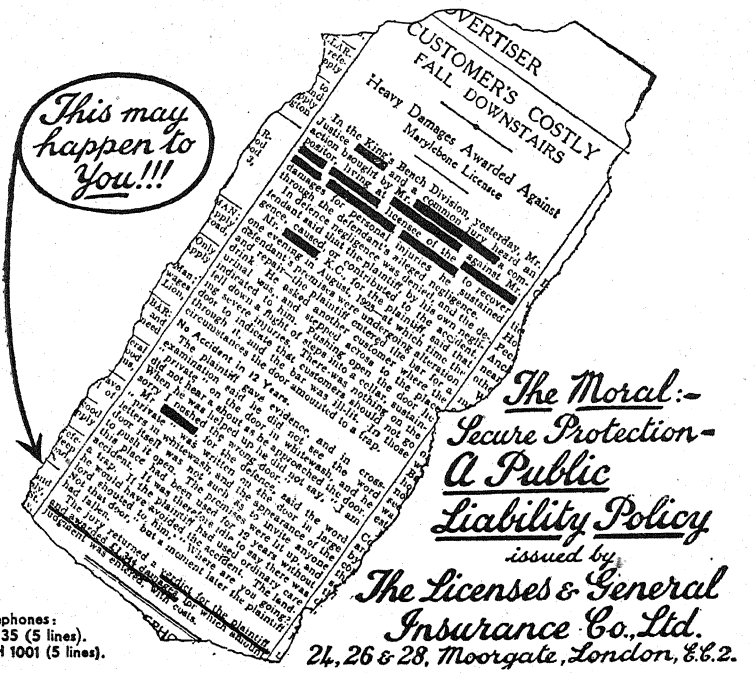
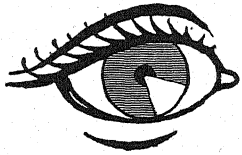
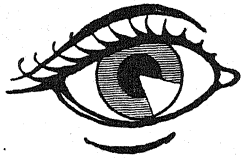




this change may take several seconds



IF ONE PART of a repetition job is in light and the other in shadow, the worker's eyes must make this focussing adjustment thousands of times a day. If adjustment is slow—and with some people it may take many seconds—work slows down and its quality is endangered . . . OSRAM Fluorescent Lamps provide shadowless illumination; their cool temperate radiance is the next best thing to daylight itself. Eyes are not wearied with constant readjustment, output increases, quality of work improves . . . and incidentally current consumption goes down, because the 80-watt OSRAM Fluorescent Lamp, for instance, gives approximately three times as much light as a tungsten lamp for the same amount of current.

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DAYLIGHT and WARM WHITE

80-watt 5ft. 40-watt 4ft.

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LAMBERTS FOR QUALITY

SILCOSE

THE IDEAL SOFT-FLAVOURED CARAMEL FOR NUT BROWN ALES, DARK MILD ALES AND STOUT

★ SILCOSE is a colouring Caramel of outstandingly fine flavour—round and smooth without a trace of acridity or harshness. Although of a bland nature, Silcose has a flavour of sweet agreeable fulness—that makes it exceptionally suitable for tinting stout. It adds character, without in any way harshening or spoiling the bouquet of the beverage. Silcose may be used at any stage of the brewing process or in the cellar and is perfectly soluble to a brilliant solution.

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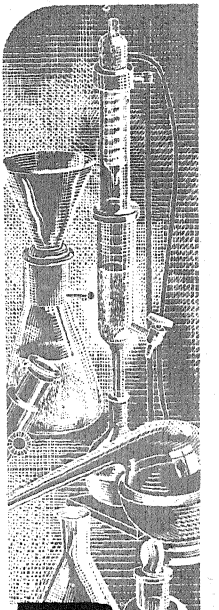
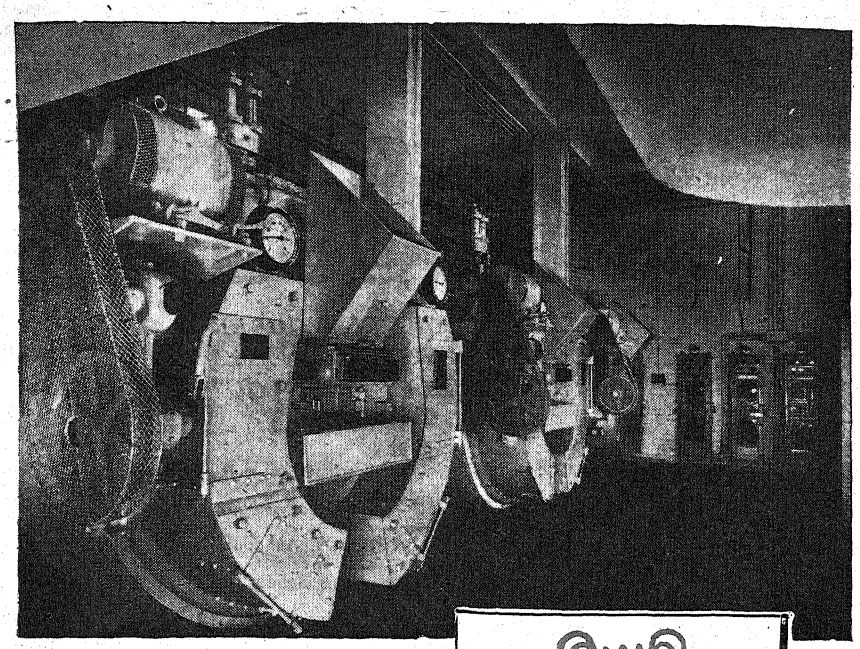


LAMBERTS *for Caramel*

Pioneer Specialists in Caramel & Primings for over Sixty Years



(With acknowledgments to :
Messrs. E. G. Phillips, Son & Norfolk, Nottingham—Consulting Engineers.
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AN INSTALLATION OF

HODGKINSON

Smokeless & Gritless

COKING STOKERS

with

Self-Cleaning Grates

In the interests of fuel conservation, cleanliness in the form of smokeless and gritless combustion, ease of control with varying qualities of fuel, and the need for a constant head of steam, many of our War Factory boilers are fired by "Hodgkinson" Mechanical Stokers. The termination of hostilities now enables us to divert our full productive capacity to Industry, and your enquiries embodying details of the type of plant it is intended to equip will receive our careful consideration.

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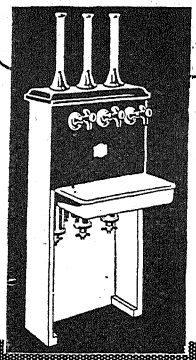
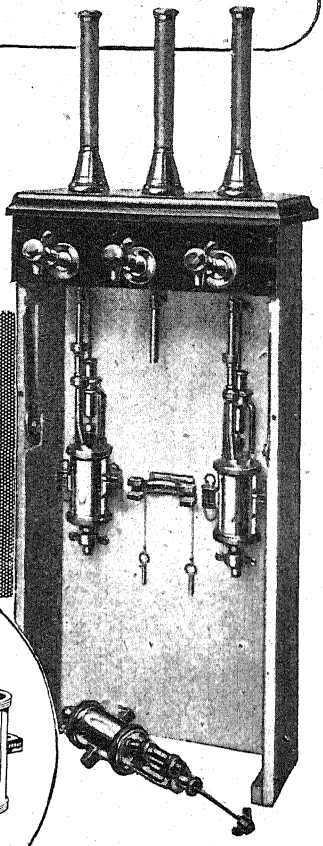
Gaskell & Chambers announce

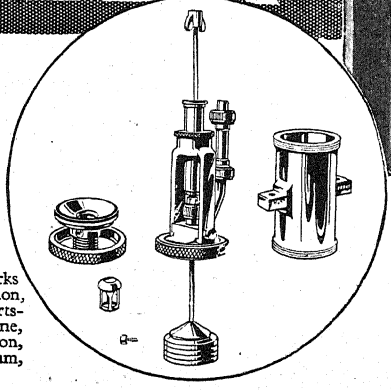
A MAJOR IMPROVEMENT IN THE BEER ENGINE



The whole of each cylinder unit can be dismantled for cleaning and re-assembled *in seconds without tools by unskilled labour.* Precision engineering and the new materials all play their part. The Super-Dalex can be supplied and fitted *now.*



SUPER DALEX



The Super-Dalex can be cleaned thoroughly *and easily. Note the few simple parts.*

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Head Office: Dale End Works Birmingham 4, and at London, Bristol, Cardiff, Leeds, Portsmouth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Liverpool, Manchester, Preston, Hanley, Sheffield, Nottingham, Glasgow, Edinburgh.

Dixon's Enzymic Malt

Letters Patent No. 339047

THE MALT THAT MAKES BEER CONSISTENTLY GOOD

Only a small percentage in the Mash Tun is necessary

Advantages obtained by its use:—

1. Increased Extracts;
2. More Efficient Break in Copper and on Refrigerators;
3. Improved Fermentations;
4. Large Healthy Crops of Yeast;
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6. Fuller Drinking Beers;
7. Improved Keeping Properties;
8. Extended Brilliance in Bottle;
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10. Production of Splendid Stouts.

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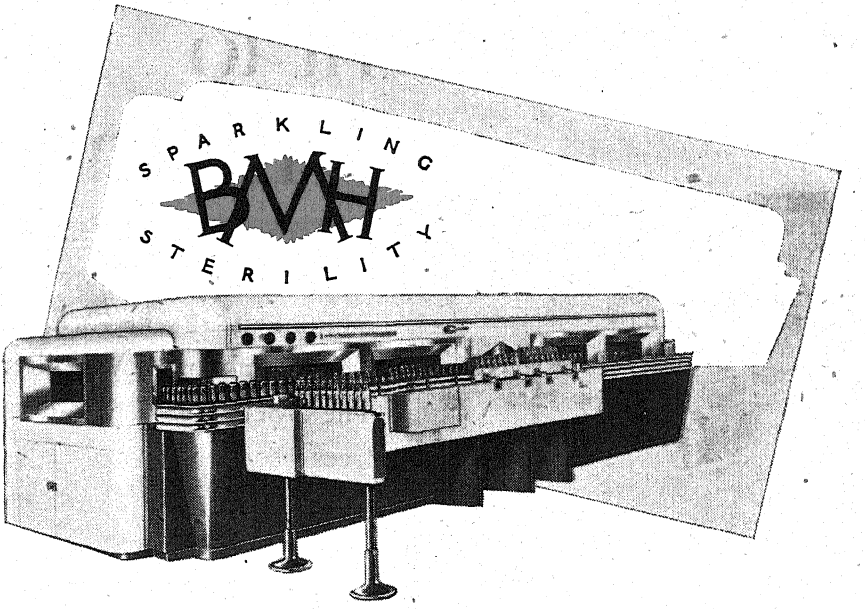

the Standard fits in anywhere

The Miller 'Standard' Hydro requires no special foundation. Flexibility of design—whereby the operator stands where you want him—is another great advantage of this Hydro that economises in money and time.

Miller's Standard—

the Bottlewasher that saves on installation and saves again and again on operation.

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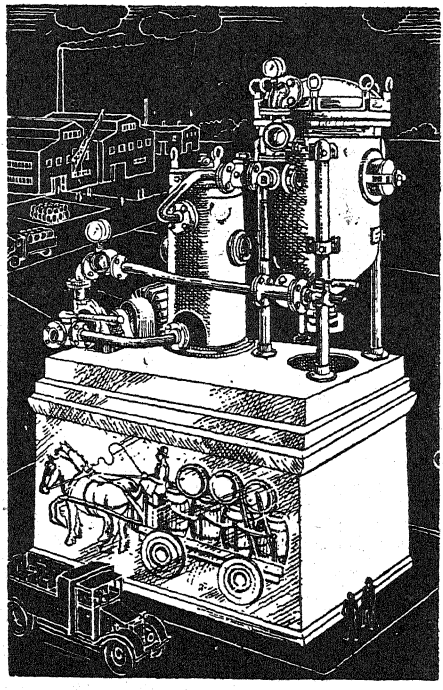
A Monument to Brilliance



The sparkling clearness and attractive taste of beer is a monument to the brilliant performance of the Metafilter. The Metafilter completely frees beer from haze, fibres, yeast, spores, bacteria, and floaters; and gives to it a bright, consistent transparency. Beer filtered through a Metafilter retains its original flavour, body, and head; and its reputation as the national beverage is considerably enhanced.

Metafiltration

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PREVENTS LOSS

PHYLAX

ENSURE THE STABILITY OF YOUR BEERS AND ENJOY A CARE-FREE SUMMER BY JOINING THE MANY REGULAR USERS OF

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Conforms in every way with the Pure Food Act.

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See also page 565.

CONSISTENCY in present day quickly consumed LOW GRAVITY BEERS can be secured by using GOLD MEDAL PRIMING FULL

THE BREWERS' ideal is consistency—regularity of flavour and condition. A sugar which will not give this is a waste of sugar ration.

A normal slow fermenting priming, if used in present-day beers, upsets the ratio of body to flavour—hence a FASTER PRIMING IS NEEDED.

A beer which will show "life" a day or two after racking is preferable to one which is sweet and mawkish owing to the liberal use of the wrong type of Priming. Especially is this so if the "life" will continue to the end of the cask.

The addition of Gold Medal Priming Full brings out the natural flavour, and a low average gravity handicap can be overcome by its use, for a beer of, say, 35 O.G. is not comparable with one of 32 which has a lasting crispness.

To appreciate the truth of this point, just make a trial of our Gold Medal Priming FULL, which is quite different from ordinary Primings.

One of our largest customers has let it be known that his beers now have a bite two days after racking, and retain their condition to the end. His latest report on the splendid bottled beer containing this sugar, is that it is perfect in condition, flavour and brilliancy, three to four months after bottling.

Gold Medal Priming FULL is a perfectly balanced priming. It gives an extract almost equal to Invert, and so makes it possible to produce a much better beer at considerably less cost.

As Invert is ideal for Copper use, so is Gold Medal Priming FULL ideal for the Cask. You will be well advised to make a trial of this Priming and to judge it not by its low first cost, but by its flavour-content and the results it gives.

Get on the right line now, while trade is good, and so be at the top and prepared to meet the keen competition which will arise when the present period is over. Harvey Steel Sugars, Ltd., Liverpool, 5, Makers of Invert Sugar and Primings.

HARVEY STEEL SUGARS LTD. CASTLE BRAND LIVERPOOL

WHEN YOU WANT FLAVOUR

remember — HARVEY STEEL'S

The Index of this issue will be found on page 555.

THE

BREWERS' JOURNAL

AND

Hop and Malt Trades' Review.

Entered at Stationers' Hall] (ESTABLISHED 1865)

VOL. LXXXII. No. 971. LONDON, MAY 15, 1946. Subscription 30s. Per Year Post Free

LICENSING PLANNING AMENDMENTS.

THE Lord Chancellor, in moving the second reading of the Licensing Planning (Temporary Provisions) Bill in the House of Lords on April 4th, said that seventeen licensing planning areas had been set up under the Act of 1945 and from most of them no suggestion had come that the machinery of the Act was not working smoothly. In a few areas, however, difficulties had arisen which could not be overcome without amending legislation. The first difficulty arose from the requirement of Section 1 of the 1945 Act that the original licensing planning area must consist of a licensing district or two or more contiguous licensing districts, the whole or any part of which had sustained extensive war damage. Where, as was generally the case, a licensing district consisted of one or more complete local government areas, there was no difficulty, but it sometimes happened that a licensing district included more than one local government area or a local government area included parts of more than one licensing district. As an instance of the first complication, the Lord Chancellor cited Dover, which as a borough is a self-contained local government area or "county district," but whose licensing district includes the liberties of Dover as one of the Cinque Ports. This meant that as the law stood, a Dover licensing planning area must include two areas detached from the borough and the Dover licensing planning committee must therefore include representatives of two local planning authorities, who were in no way concerned with Dover itself. As an

example of the second complication the Lord Chancellor instanced Beckenham. Half the borough of Beckenham is included in the Penge licensing district and the other half in the widespread Bromley licensing district, where four other planning authorities besides the Beckenham Town Council have jurisdiction in one part of the district or another. Under the Act of 1945 all these authorities would have to be represented on the proposed licensing planning committee and the committee would be needlessly and unduly enlarged unless the requirement that a licensing planning area must consist of whole licensing districts were relaxed. To meet these difficulties, therefore, Clause 1 of the new Bill provides that where (as at Dover) a licensing district includes parts of more than one county district—which, of course, means a non-county borough, urban district or rural district—or where a county district includes parts of more than one licensing district (as at Beckenham) the county district may be taken as a unit in declaring a licensing planning area, instead of the licensing district.

Section 3 of the Act of 1945 enables the Home Secretary to make orders including in the original licensing planning area any licensing district, whether contiguous or not, to which there has been or is likely to be a substantial transfer of population from the districts included in the area, so that the committee could secure the transfer to an overflow area of licences needed there which have become redundant in the original area. Here again the adoption of the licensing district as a unit has led to trouble. If the overflow is mainly concentrated in a small part of the licensing district to be added—as in the case of a new housing estate—the addition of the whole licensing district may involve a substantial increase in the numbers of the committee and a great addition to its work. The difficulty has been chiefly felt by the County of London Committee owing to the establishment by the London County Council of numerous housing estates outside the county, but it is not confined to London, as at Sheffield an exceptionally large licensing district would have to be added to cover one Corporation housing estate and at Portsmouth two large licensing districts would have to be added to cover one housing estate lying on the border between the two districts. Clause 2 of the Bill accordingly provides that parts of licensing districts may be added to the original licensing district and not necessarily a licensing district in its entirety.

Clause 3 of the Bill extends to provincial licensing planning areas the power to appoint sub-committees for particular purposes. Section 10 of the Act of 1945 empowered the Home Secretary to provide by Order for such sub-committees in the County of London and the primary object of this provision was to afford representation to the Metropolitan Borough Councils which are not planning authorities and are not, therefore, represented on the main committee. It was found desirable in practice to entrust to these London sub-committees certain duties in relation to applications for new licences and temporary removals and these it is considered might equally well be entrusted to sub-committees elsewhere.

The Bill which the Lord Chancellor justly described as non-controversial passed through all its stages in the Lords without amendment. One can scarcely forbear a gibe at the Planners whose Bill proved to be unworkable, not because of any unexpected change of circumstances, but because they failed to take into account the complications of our local government system, with which they should have been well acquainted. But nobody can think of everything and perhaps we should count it to them for virtue that they did not include the notorious "Henry VIII Clause" in the original Act. That clause, so offensive to constitutional purists, appeared in eight Acts passed between 1888 and 1929 and conferred on the responsible Minister power to

modify the provisions of the Act so far as might appear to him to be necessary for the purpose of bringing the Act into operation. Of this clause the Report of the Committee on Ministers' Powers (1932) said: "We consider the Henry VIII Clause is a political instrument which must occasionally be used.... It can only be essential for the limited purpose of bringing an Act into operation and it should accordingly be in most precise language restricted to those purely machinery arrangements vitally requisite for that purpose. . . ." As the Licensing Planning Act, 1945, was an Act establishing machinery for a somewhat narrow purpose there would have been much justification for invoking the Henry VIII Clause and the licensing planning committees would thereby have been spared some trouble.

THE DEMAND FOR BEER.

THE reduction in the manufacture of beer in the United Kingdom to 89.61 per cent. of the pre-war standard barrelage, which the Government have found it necessary to impose, means that in a full year, assuming that present original gravities remain substantially unchanged, the number of bulk barrels will be reduced from close upon 32 millions, in the Excise year ended on September 30th, 1945, to about 27 millions, or by about 15 per cent. The datum year is the Excise year ended on September 30th, 1939, in which year the number of standard barrels was just over 19 millions, and the number of bulk barrels some 25½ millions. Up to 1942-43, the standard barrelage produced fell short of the datum, though in that year, owing to progressive reductions of gravity, the number of bulk barrels exceeded the number produced in the datum year by about 4 millions. In 1943-44 the number of standard barrels exceeded the datum by rather over half a million, and in 1944-45 by about a million. The bulk barrelage in 1944-45 exceeded that of the datum year by about 6 millions, and average gravities had fallen from 40.85 to 34.58 degrees. The figures of production for the months from October, 1945, to February, 1946, that is to say, for the current Excise year, so far as figures are available, give no indication of decline in demand, as the number of bulk barrels produced shows an increase of one million over the figure for the corresponding period of 1944-45. It is, moreover, apparent that this increased production barely meets the winter demand in most places, and falls short of it in others.

The continued increase in the demand for beer of lower alcoholic strength at about double the pre-war price—thanks to taxation—is a phenomenon for which many explanations are forthcoming. There have, of course, been considerable accessions to the ranks of beer drinkers. Spirits and other alternatives are in short supply, and those who did or would have preferred them have fallen back upon beer. The greatest number of recruits has probably come from the young people of both sexes in the Services or in munition works who have found themselves in the position of independent wage earners at an earlier age than was formerly usual. Another great contributory cause has been the closing of other outlets for expenditure owing to the shortage of consumer goods, and perhaps the most important factor of all has been the necessity of supplementing the meagre and monotonous diet to which we are reduced. For all these reasons, beer played a large part in the war-time economy, and those whose business it is to budget ahead in these matters looked confidently to a decline in the demand as demobilisation and resettlement proceeded and, as was fondly hoped, conditions be-

came easier for us all. Pre-war experience in the relatively prosperous years from 1924 to 1930 indicated that, in the social conditions then prevailing, the needs of the population were met by an output of some 26 million bulk barrels of beer, and it was to this figure that the consumption rather painfully climbed back between the great depression of 1931 and the outbreak of the war. The Government have felt constrained to anticipate the removal of the conditions which have enhanced the demand for beer and to reduce the production in terms of bulk barrels to that pre-war figure at one fell swoop. We can only trust that the anticipated decline of demand will be accelerated and that the period of frustration and difficulty while demand exceeds the permitted supply will be abbreviated.

An increase in the bulk barrelage by lowering gravities, of course, suggests itself, but the Brewers Society recommends that, as a matter of policy, this course be not adopted. In point of fact, apart from any consideration of policy, it seems to be open to doubt whether with the lowering of gravity that has already taken place, a further reduction would be effective. It is a matter of common observation that beer drinkers who formerly contented themselves with half-pints have switched over to pints as their unit of consumption, and it can hardly be doubted that this tendency has been influenced by the low alcoholic strength of beer at present gravities.

A BISHOP ON COMMUNITY CENTRES.

On another page we publish the remarks made by the Bishop of Southwark when opening an exhibition of water-colours at a London public-house.

In the course of his speech the Bishop declared: "I am most interested in the whole business of Community Centres. I am interested in all the plans for the creation of Community Centres on a grand scale all round London, but I sometimes wonder if these are not a trifle grandiose, and whether you will really persuade your Londoner to go into the glorious centre you have made for him at vast trouble and expense. It is my experience," he added, "that people like to take their comradeship in small doses and to mix in little intimate circles and in familiar surroundings."

Here, once again, and from an unusual source, comes high tribute to "the local."

In these "planning" days we hear much of the desirability of Community Centres, and of one public-house per so many of the population, that those responsible for shaping our new towns are apt to lose sight of a pregnant passage in the Report of the Morris Committee, which said: "There is much evidence in support of the view that the average frequenter of licensed houses desires conditions that are to be found in the smaller houses."

Now we have a London Bishop with experience as a parish priest in the East End saying in effect precisely the same thing.

By all means let us have Community Centres if there is any local demand for them, and large licensed houses on the main roads which cater for passing as well as local trade are, of course, a necessity, but the small house is the Community Centre of a small area in which it is situated, and as such plays a part which no other institution can do as well.

Having got the "local," it is then our duty to provide surroundings which, as the Bishop put it, "will help to uplift the community rather than depress it."

Much is now being done in this direction all over the country, and the Trade is honoured in having the Bishop of Southwark to assist them in the task to which they have set their hand.

WORT IN THE STEEPLE.

A LETTER to the *Times* on April 2nd, describing, among other things, the use of strong wort and about 400 eggs in the mortar of a Louth steeple, must have been a welcome variant to Mrs. Beeton's recipe for a plain cake, "take the yolks of 10 eggs," etc., and produced comment in the fourth leader of the *Times* for the next day.

For our part, we might comment on the use of wort for the mortar. Whilst we cannot follow the classical form of comment, a definition, a quotation and some elegant English, there are other reflections on which we might enlarge. What is to be the reaction to the first reading of these uncommon ingredients, glue, strong wort and eggs, in the mortar for the steeple? Are we to dismiss the whole matter as the mere flinging together of substances which came to hand, rather like the schoolboy straining to go beyond the limitations of his chemical set, or are we to accept this as the end of an experience admittedly based on trial and error?

As brewers we should take the latter course, because it is still true to-day that brewing is an art largely based on empiricism, although the developments of natural science have provided us with a wealthier language in which to speculate on the results of our experience, and to give a greater measure of plausibility.

To return to the letter which we feel was intended more to attract speculation than submitted as a curiosity. We understand that it is commonly accepted that the setting of mortar, a mixture of lime and sand, is in its first stages a simple process of drying which, leaving a porous mass of lime and sand, results in the slow conversion of the lime into carbonate by the carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. It has been recognised that lime containing traces of clay may give a harder setting mortar than fat or pure lime, but experiment has suggested that there is a secondary and much slower process in the setting of mortar which involves the formation of calcium silicate, a compound which is more directly analogous to the modern cement. The part that could be played in this process by wort is a matter for speculation. It can be suggested without much scientific support that there may be some surface tension effect which brings about a more intimate layering of the lime and sand particles, and this ultimately leads to a cement of greater strength. On the one hand, it could be asserted that the dextrin of the strong wort would cover the lime particles and slow up their carbonation; on the other hand, it could be urged with equal vigour that it was the decomposition of this wort by bacterial agency that, producing carbon dioxide within the mass, accelerated the carbonation of the lime. The simpler view might be that the hygroscopic properties of the dextrin and sugars prevented the mortar from drying too rapidly.

Thus we have a mere medley of speculation on a problem which might be more directly solved by an examination of some of the existing mortar in the spire, together with another specimen from a separate part of the building in which it may be supposed that the use of eggs or wort even in those days was not justified. All this, it might be suggested, is so obviously fanciful and fruitless speculation, but is it so very far removed from much that we read in the projected enlargement of research on brewing? Is it too fanciful to imagine that this very sort of problem might find its way to the consideration of committees? First, of course, by what we have come to call higher levels; to be delegated to the study of the brewery adjuncts committee, who in turn would parcel the work out to their physicist to go into any matters of surface tension, to the

chemist to consider from his peculiar angle the problems of wort composition in the light of the particular requirements of church steeples. It might be considered necessary to go into the matter of the microbiological flora of steeples, which, in turn, would require considerable ingenuity in the satisfactory drawing of samples, whilst throughout all the analytical department would be heavily engaged. There would certainly be a most impressive display of papers and a fund of material for annual reports which, if it all happened, would justify our calling this article "Bats in the Belfry."

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS.

Inn Signs Exhibition.

Messrs. Henty and Constable, Ltd., Chichester, are to be congratulated on their initiative in holding an Exhibition of Inn Signs, many of which are conspicuous landmarks in Southern England. The first of these was held last month at Arundel, and will be followed by others at Chichester, Bognor and Worthing.

In a foreword to the catalogue of the Arundel exhibition the chairman of the company states:—

"During the past thirty years the position which the licensed house occupies in public regard has steadily risen, and we are anxious that its amenities and the service it offers to the community should continue to improve.

"As a country brewery, we are particularly mindful not only of the need to provide the amenities I have mentioned but to make our properties a real contribution to the face of the pleasant countryside we serve.

"Mr. Ralph Ellis is responsible for much of what has been achieved during the past twenty years, and we have organised this modest exhibition in the hope that it will interest a wider public than those who are best acquainted with the public-house from the inside."

In addition to some 50 paintings there were many photographs together with architects' plans of certain licensed houses.

At the private view a large and representative gathering warmly welcomed this innovation, which we hope will be followed by others in due course.

They Missed the Pub.

Co-partners' Magazine (Gas Light and Coke Co.) in its current issue record an interesting development in India.

L.A.C. W. R. (Bill) Basey, well known to Sports Association members, has become the landlord of an English pub—The Cobb's Head—address, Avadi, Madras, India.

It started some months back when a group of serving men were asked what they missed most, and they replied with one accord, "The pub." The first one was designed in Elizabethan style, timbered, thatched, and with Tudor fireplaces.

It was found that one pub was not enough, so another was designed as a Cotswold village inn and called The Cobb's Head (after the first Commander of the Sub Area). Inside, every detail was perfect, from stools and tables and plates on the plate-rail, to the polished bar in heavy oak.

L.A.C. Basey presides as "mine host," and radiates good humour and hospitality as a good landlord should. There are some who say they wouldn't mind changing places with him.

In Canada also a new problem has

arisen because the troops who went to Britain found that drinking beer in a tavern or inn is a good British habit. The Premier of Ontario and the Attorney-General have put a Bill before the legislature to legalise cocktail bars in Ontario where a man and woman could drink together, where the seats could be comfortable.

Bottle Shops.

At a recent meeting of the North London Licensed Victuallers' Association, Mr. J. I. Dicks, a past chairman of the Association, severely criticised what he termed "bottle shops." He said that applications for these licences were no longer refused by the authorities and there was nothing to prevent anyone from opening a shop, taking out the necessary excise licence, and selling non-proprietary Whisky bought in the black market for £3 a bottle. Mr. Dicks contended that it was extraordinary that the Government should permit this to continue. He suggested that one has only to tour the area within a radius of half a mile of Piccadilly Circus to appreciate the effect which the repeal of Defence Regulation 55b has had in the opening of these establishments, which are springing up at almost every street corner. The windows are crammed with wines and spirits and those prepared to pay the extortionate prices demanded can obtain all the liquor they desire.

Scottish Licensing.

When Perth Licensing Court refused to renew the licences of three Perth licensees recently fined for licensing offences, and also refused to grant temporary licences, the defending solicitor said that this would create a precedent in Scotland.

After the Lord Provost had announced the decision, Mr. Norman C. Hunter, solicitor, who appeared for all three applicants, asked that temporary licences be granted until new licence-holders could be got for the premises.

If this were not done, it would mean that the premises would have to be closed down.

The Lord Provost replied that such a serious view was taken that it had been decided not to renew the licences.

Asking that one application be refused, Chief Constable A. McInnis said for any person to sell diluted spirits was not only mean and contemptible, but downright dishonest.

In one of the other cases the chief constable said that to obstruct a public officer was a serious matter, and his action in pouring out the contents of three sample bottles had given the sanitary inspector no chance to analyse the contents sufficiently to put proof before the Court.

Local Veto Warnings.

Mr. John Thorburn, president, Edinburgh Local Veto Defence Association, said that the need for the Association was as great as ever. Their opponents were always on the alert, and headquarters were of the opinion that there would be polls in Scotland this year. Mr. Herbert Parker, secretary of the Scottish Licensed Trade Veto Defence Fund and the Anti-prohibition campaign Council, warned licence-holders against their over-optimistic sense of security and reminded them of the campaign against the Trade which followed the immediate years after the first World War. He declared that during the past year the Local Veto Defence Fund had become stronger in membership and organisation than it had been for many years past.—*National Guardian.*

Battle of the Barmaids.

In what has been described as the "battle of the barmaids," fought before Glasgow Licensing Court between the Trade and temperance organisations, the Trade gained the decision by nine votes to five.

This means that barmaids may continue to serve in the city's licensed premises. Mrs. A. Trevellyan Smith, for the objecting organisations, argued that the court should find it undesirable to have women serving behind the bar. The case for the retention of barmaids was put forward by Mr. Douglas M. Campbell, who submitted that there was a high standard of behaviour in premises where they were employed. The Chief Constable told the court that the experience of his officers was that houses where barmaids were employed were well conducted, and he offered no objection to their continued employment.

Vicar Wants Public-house.

Two hundred and five inhabitants —including the vicar—of the three Wiltshire hamlets of Manningford Bohun, Manningford Abbots and Manningford Bruce have signed a petition asking for a public-house. Wiltshire Licensing Committee have allowed Mr. G. E. Gregory to convert the off-licence of The Dragon Inn, Manningford Bohun, to a full licence.

He agreed that he would have no bar until he got a permit to rebuild, but said he would serve drinks in the drawing-room.

Youth in the Country.

This is the title of a sixpenny pamphlet, the report of a Commission appointed by the Church of England Youth Council to investigate youth activities in rural districts. There were seven clergymen on the Commission and the comments of "the village pub" are interesting and encouraging. "Temperance supporters," it is remarked, "probably felt some disappointment at the commendation bestowed by the investigators on the way in which the landlords are meeting their responsibilities to the young."

"Young people," the report goes on, "do not patronise the public-house very much. It is the meeting-place of the older men, and in many places it is 'not done' for women to go drinking. We have no evidence at all of excessive drinking by country youth."

The Raw Deal.

Stratford-on-Avon has been extraordinarily badly treated by the Government in the matter of nearly all its major and larger hotels. There they stand, empty and with dirty windows, almost derelict in appearance, in the middle of this generally trim and cheerful little town; they have been evacuated by the military but not released for their owners to take them over and refurnish. What an extraordinary comment this is on the theory that the tourist traffic is a valuable asset, for if there is one place which is likely to attract a steady stream of foreign visitors, surely Shakespeare's Stratford is its name. Of course such visitors can put themselves up (if they can find room) at smaller establishments, apartment-houses, and private hotels, though I believe that some of the latter have been evacuated but not yet released. The result will be permanent congestion at Stratford throughout the coming summer. It seems an extremely unhelpful policy on the part of the so-called competent authorities. Their supposed competence, one feels, finds no present monument at Stratford.—*Manchester Guardian.*

Staggered Holidays.

The findings of the standing committee set up by the Minister of Labour and National Service to stimulate and co-ordinate action in regard to staggered holidays, whatever shape those findings may finally take, will be of major interest to those in the retail trade who are responsible for arranging staff holidays. The committee has agreed that holidays should be staggered over the months from June to September inclusive, and will encourage local arrangements by firms

within towns and workers within firms.

Relevant legislation on the matter, so far as the retail food trades employer is concerned, is the ruling of the Joint Industrial Council that annual holidays with full pay shall be granted during a holiday season dating from April 1st to October 31st on the basis of one working day's holiday for each complete month of continuous service up to March 31st, subject to a maximum of 12 working days. The datum period is well outside the limits recommended for staggered holidays, and it carries with it problems of its own. There are plainly difficulties peculiar to coastal towns, for example, and there has been a good deal of support for a Scarborough proposal that holiday resorts should be given a concession whereby they would be allowed one week's holiday to begin in the datum period and the remainder out of the datum period, or, alternatively, that the datum period be extended by one month at each end, making it March 1st to November 30th.

A public co-operating by taking its annual holidays early or late will justifiably look for no relaxation of essential services

9 a.m. Drinks.

For years, it appears, Hawick magistrates have been granting permission for licensed premises to open at 9 a.m. on Common Riding morning, but this—according to the Chief Constable who quoted chapter and verse of the Act at the recent Licensing Court—is "quite illegal." Thus a peculiar situation has arisen, for although the point has not been raised before the magistrates can do no other than pay heed to the Chief Constable's objections now for, as the Provost said, "It is no part of my business to invite the Court to break the law." However, the licensing laws can often be stretched to cope with an odd situation by the granting of "special permission," and it may be that the magistrates will have to adopt this means of upholding an old Common Riding privilege. A new difficulty may lie in the fact that these "special permissions" have to be countersigned by the Chief Constable himself. Some may wonder, therefore, whether he would carry his objection so far as to withhold his signature.

The Battle of Beer Kegs.

The queerest game of the year, in which hundreds of villagers struggle to score "goals" with kegs of beer, took place at Hallaton, Leicestershire, on Easter Monday. Three wooden kegs—known as "bottles"—two filled with nine pints of beer each and a third an empty dummy, are used, and the two villages of Hallaton and Medbourne compete. There is no limit to the number of players taking part.

In accordance with centuries-old custom, the villagers first join in a service at Hallaton Church, and then march behind a band to the main door of the rectory. Here a large "hare pie" (now reduced because of the food shortage from its former dimensions of two feet square to one foot by nine inches) was cut up by the rector, and the two beer kegs, filled with strong ale. Custom dictates that both pie and beer should be provided by the rector. Then followed a scramble for pieces of the pie at Hare Pie Bank, after which the "Bottle-Kicking" game began.

The game is similar to Rugby. Scrums are formed of perhaps a hundred people, all pushing or carrying the kegs towards one of the boundary streams. There are no rules to break, and on one occasion a horseman gathered up a keg and galloped madly towards the stream with the rival villagers in hot pursuit. The game may last for hours, everyone suffering considerable wear and tear in the process.

To win the game, one side must get a "bottle" twice over the stream, and this will entitle it to retain the bottle as a trophy until next year.

THE BREWERS' SOCIETY.

At the April meeting of the Council of the Brewers' Society it was reported:—

Laminated Casks.—An import licence had been granted to the Society for 5,000 laminated barrels to be obtained from America. These would be distributed as they arrived among brewers who desired to have them, and a letter had been circulated giving details. The first deliveries could not be expected for another three months. Brewers who received these casks were asked to take careful note of their experience with them and to report to the Society thereon.

A number of letters had been received from brewers reporting upon the experimental use of such English-made laminated casks as had become available, and reports from other brewers would be welcomed by the Society in order that the best use might be made of the combined experience of brewers with a view to overcoming any defects which might become apparent in the use of these casks before production on a larger scale was embarked upon. It appeared to be necessary to drive the hoops rather more tightly than with the normal cask.

Malting Wages.—A further consultation had taken place with representatives of the Maltsters' Association with regard to the proposals for agreed rates of pay and conditions of work for malting employees. It had now been agreed to set up committees in each of the ten districts into which the country had been divided for the purpose of agreeing suitable rate of wages and other conditions. General meetings would be arranged in each area, and it was hoped that brewer-maltsters would endeavour to attend these meetings in order that the committees set up might be properly representative. A circular would be issued shortly to all brewers' associations.

Licences in Suspense. — A few cases had been reported where Licensing Justices had moved, under article 6 of Part I of the 6th Schedule to the Finance Act, 1942, to extinguish licences under suspense. It had been ascertained that in one case the premises had been totally destroyed by enemy action and in another that the premises had been requisitioned and not yet released. It appeared that the action of the Justices was taken mainly with the object of clarifying the position for the purpose of their own guidance in dealing with applications for removals and new licences in their area, and that if the owners of the licences in suspense represented to the Justices what were the prospects of restoration of their premises it was likely that the Justices would be willing to agree to the extension of the period of suspension until the work could be carried out.

International Exhibition, 1951. — A proposal had been considered that arrangements should be made for the provision of typical licensed premises at this Exhibition. The Committee welcomed this suggestion and tentative enquiries were being made as to its practicability. It would probably be necessary to set up a sub-committee to deal with this matter.

Memorial to Sir William Butler.—The Committee desired to place on record their thanks to Mr. Arthur Mitchell for the renewal of his offer to present a set of chairs for the Society's committee room as a tribute to the memory of the late Sir William Butler. The offer had been originally made in 1939 and accepted with gratitude by the Council, but it had then been found impracticable to get the chairs made. It was hoped that they might be presented within the present year. A suitable inscription would be placed on the chairman's chair to record the services of Sir William Butler on behalf of brewers and his constant interest in the affairs of the Society.

Hops in Bales.—The Society had been asked for its views by a hop grower who was proposing to install electric pressing equipment for hops and to pack in oblong bales after the American style instead of in the normal English pockets. The Committee saw no objection to this course, but it was important that the hops should not be over-pressed.

Traders' Road Transport Association. —The Society had been invited to be represented at a meeting of this Association to consider objections to the proposals of the Government for the nationalisation of transport, and the Chairman of the Society had been asked to represent the Society and had consented to do so. The Committee recom-

mended no change in the policy of the Society on this matter, which was that until there was evidence that the interests of C-licence holders were threatened the Society should not identify itself with opposition to the general policy of nationalisation of transport.

Bottles.—Mr. Evershed drew attention to the serious shortage of bottles for replacements in the home trade. After a full discussion, he moved an amendment to the report that the Ministry of Food be urged to improve supplies of beer bottles for the home trade.

Hops.—Mr. C. J. Newbold.—Negotiations were now well advanced for the purchase and import of 8,000 cwt. of Czech hops, 500 cwt. of Czech "brown" hops and 2,000 cwt. of Yugo-Slav hops, all of the 1945 crop. Government permission was still awaited in regard to the purchase of 1945 Bavarian hops.

The Committee would follow with close interest the proposals in connection with mechanical picking and baling of English hops.

Valuable work was being done under the scheme of research into hop diseases, which had become a serious menace to the production of English hops in recent years.

Scholarships.—The Committee had carefully considered the proposals for the future awards under the scheme, already approved by the Council, under which five scholarships per annum were to be granted. Inquiries had been made as to the practicability of arranging for one of these scholarships to be tenable at Oxford and another at Cambridge, but the conclusion had been reached that this could not be done and it was recommended that this proposal should now be dropped. As the result of negotiations with the authorities of Edinburgh University, the Committee thought it likely that suitable arrangements could be made for one scholarship each year to be awarded tenable at Edinburgh, with the final year at either the Heriot-Watt College or at the School of Malting and Brewing, Birmingham, at the option of the candidate.

The Committee now recommended that the number of scholarships tenable throughout at Birmingham should be increased from two to three each year, and that they be authorised to negotiate with Manchester University for the award of one scholarship a year there. These, together with the scholarship at Edinburgh, would constitute the total of five authorised.

Reconstruction and Planning.

Licensing Planning Act, 1945.—It had been reported that in one area the local planning authority was reluctant to purchase licences which were not amalgamated, and that agreement in regard to amalgamation could not so far be reached. The Committee maintained their view that licences should be paid for in full where satisfactory arrangements for their removal or amalgamation could not be made.

The Committee had also considered a suggestion that steps should be taken in regard to the suspense of licences unaffected by war circumstances but acquired for public purposes on lines similar to those under the Finance Act, 1942. The Society was in touch with the appropriate Departments on this question.

In another area it was reported that the district valuer had asked for particulars of the trade in 1939 of houses of which it was proposed by the town planning authority to acquire the freehold, and it was understood that this step had been taken without first consulting the licensing planning committee. It was recommended that it should be suggested to the valuer that the matter should be referred to the licensing planning committee before proceeding further, and that the trade of a house should not be discussed until the authority actually purchased it.

With regard to leases of sites for licensed premises where the local authorities were the freeholders, they would no doubt have certain views as to the terms to be put into the leases, and these might sometimes be onerous and difficult. The Committee did not propose to formulate any model provisions in such cases, but suggested that members who were asked to agree to a lease containing onerous conditions should first consult the Society.

In one area there was pressure to make the sittings of the licensing planning committee public. This was contrary to the recommendations of the Morris Committee, and the view of the Reconstruction Committee was that it was desirable that the earlier stages of the proceedings at any rate should be in private. It was understood that the question had now been satisfactorily settled.

A circular issued by the Departments concerned for the guidance of licensing planning committees had been noted. This document should be studied by brewers interested in licensing planning areas.

THE BEER CUT.

The official announcement of the Government cut in beer production was made by the Minister of Food at his Press conference on Tuesday, April 30th. Sir Ben Smith stated: The Government's decision that the brewing of beer was to be reduced to 90 per cent. of the pre-war standard barrelage would operate from May 1st. I have seen the Brewers' Society, he added, and I have decided that there is no need for me to make an Order. The Brewers' Society will send out a circular containing the Minister's instructions to-day. The cut is being made on the standard barrelage for the year ending September 30th, 1945. In that year the standard barrelage was 5.42 per cent. in excess of the pre-war standard barrelage. For simplification's sake we are cutting the standard barrelage of 1944/45 by 15 per cent. This will result in the reduction to 89.61 per cent. of the pre-war standard barrelage, which is just under the figure of 90 per cent. already announced. The bulk barrelage in the year ending September 30th, 1945, was 24.52 above the pre-war average. So that, in the terms of beer, the Government's cut will still leave the production at nearly 6 per cent—5.85 per cent. to be exact—more than pre-war. Sir Ben commented: I realise that the reduction represents a hardship. I am confident, however, that the people will accept it in good spirit, because of the critical food situation. I have asked the Brewers' Society to tell its members that I expect them to spread the effect of the reduction equitably over all their customers: tied houses, free houses and clubs. Asked if any further cuts in spirit production were contemplated, Sir Ben replied: "There is no barley now being issued for distilling."

A POSSIBLE HARDSHIP.

The Government's decision to cut the 1944/45 standard barrelage by 15 per cent. instead of a cut of 10 per cent. on the pre-war standard (virtually the same thing) may cause hardship in some instances, since more than one brewery was not working to normal capacity in 1944/45 owing to war damage, etc., while others more fortunate were able in that year to increase their output very considerably. An all-round cut on the 1944/45 basis would therefore hardly be equitable, but since the Minister of Food has not made an Order but has asked the Brewers' Society to issue instructions, we feel sure that these will be given "in the spirit rather than in the letter," so that any brewery whose figures for 1944/45 were down owing to enemy action will not, we hope, be further penalised by the Government's decision.

NEW "HOURS" PROBLEM.

The *Morning Advertiser* states that an intimation has been conveyed by the Chief Constable of Northampton that the Government-enforced cut in beer supplies may lead the licensing authorities there to consider the alteration and regularisation of hours.

"My opinion is that what has been allowed to go on during the war cannot now be countenanced—in fact, the time has long since passed for the continuance of the present chaotic position," he says.

"The fresh cut in beer has made it all the more necessary that all the licensed houses in Northampton should be open at the same time—even if there are restricted hours. If I understand the portents correctly there will be still less beer, and therefore far more dissatisfaction, if the present irregular hours are retained. If the licensees cannot agree among themselves to find a remedy, then somebody will have to find a remedy for them. What is happening here now is that certain licensed houses in the centre of the town are opening in the morning on market days, and are used by people who come to the markets. Then the people who normally go into those houses in the evenings find them closed. They then go to other houses and so deprive other people of their share."

It is reported that the Licensing Justices intend to make a statement on this subject at their next sitting.

RATION SUPPLIES.

The London Central Board at a meeting on the 8th inst. resolved to recommend licensees that—

(1) Beer supplies should be rationed on

whatever plan will give to the public the best service available throughout the week. Licensees should not sell out all they have and then close until they receive more.

(2) It is especially important that licensees should do their utmost to keep their houses open throughout the full permitted hours on Saturdays and Sundays.

(3) Catering houses should remain open for the service of meals, irrespective of the availability of beer supplies.

A meeting is to be held in a fortnight's time further to consider the position.

WATERED SPIRITS WARNING.

MUST BE SOLD AS BOTTLED FOR DUTY.

Nobody who sells spirits by retail is entitled to break them down in the bottle as delivered from bond, whatever may be the strength.

This warning is given in a statement drawn up by the Brewers' Society in agreement with the Distillers' Co., Ltd.

"Some licensed victuallers are under a misconception that they are entitled to break down proprietary brands of whisky and gin in bottle so long as they are not selling it at a strength below 35 deg. under proof," says the statement. "The provisions of the law on this point are quite clear, but it may be helpful if they are brought more generally to the notice of the Trade.

"Section 14 of the Finance Act, 1935, reads as follows:—

"'If any spirits delivered in bottle from a warehouse for home consumption are sold by a dealer in or retailer of spirits at a strength lower than that by reference to which the Customs duty or the Excise duty chargeable thereon was computed he shall, for each offence, be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £50.'

"The effect of this Section is that an offence against the law will be committed by any publican or other retailer or dealer in spirits who dilutes whisky or any other spirits which were delivered from bond *in bottle*, to a strength below the strength at which the spirits *were bottled and charged with duty*.

"It should be particularly noted that the provision of the Food and Drugs Act, 1928, by which spirits may be sold at a strength not below 35 deg. under proof, without notice of dilution being given to the customer, confers no immunity with regard to Section 14 of the Finance Act, 1935.

"*In other words, proprietary whisky or gin delivered in bottle from bond must not, under any circumstances, be sold at any strength lower than the strength at which it was bottled, which is almost invariably 30 deg. under proof, and it is an offence against the law to add water to a bottle which has been opened.*

"At the request, however, of the customer, water or soda water can, of course, be added to spirits which have been poured into a glass in order to bring them to the required strength for drinking."

It should be explained, adds the statement, that the phrase "delivered in bottles from bond" means that the spirits were bottled prior to payment of duty and has no bearing on the actual method of delivery to the customer. As spirits are almost invariably bottled prior to payment of duty, the application of the above Section may be taken as referring to all bottled proprietary whisky or gin.

Foreign Postage.—In spite of repeated announcements in the Press, many business and private letters to addresses to the Continent are still being posted with insufficient stamps. In almost every case a 2½d. stamp, instead of a 3d. stamp, is used. Unintentional though the understamping may be, it still means that the recipients have to pay surcharges.

It has been found that although people abroad complain of the surcharges due to understamping, they do not like to mention it to their English correspondents. Nevertheless, at a time when exports are of vital importance, an insufficiently prepaid letter is not a good advertisement for British trade. One writer has gone so far as to suggest that the Post Office should return insufficiently stamped letters to the senders. He admits certain disadvantages in such a practice, but considers that it would be worth while to teach people a lesson.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE EXPORT OF PROCESSED FOODS.

As the Minister of Food announced in the House of Commons on April 16th the Government have decided that exports of processed foodstuffs containing ingredients in short supply must be severely restricted until further notice. They consider that in the present difficult world food situation the general continuance of such exports would not be justified.

The Government's decision does not affect a number of processed foodstuffs which do not contain scarce ingredients in appreciable quantities. Most of them are already being exported, and in such cases exports will continue. Export licences are required for all but a few foods, however, and applications for such licences (which should be sent to the Export Licensing Branch, Board of Trade, 4, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.3) will be considered in the light of the current supply position for each commodity.

Processed foodstuffs subject to allocation by the Combined Food Board are also not affected by the Government's decision. Exports of these foods will be permitted only in so far as the United Kingdom has been nominated as the supplier of importing countries.

Processed foods, the export of which will be restricted by the Government's decision, include beer and malt vinegar. Until further notice, no further export licence will be granted for these except within programmes of requirements which have been notified to the United Kingdom Government by the Governments of Colonies and other Empire countries, and also of certain Middle East countries.

The Minister of Food appreciates that food manufacturers and exporters will be disappointed by this decision, and that inconvenience will be caused to them, especially since they were recently offered prospects of a definite expansion of export trade, and in many cases were provided with allocations of raw materials expressly for that purpose. He regrets, however, that this restriction of exports has become unavoidable in consequence of the deterioration of the world food situation.

The Minister also realises that in some cases firm commitments have been entered into by traders with overseas buyers. He cannot undertake to allow such commitments to be met in all cases, especially when this would involve a prolonged continuance of exports. But he is prepared to consider special cases sympathetically. Commodity Divisions of the Ministry have been instructed to look into this matter in consultation with their trades and to make such concessions as are reasonably practicable, within the limits of the Government's decision, in respect of firm commitments entered into in the first few weeks of this year.

Traders are warned that the ban on the exports of foodstuffs by parcel post will continue and will be applied without exception.

NEW TOWNS BILL, 1946.

1. The Bill provides for the creation of new towns by means of development corporations. In general, similar powers are vested in the Secretary of State for Scotland; any provisions which are peculiar to Scotland being covered in paragraph 13 of this summary. The following are notes on the more important clauses of the Bill:—

Designation of Areas of New Towns.

2. Since the problem of decongestion is in many ways similar to the problems arising from extensive war damage, the principles established in the Town and Country Planning Act of 1944 have been followed. Under *Clause* 1 of the Bill the Minister, after consultation with the local authorities concerned, will make an Order designating an area of land as the site of a proposed new town. Such an area may include as its nucleus the area of an existing town. The procedure for making such an Order is set out in the First Schedule to the Bill, which follows substantially the provisions enacted by the 1944 Act in relation to areas of extensive war damage.

Establishment and Powers of Corporations.

3. *Clause* 2 empowers the Minister to establish a corporation for the purpose of developing a new town once the area for the site of the town has been designated. While in general one corporation will be established for each new town, *Clause* 15 gives the Minister discretion to appoint one corporation to develop more than one new town, or to transfer the functions of a corporation already established to another corporation already in existence or specially created for the purpose.

The objects of corporations are set out in *Clause* 2(2) and are stated in the widest terms. They enable a corporation to undertake any activity necessary for the purposes of the new town. As far as possible existing statutory undertakers or local authorities will provide the services which it would be their normal function to provide, but power is taken whereby, if need be, the corporation itself may provide the service. The clause does not enable the corporation to act otherwise than as any incorporated body could act. For example, wherever Parliamentary sanction would be necessary to enable an ordinary individual or incorporated body to become a statutory undertaker the development corporation similarly would have to obtain such sanction (*Clause* 2 (4)).

4. The constitution of the corporations is set out in the Second Schedule to the Bill. Each corporation will consist of a chairman and deputy chairman, and up to seven other members. All will be appointed by the Minister after consultation with the local authorities concerned. The Minister will control the terms of the appointment, and provision is made for payment of the members with the consent of the Treasury.

Planning and Control of Development.

5. The provisions of *Clause* 3 have been drafted so as to maintain the structure of the existing planning legislation. Consultation with the planning authorities concerned will be maintained at all stages. The corporation's plans for development are, of course, subject to ministerial control.

Acquisition of Land.

6. *Clause* 4 enables the corporation, with the consent of the Minister, to acquire land either by agreement or compulsorily. Such land may be in the area of the new town, or, if required for the purposes of the new town, elsewhere. The procedure of the 1944 Act is followed and expedited completion under that Act can be applied. The temporary speedy acquisition under the Acquisition of Land (Procedure) Bill is also made available. It would be used only very exceptionally and does not apply to purchase of dwelling houses. The safeguards under the 1944 Act relating to the land of statutory undertakers and to open spaces are included, while inalienable National Trust land, and land belonging to local authorities can only be acquired compulsorily by an Order which is subject to special parliamentary procedure if objection to acquisition is maintained.

Disposal of Land by Corporations.

7. *Clause* 5 gives the Minister complete control over the disposition of land by the corporations. In general in England and Wales such disposition will be limited to leases of 99 years, but in exceptional circumstances, and if the disposal is to a Minister of the Crown or a local authority, the Minister has power to agree to the transfer of the freehold or the grant of a lease for a longer term. *Clause* 5(2) provides that persons who were living or carrying on business or other activities on land compulsorily acquired, shall be given the opportunity to be rehabilitated on any land belonging to the corporation on terms settled with due regard to the purchase price paid. The position in Scotland differs in certain respects, see paragraph 13 below.

Housing.

8. The provision of houses for the working-classes is one of the main purposes of the Bill. Local authorities in the congested areas will require houses in the new towns, and *Clause* 8(1) provides that the corporations shall be deemed to be housing associations within the meaning of the Housing Act, 1936. The effect of this provision is that local authorities will be able to arrange for the corporations to build houses for them, and such houses will attract the Exchequer subsidy. *Clause* 8(2) provides that the corporations can receive the same Exchequer subsidy in respect of working-class houses which they themselves build otherwise than at the request of any local authority. *Clause* 8(3) provides that when houses are transferred to a local authority the Minister of Health can continue to pay the subsidy to the acquiring authority. Such a transfer will normally take place only when a corporation is wound up under the provisions of *Clause* 14.

Public Health.

9. It is expected that shortly after the area has been defined under Clause 1 of the Bill, that an area will, if it lies within the boundaries of two or more local authorities, be brought within the jurisdiction of a single local authority under the machinery of the Local Government (Boundary Commission) Act, 1945. So far as public health functions are concerned, *Clause* 9(1) provides for the constitution of joint boards by order of the Minister of Health under Section 6 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and dispenses with the need for an application for that purpose by any of the constituent local authorities. An Order under Section 6 is, however, provisional only, if objected to by any of the constituent authorities.

Financial Provisions.

10. *Clause* 12(1), (3) and (5) provides that the moneys required by a development corporation to meet the capital cost of developing a new town area will be advanced from the Consolidated Fund, and that such advances will be repayable on terms approved by the Treasury.

In *Clause* 12(2) provision is made for the payment of grant, as necessary, to enable the corporation to meet its expenses on revenue account.

The purpose of the last five lines in *Clause* 12(5) is to bring to the notice of Parliament any case where a development corporation fails to make payments, where due, in respect of loan charges on the advances obtained from the Consolidated Fund. The times at which such statements should be laid before Parliament will be agreed with the Treasury.

The provisions of *Clause* 12(7) require that the Minister with the concurrence of the Treasury, and before making any advances, will satisfy himself that the proposals submitted by a development corporation are likely to secure an annual return which is reasonable, having regard to all the circumstances, when compared with the annual equivalent of the cost.

11. *Clause* 13 (1) to (5) deals with the accounts of a development corporation and provides that the audit shall be carried out by an auditor appointed annually by the Minister, or by the district auditor of the Ministry of Health. A copy of the audited accounts, together with a statement of advances made to a development corporation and of repayments made by the corporation and paid into the Exchequer, will be transmitted to the Comptroller and Auditor General, who will lay copies of the accounts before each House of Parliament.

A development corporation will be required to submit an annual report to the Minister, and this also will be laid before each House of Parliament.

12. *Clause* 14(1) provides that a development corporation may transfer, by agreement, any part of the undertaking to a local authority or to statutory undertakers upon terms approved by the Minister with the consent of the Treasury; and *Clause* 14(5) gives the local authority or statutory undertakers power to borrow money to make a payment to the corporation in settlement of the transaction.

Clause 14(2).—If a transfer of part of the undertaking is effected at a price which makes it expedient to reduce the capital liabilities of the corporation to the Exchequer, the Minister may make an Order accordingly and such an Order will require approval by resolution of the House of Commons.

An Order for the dissolution and winding-up of the corporation may be made by the Minister and such an Order will require the approval, by resolution, of each House of Parliament (*Clause* 14(3)).

The Minister may then make an Order (*Clause* 14 (4)), after consultation with the local authority or statutory undertakers concerned, providing for the transfer of the whole or part of the corporation to the authority or statutory undertakers, who will be required to pay a specified sum to the corporation. The local authority or the statutory undertakers will have an opportunity of making an objection to the Minister within 28 days of the service of notice of the proposed Order and, if the objection is not withdrawn, the Order will be subject to special parliamentary procedure.

Under *Clause* 14(6), any surplus remaining after the winding-up will be paid into the Exchequer.

Scottish Application Clause.

13. *Clause* 22 applies the Bill to Scotland by substituting for the various sections of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1944, which are applied by the Bill, references to the corresponding provisions of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1945, and by making requisite adaptations in other provisions of the Bill which are necessitated by differences in Scottish law.

Sub-section (7) provides that where land is disposed of by the development corporation to any person for the erection of a church or other building for religious

worship, then, unless the parties otherwise agree, such disposal shall be by way of feu. This provision corresponds to the provisions already contained in the Scottish Housing and Town and Country Planning Acts relating to the disposal of land by local authorities.

The sub-section also provides, subject to the foregoing provision, that the development corporation may dispose of land by way of feu or lease. The different form of land tenure in Scotland would make it inappropriate to provide, as is being done for England and Wales, that land should normally be disposed of by way of lease only.

Application of Certain Provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1944, and the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1945.

14. As mentioned in paragraph 2 above, the similarity of the problems which the New Towns Bill is designed to solve to those with which the Town and Country Planning Act, 1944, was concerned, has made it desirable that a number of the principles established by the 1944 Act should be followed.

DEVELOPMENT OF STEVENAGE AS A "NEW TOWN."

In his " Greater London Plan: 1944 " (H.M. Stationery Office: 25s.), Sir Patrick Abercrombie reported that the reconstruction of London, as envisaged by that plan and by the " County of London Plan," which he had prepared in conjunction with Mr. J. H. Forshaw, would involve the outward movement of some 1,000,000 persons from the inner districts of London. He recommended that some 400,000 of the population thus displaced should be accommodated in self-contained towns, whether built in previously open country or created by the expansion of an existing small town. Such towns should provide within their borders employment and full social amenities as well as housing for their inhabitants. In other parts of the country similar proposals have been made for new towns to accommodate either population moving outward from congested city centres or communities to be drawn together from decayed mining villages.

In the " Greater London Plan " ten sites were indicated as suitable for new towns, from which it was suggested that the required eight sites might be selected. One of these sites was Stevenage.

The Ministry of Town and Country Planning recognised that the establishment of new towns of the type indicated in the Greater London Report would provide an opportunity for the deliberate creation of a new form of community, in which the conclusions of modern planning study might be embodied and tested. The creation would involve the solution of many novel administration and social problems. It therefore decided to make, in consultation with the other Government Departments, the Local Authorities and certain other agencies concerned, a pioneer study of one of the proposed new sites and to prepare the outline plan for the new town. The choice of Stevenage was made after a preliminary survey of the factors weighing in favour of early development, including its location in relation to London, and to the manufacturing area of the Midlands and the North; the existence of a thriving industrial nucleus, and the presence of an established shopping centre and other social amenities. Such a study would provide valuable guidance in the framing and administration of the new legislation which, it was foreseen, would be necessary and which is now before Parliament in the New Towns Bill published on April 24th.

The Preliminary Plan.

Boundaries of the new town.—On the West the new town will be limited by the lines of the new Great North Road; on the north by the east-west road referred to above and by the natural watershed of the region; on the south by the Hertford branch of the L.N.E.R. On the east the boundary is more variable, though here it will be governed by natural valleys for drainage purposes, by farm ownerships, and by the villages of Aston and Aston End.

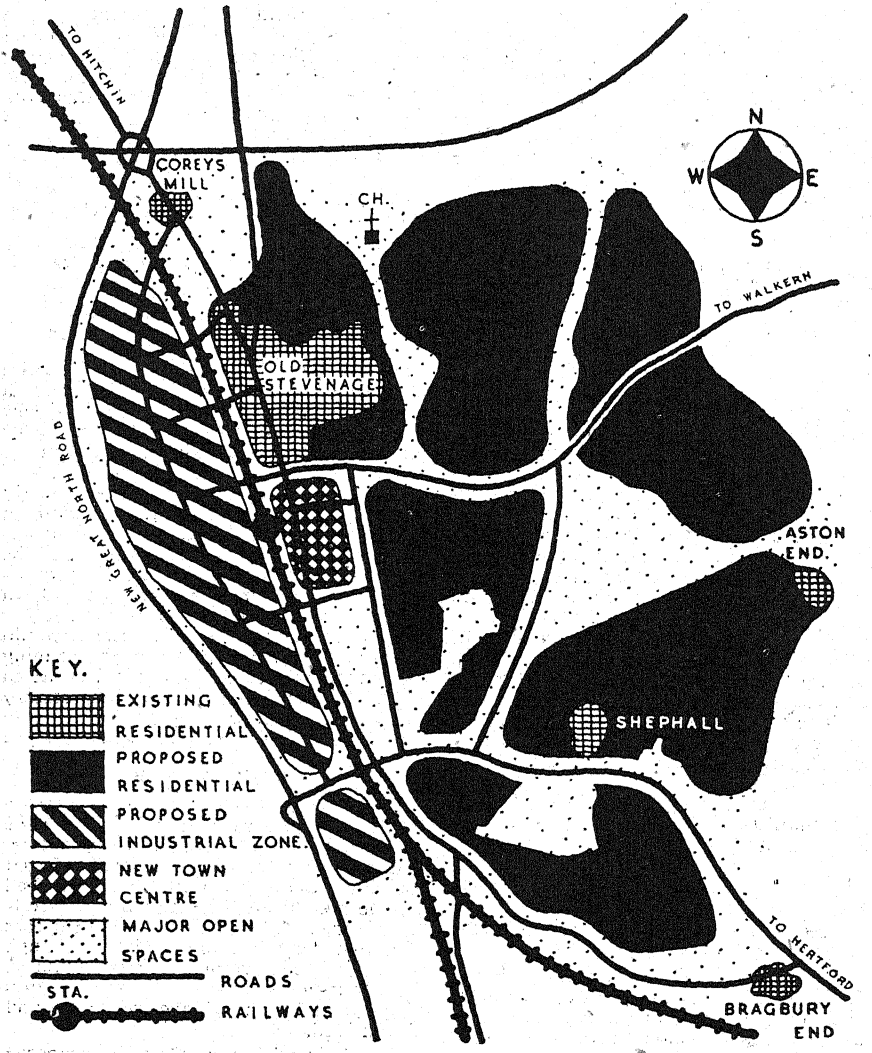
The industrial area.—The site proposed is admirably suited for industry, being well served by the new arterial road and the railway line on either side of it. A properly laid out industrial estate, with all the necessary services, is here projected, designed to include industries affording various types of employment. The indus-

trial area, though quite separate from the residential area, will be conveniently linked to it by bridges over the railway.

Shops and offices.—As the centre of gravity of the new town, to the south of the existing old Stevenage, will be placed the new commercial and administrative centre with its Town Hall, large stores and shops, central library, theatre, cinemas, community buildings, fire station, etc. A new railway station and central bus station adjoining the commercial area will serve the whole town.

Each neighbourhood will have its own local shops, churches, halls, cinema and public-houses, within convenient walking distance of every house.

Old Stevenage.—Every precaution will be taken to cause the least disturbance to the old town of Stevenage, which it is hoped will maintain its present character



PROPOSED NEW TOWN AT STEVENAGE

within the framework of the plan, and provide by its character and charm an admirable link with the past.

Existing houses.—One of the principal proposals of the plan is to incorporate the existing houses within its framework. No material demolition of existing properties is contemplated for some years.

Development.—The development of the new town would proceed by stages. Present estimates are that development would commence in 1947, the peak of development activity being reached in 1951. The aim would be to make full provision for a population of 45,000 in about ten years. Natural increase would thereafter bring the population to a total of 60,000.

LICENSING PLANNING.

London Sub-Committees.

The following are the provisions of the *London Licensing Planning Area (Sub-Committees) Order*, 1946 (*S.R. & O.*, 1946, *No.* 447), made by the Secretary of State under Section 10 (3) of the Licensing Planning (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1945:—

1. Of the London Committee there shall be six local sub-committees [Blackheath, Newington, North-Eastern, Northern, North-Western, Wandsworth] and the Chairmen's sub-committee.

2. (1) Each local sub-committee shall consist of four members appointed from amongst their number by the London Committee, of whom one shall be elected by each sub-committee as chairman thereof.

(2) There shall be added to each local sub-committee three persons nominated by the Metropolitan Boroughs Standing Joint Committee for the purpose of considering and reporting on the matters specified in Article 3 of this Order.

3. The London Committee may refer to a local sub-committee for the purpose of consideration and report the following matters, that is to say:—

(*a*) The formulation of proposals for planning removals in relation to the area assigned to that sub-committee, and for the surrender of existing licences in respect of premises in that area;

(*b*) whether there is any objection to the grant of a new licence for which application has been made in respect of any premises in the area assigned to that sub-committee; and

(*c*) the grant, in relation to premises in the area assigned to that sub-committee, of a temporary premises certificate (that is to say, a certificate that the London Committee have no objection to the business of the licensee being carried on for a specific period in temporary premises), or of an extension of the period specified in a temporary premises certificate.

4. The Chairmen's sub-committee shall consist of:—

(*a*) The chairman of the London Committee, who shall be chairman of the Chairmen's sub-committee; and

(*b*) the chairmen of the local sub-committees.

5. The London Committee may refer to the Chairmen's sub-committee the following matters, that is to say:—

(*a*) The consideration, for the purpose of the making of a report to the London Committee, of the question of making any application to the Secretary of State for the inclusion of an additional area in the London Licensing Planning Area; and

(*b*) the consideration of all or any questions as respects the proper co-ordination of the work of the local sub-committees for the purpose of resolving such questions or of making recommendations to the London Committee.

Notes for Planning Committees.

The notes prepared by the Home Office and the Ministry of Town and Country Planning for the guidance of licensing planning committees are to be welcomed. They are framed "in the public interest," and contain valuable hints for saving time by all the authorities concerned. Under the heading of "Programming" is the following paragraph:—

"This is of particular importance. The licensing planning proposals will need to be considered by the Minister

simultaneously with the local authority's redevelopment proposals, and the Committee should therefore aim at keeping pace with the local authority. Successful negotiations and settlement with the owners of licensed premises will also be much facilitated if the latter are kept fully informed of the Committee's programme and the stage they have reached at any one time. Certain large owners of licensed premises may be interested in more than one licensing planning area, and clear programming will help them to fit in simultaneously with the arrangements for each area, particularly at the later stages when building works, requiring careful preparation by the owners, will need to be put in hand."

This is clearly on the right lines, and should avoid much discussion when the recommendations become known.

Another note of value states:—

"The most frequent criterion for the comparison of one house with another, namely, the amount of alcoholic liquors consumed, appears to be open to serious objection. That criterion, if applied in isolation, is at best inadequate, and at worst misleading, for it completely ignores such important matters as the provision of food and other refreshment, recreational facilities, and sleeping accommodation."

This also is sound, because what it is necessary to ascertain is whether any given house is large enough to cope with peak hours of business. We must abolish the evil of overcrowding, and houses evenly spread over a given area will do much to stop it; whereas the policy of one house per so many of the population will not. Moreover, as we have always insisted, the small house must not be ousted in favour of a few large ones.

These notes, in conjunction with the report of the Morris Committee, will do much to make our future licensing planning sound and equitable to all concerned.

"THE LONDONER'S ENGLAND."

BISHOP OF SOUTHWARK AT "THE LOCAL."

Opening an exhibition of original water-colours at The Union, Camberwell New Road, London, on the 23rd ult., the Rt. Rev. Bertram Simpson, D.D., Lord Bishop of Southwark, said:—

You may not think it, but it falls to a Bishop to go to very many and divers things. Contrary to what I imagine is the popular idea, he does not spend most of his life in either palaces or cathedrals. Sometimes he is in a school, sometimes in a hospital, a training college—and so on.

England is changing before our eyes, and the whole pattern of modern existence may sweep away much of what we have left from the past. It would be a thousand pities if the old landmarks *were* to be swept away and no record left of any of them. Having stepped into the gap, the brewers have done another fine thing, which is not to make a public exhibition somewhere and ask London to go to it, but they have taken the exhibition itself round London and given people who would never have taken the trouble to go to the West End to see a collection of pictures the opportunity of seeing it on their own local ground. That is excellent.

I am a Cockney born and bred, and I love my London, and to have an exhibition of such pictures of London, around London, is something I would go a lot further for than a drink. I think it is a wonderful and a charming thing that they should be brought before us as they are to-night.

Also, I am most interested in the whole business of Community Centres. I consider the spirit of community one of the most important things in life. I am interested in all the plans for the creation of Community Centres on a grand scale all round London. I sometimes wonder, however, if these are not a trifle grandiose, and whether you will really persuade your Londoner to go into the glorious centre you have made for him at vast trouble and expense. It is my experience that people like to take their comradeship in small doses and to mix in little, intimate circles and in familiar surroundings, and

so I can understand completely the desire of 20 or 30 old cronies to get together in a tavern and get their " community " in that way, and to obtain their refreshment and comradeship and mental stimulation by eating and drinking together.

But the whole point seems to me to be that when people meet in a natural and companionable way, as they will in a country tavern or the bar of a public-house, the surroundings should be such as to uplift the community rather than depress it. That may be an axiom, but I trust you will allow me to make it. I have lived in the East End—I had a parish there—and I have known a number of public-houses in the East End which I would cheerfully have demolished if I could. I could not see that they did any good at all. When they closed they left a crowd of quarrelsome men, and there was no real community life in them at all. But I have known the same thing happen with a gang of workmen. There are some builders' workmen who have no sense of community and will slack off, doing as little as they can and so letting down their own people. Another gang who understand what they are doing have a real community spirit and do a good job of work.

Therefore in the whole of this question I am concerned about the surroundings given to the community. People need stimulation, and they need stimulation of a sort which is not necessarily what you associate with a public-house. I think you ought to surround people with the means to stimulate their minds as well as their bodies, and every community requires something in the way of a cultural setting for it to exist.

Plato said that the main thing one should do for people is to surround them with beautiful things, and in the education of children they should be brought up in surroundings of beauty. That, then, is the setting you want to provide. Community should start in the home itself, where, if you have a better setting, you get a chance of a better family life—up, then, through the public-house and the other places where people meet. In the name of Heaven, give the people, if you can, a beautiful setting with a " community " significance, so that the community may be lifted up.

In our Church Service we have a phrase " Lift up your hearts." I think that is a perfectly wonderful thing to try to do. Lift up your hearts, lift up your minds, lift up your susceptibilities. With that feeling in mind, I am glad to be here to-night to declare open this exhibition, which is trying to do that very thing.

With grateful thanks, therefore, to the folk who organised it, I have very great pleasure in declaring this exhibition of London art open in a Southwark public-house.

Mr. Anderson of the Central Institute of Art and Design, in introducing the Bishop, said:—

There are, in all, 170 pictures, but here to-night you see only one-fifth of that number in this house. The others are at present hanging in other houses all over Greater London. There will have been by the end of May, 20 exhibitions of pictures, all in different houses. Early in July the whole 170 pictures will be gathered together and will be hung at Charing Cross Underground Station in that famous space you probably know, lent by the London Passenger Transport Board free of charge. Those of you who go " pub-crawling " enough will have seen a lot of the pictures, but then you will be able to see all of them together.

You can go all round the world and probably not see many better groups of pictures. The Selection Committee consisted of Sir Kenneth Clark, then Director of the National Gallery, Russell Flint and P. H. Jowitt, Principal of the Royal College of Art. They took the suggestions of the Brewers as to artists and subjects and added some themselves and so produced the complete exhibition.

One thing of interest particularly, to-night, is that it is very unusual to see a Bishop in a public-house. I think there ought to be more Bishops in public-houses and I also think the public-houses ought to cater rather more than they do for the Bishops. I do think it important that the public-house should become more of a community centre than it has been, and in that way perhaps Bishops will not be so afraid—as they so often are—to come and have their bitter or whatever it may be.

It is a very great honour for us to have the Bishop of Southwark with us to-night and I have the very greatest pleasure in asking him to declare this exhibition open.

Mr. Cecil Manning, M.P., thanking the Bishop for opening the exhibition, said:—I would like to record that in my judgment (certainly since the end of the 1914-18 war) the Brewers of this country have done much to make our land beautiful. Some of us who do public work, or like myself are responsible for

housing, look back to 1918 with horror at the bad architecture of some municipal houses. I know architects who shudder every time they pass certain buildings, but the architecture which has gone into the public-houses has probably been better than any we have had in this country during that period. We see something of this public spiritedness now on a pretty considerable scale. After all, 170 pictures is a lot and the commissioning of 30 artists is not a small or a light job to undertake, but we are told that since the Pilgrim Trust grant ended, just four firms of Brewers have undertaken that task, with the result that some of us who sometimes do a little "pub-crawling" have been able to see a considerable number of these pictures and meet a number of people. Also a number of really important people who otherwise might not have been interested, have found themselves taking part. It is a sign of the times that journalists, members of Parliament, artists and now a Bishop are all coming to these various public-houses and speaking at these exhibitions.

There is a new interest awakening which is very desirable and which is making us more of a community than we were. I think the Central Institute of Art and Design are to be congratulated and should be encouraged to go on with the work. When I hear of people on the Tuesday after a Bank Holiday coming up all the way from Bognor especially to see this exhibition, I think it does prove that an active interest has been aroused.

I think all of us in this room will be glad he has come and glad to meet a broadminded Bishop who does not only sit in his Palace but goes down to where the people are, and does not mind consorting with us drinkers, sinners and evil livers. He has shown us the way and perhaps in future we shall forget the beer but will look at the pictures and remember what the Bishop said to us to-night.

Exhibition Opened at Ealing.

Another exhibition was opened at the Granville Hotel, Ealing Common, by Mr. J. Laver, Keeper of the Department of Engravings, Illustrations and Design, and of Paintings, Victoria and Albert Museum.

Mr. Laver said that all the works of art before them had been commissioned to artists who loved the work they had to do. He had often been struck by the picturesque appearance of public-houses, and he was glad that the picturing of them had been entrusted to artists who, when they felt tired, could "pop inside and have one," and work afterwards all the better for having done so.

A great deal was to be said for wedding art to social amenities, and if his hearers did not like some pictures hung before them that evening, well, they could turn to the bar and "have another one."

The far-sightedness of the generosity of the four great brewers, Messrs. Barclay Perkins, Courage, Watney, and Whitbread, who had established these exhibitions, was worthy of great praise.

THE DANISH BREWERIES AND THE GERMAN OCCUPATION.

Specially contributed to THE BREWERS' JOURNAL.

The German occupation of Denmark was naturally a severe physical shock to the Danish population, and its effect was strongly felt in the daily life of the people.

The mere sight of the hated green German uniforms and the impotency felt by everybody deprived the population of its well-being and efficacy; it goes without saying that the uncertainty as to the future had a strong reaction on business life. No wonder that the breweries felt this depression very much during the first years of the occupation. The consumption of beer decreased considerably and the opportunity to get continued supplies of barley, fuel, crown corks and a number of other raw materials were quite uncalculable, nor did one know whether the Germans would suddenly requisition existing stocks of these raw materials, or whether the breweries could still count on any of the usual imports from any other countries.

In order to overcome difficulties with

regard to supplies of fuel, it was very soon decided to commence a large-scale production of peat, and this production was financially supported by the big breweries. By employing thousands of hands in peat production and also by increasing the output of Danish brown-coal it was possible to supplement the meagre quantities of German coal available; the domestically produced brown-coal and peat were naturally very expensive, but the main thing was that this fuel could be utilised and enabled the brewing industry to continue.

The scarcity of petrol naturally forced us to find new ways of transporting goods and very soon a great many motor lorries were transformed for the use of producer gas, wood or peat being employed.

Crown corks were a big problem and we soon had to use imported blackplate for the manufacture of crown corks; later on when we were unable to import sufficient supplies of blackplate we managed to arrange for producing such plate domestically. This was quite a new venture as the Danish iron works possess no rolling mills for tinplate, and the only possible solution in order to produce the special plates required for manufacture of crown corks was to produce them in the shape of narrow strips. Through very energetic co-operation between all interested parties this plan was successfully carried out, but nevertheless we were forced to collect used crown corks which, after sorting, sterilising and restamping, would have to be employed once more. We also ran short of cork for the crown corks, and had to devise specially constructed paper discs to be used instead.

With such substitutes for the regular materials in the crown corks it often happened that the bottled beer did not come up to the usual good Danish standard, but the consumers understood the difficulties and were surprisingly patient. With regard to barley we were in the happy position that although not sufficient we obtained quite reasonable supplies as, thanks to the national solidarity, everybody within the Danish central administration did their very best to secure the foodstuffs for the Danish population and naturally left no stone unturned to supply such raw materials to the Danish industry, thus preventing the enemy from laying their hands on available materials.

Immediately after the occupation a law was passed to the effect that the breweries had to stop brewing the so-called strong beers—*viz.*, beers with a gravity of 1043 or more. Available stocks, however, could be sold out, but throughout the occupation it was decided to uphold the good quality of our ordinary lager beers of the gravity mentioned to the satisfaction of the population for whom lager beer is a daily drink.

As already mentioned, just after the invasion the consumption of lager decreased considerably. However, owing to the fact that available stocks of textiles and most other daily articles were gradually sold out and further, due to the Nazi policy of forcing Denmark to export and forcing the National Bank to pay for the exported products, plenty of money was thus placed at the disposal of the population in general without any possibility of spending it on the usual requirements such as clothes, coffee, etc. Consequently it would have to be spent on such articles as were available and the good unaltered Danish lager beer was very much in demand.

In spite of the increased price caused by heavy taxes the demand for Danish lager in 1942 became so big that the breweries had to commence a rather severe rationing of their products. As we are still short of commodities sought by the population, such as clothes, textiles, etc., as well as building materials and a great many other articles, the demand for beer is still keeping up and the rationing continues in its fifth year.

It is only natural to mention the difficulties the breweries were up against owing to requisitions from the German troops. As it was naturally impossible to decline deliveries of beer to the German troops as otherwise the Nazis might simply have requisitioned a whole brewery, certain deliveries took place but all the time the breweries did their very best to keep the quantities required by the enemy down to a low level so that these deliveries would have no consequence on the supplies to the population.

When the Germans started to increase their requisitions for beer, the Brewers' Association, through the Danish Government, demanded a supply of malt to cover the deliveries, and, strange to say, with the result that for some time extra supplies of German malt were made available for producing lager beer requisitioned by the German troops.

Later on the Germans again forced the Danish Government to supply Danish malt for such deliveries, but, nevertheless, during the rest of the occupation our Brewers' Association, through governmental channels, continued to claim German supplies of malt, crown corks, etc., thereby keeping the demands for Danish lager as low as possible. We are happy to say that in spite of requisition-

ing such deliveries never totalled more than 3 to 4 per cent. of the Danish lager sold for regular home consumption, which must be considered a low figure bearing in mind the number of German troops stationed in Denmark more particularly during the last year of the occupation.

As will be known, during all the long years of the occupation of Denmark, a big organisation was put up to form armed resistance groups all over the country, and to effect sabotage against industries employed in work for the Germans, make attacks against railways and lines of communications, etc., and special groups had the task to help allied pilots landing on Danish soil. When the Gestapo succeeded in capturing members of such resistance groups very often those most closely linked up with the groups had to make their escape out of the country as otherwise they would risk having their names disclosed when their captured friends were the victims of the mediæval torture.

Consequently quite a few Danes had to leave their country and take refuge in Sweden, crossing the Oresund in small fishing boats. In spite of much activity on the part of the German coastal patrols it was possible to get over to Sweden though now and then the enemy got hold of a single boat with passengers.

A good many Danish brewers, amongst which some of the leaders of our big brewing concerns during the last years of the war, had to embark upon the rather unpleasant voyage to Sweden.

The most disastrous event touching the brewing industry during the occupation was the blowing up of the Tuborg Breweries which was carried out according to direct instructions given by the German headquarters on the night between January 4th and 5th, 1945, as an effective revenge or punishment against the insubordinate Danish population! Undoubtedly, the intention was to put the brewery out of business, but as some of the bombs placed did not explode the damage which was concentrated in the boiler-house, the power and refrigerating plants did not affect the more sensitive departments of the brewery. The effect of the explosion, however, was very considerable, and for a few months the brewery was unable to brew.

Through good help from various sources, however, it soon became possible to resume bottling the lager stored in the cellars, and to have interimistic refrigerating and other auxiliary machinery, etc., installed. It is intended to build a brand new power station and boiler-house to replace the installations destroyed, for which the insurance received totals approximately £250,000.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS INDUSTRIES FAIR, UTRECHT.

The formal opening took place at the State Theatre, Utrecht, on Tuesday, April 2nd, 1946, when the President of the Council of Management, Dr. F. H. Fentener van Vlissingen, welcomed the Queen and the Princess Juliana, who formally opened the Fair.

The Prime Minister of the Netherlands, Professor Ir. W. Shermerhorn, dealt with the national aspect of the Fair and its economic influence. He closed by expressing the hope that the Fair would demonstrate the power which the Netherlands Industry could produce by its own free will for the reconstruction of the country in a material and a moral sense. The Minister of Trade and Industry, Ir. H. Vos, also spoke.

During the Fair figures were given of the number of exhibitors and the foreign firms which exhibited either directly or on the stands of Dutch agents. The total number of exhibitors was about 1,506, and of these 548, or nearly 36 per cent., were exhibitors from other countries—more than one in three. The countries represented were as follows: Great Britain, United States, Denmark, Canada, Portugal, Norway and Austria; whilst five countries—Belgium, Switzerland, France, Czechoslovakia and Sweden—had their own sections, and agreements are being sought with Great Britain and America for the creation of the new sections. It seems likely that the Utrecht Fair will rapidly develop into an export Fair for the West of Europe. In the autumn of this year there will be another Fair, at which effort could be made to develop export trade. It is to be held from September 10th to 28th. Amongst those firms from Great Britain who exhibited independently on their own stands were the two Trade and technical publishing houses of William Reed, Ltd. (THE BREWERS' JOURNAL), and Morgan Bros. (Publishers), Ltd.

Overcrowding continued throughout the first week, and an appeal had to be issued to intending visitors not to bring their friends and families. A suggestion had also been made to increase the entrance fee from one to five guilders.

THE BEER-DRINKING BRITON.

By FRANK A. KING.

(*Continued from page* 193, *February issue.*)

II.—HOW THE MONASTERIES INFLUENCED BREWING.

In the latter part of the 12th century, during the time of Henry II, Giraldus Cambrienis related the following descriptions concerning the luxurious living of the monks, instancing those of Canterbury and Winchester:—

"Their table consisted regularly of 16 covers, or more, of the most costly dainties, dressed with the most exquisite cookery, to provoke the appetite and please the taste; they had an excessive abundance of wine, particularly claret, of mulberry wine, of mead and other strong liquors, the variety of which was so great in these repasts that no place could be found for ale, although the best was made in England, and particularly in Kent."

As a contrast, the simple living of the Franciscan Friars who came to England round about 1224, taken from the "*Chronicle of Thomas of Eccleston*" (translated by Father Cuthbert), shows how the brothers diluted the dregs after the beer had been made:

Five friars "were given a small chamber at the back of a schoolhouse, where from day to day they remained almost continuously shut up. But when the scholars had gone home in the evening, the brethren went into the schoolhouse, and there made a fire and sat by it. And sometimes at the evening conference they would put on the fire a small pot in which were the dregs of beer, and they would dip a cup into the pot and drink in turn. . . . One who merited to be a companion and participator in this unblemished simplicity and holy poverty has testified that at times the beer was so thick that when the pot was put on the fire they had to put it in water, and so they drank rejoicing. In like manner, at Salisbury, it frequently happened that the brothers had but the dregs of beer to drink, which they drank with much merriment and joy at the hour of conference round the kitchen fire, and he esteemed himself fortunate who could in a friendly way seize the cup from another. . . ."

All monasteries had their own brewhouses, just as they had their own schools and hospitals, and the brewery was usually erected near to the bakehouse, no doubt to facilitate the work of making bread and producing beer until eventually, as a result of the increase in population, special servants were allocated to the separate tasks of duties of breadmaking and brewing.

As well as the monasteries the abbeys went in for brewing; round about the middle of the 11th century Ramsey Abbey received in one fortnight, with 12 quarters of ground wheat for the monks and guests and 2,000 loaves for the servants, 50 measures of barley for ale and 25 measures of malt.

The monks utilised the symbols of a double "XX" and triple "XXX" as a guarantee of sound quality on their barrels and later these markings developed as trade-marks.

As early as A.D. 1295 the abbots of Burton-on-Trent knew and availed themselves of the water of the area, which is especially suited for brewing ale and beer. No doubt the good monks blessed the clear ale made from "liquor" from the near-by streams within the abbey walls and probably the thoughts that there would be freshly brewed beer for the evening meal would help to pass the time of vespers.

There is an old document of the period which records that in 1295 "that Matilda, daughter of Nicholas de Shobenhale, released to the Abbot and Convent of Burton-on-Trent certain tenements and interests within and without the town: for which release they granted her daily for life two white loaves from the Monastery, two gallons of the Convent beer, and one penny besides seven gallons of beer for the men and other considerations." One way of ensuring payment!

The "second washings of the tuns" formed a perquisite of the under-brewers at Rochdale Priory; at least they had something a little stronger than small ale as their reward; in most cases the final residue—the brewers' dregs—were given to the poor or else to the pigs.

(*To be continued.*)

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

APRIL 16TH.

Food Exports (Government Policy).

The Minister of Food (Sir BEN SMITH): The Government have recently been reviewing the question of export policy with regard to processed foods. During the war, a small volume of exports of certain foods was maintained, principally to meet programmes submitted by Colonial and other Empire Governments where this country was the normal or most convenient source of supply. It had been hoped that it would be possible after the termination of hostilities to allow exports of small but increasing quantities of the more freely available foods, and token quantities even of foods still in restricted supply, such as those containing appreciable quantities of flour, fats and sugar, so that the food industries could begin to play a part in the general expansion of exports, as well as to enable exporting firms to begin to regain a footing in markets which had been lost during the war. Some steps in this direction were in fact taken. With easier shipping conditions, and a reduction of Services' demands, exports of certain foods, especially to the Colonies, began to increase. In December of last year arrangements were put in hand for a strictly limited increase in exports of other foods, such as chocolates, biscuits and soft drinks.

With the deterioration of the world food situation, however, the Government have been obliged to review this policy. It has been decided that, until further notice, export licences will not be issued in respect of a list of processed foods containing more than an insignificant quantity of ingredients which are in short supply. An exception, however, will be made in the case of the approved programmes of exports to Colonies and other Empire countries to which I have already referred and to certain Middle East countries. Requirements of this kind will continue to be met if supported by the Governments concerned, to the extent that the current supply position permits. Exports of certain foods which can be spared for relief purposes will also continue. It is, of course, impossible to stop supplies which are already in transit and a small trickle of exports will continue for a time under export licences already issued. The Government will continue to permit exports in the case of a group of foods where it is clear that exports cannot adversely affect the food situation. This will apply to foods which are in ample supply, such as yeast extracts and various types of cured herrings, and also to such products as mustard, spices, cocoa powder, unsweetened fruit juices, flavouring essences, chicory and coffee, which either have little food value or do not contain significant quantities of scarce materials. It will also include whisky and gin, for the production of which no cereals are now being issued. The export of certain quantities of staple foods, which are subject to Combined Food Board allocation will also continue in cases where the United Kingdom is nominated as a supplier. Export licences will continue to be required for all foodstuffs except for a few non-essentials, and the flow of exports still permitted under the policy I have described will be constantly watched. Exports of particular foodstuffs will be restricted or encouraged in the light of prevailing conditions.

The Government regret the necessity for the revision of policy. The immediate loss of trade will probably not exceed one half of 1 per cent. of the value of all exports in 1946. Nevertheless, the recovery of pre-war export markets in certain valuable processed foodstuffs will be delayed. Moreover, the decision will cause disappointment and inconvenience not only to the manufacturers and exporters concerned, whose arrangements to resume exports had in some cases reached an advanced stage, but also to importers overseas who had been hoping for a renewal of their customary trade with this country. In special cases, arrangements may be made to enable exporters to meet firm commitments, so far as may be practicable, without prejudicing the general policy. But no further commitments for food exports should be entered into, unless they fall within the categories of permissible exports to which I have referred. A statement setting out the particulars of the revised policy in more detail is being issued to trade associations. The Government warn consumers not to expect any perceptible increase in the supplies of processed foods available in shops, as a result of the curtailment of exports. The

quantities to be diverted from export are quite insignificant in relation to home consumption.

Scott Report (Recommendations).

Major DIGBY asked the Minister of Town and Country Planning what steps, in consultation with other Departments, are to be taken to give effect to the recommendations of the Scott Report.

Mr. SILKIN: It is not possible to deal with this matter fully within the compass of a question and answer, but if the hon. and gallant Member has in mind any particular point perhaps he will communicate with me. In general, the recommendations of this Report have been, and will continue to be, given careful consideration by my Department in consultation with the other Departments concerned, and such recommendations as involve legislation will be taken into account, in so far as is desirable and practicable, in the various legislative measures which I hope to introduce in the course of the present Parliament.

APRIL 17TH.

Brewing Cereals.

Flying Officer BOWDEN asked the Minister of Food if he will refuse to grant additional quotas of grain to brewers during the present world grain shortage.

Sir B. SMITH: There is no indication that it will be necessary to issue licences to brewers to buy more than the 814,000 tons of cereals which it is estimated they will need, during the present brewing year up to 30th September next, on the basis of current production requirements.

Bottle Production (Coal Supplies).

Mr. WILLIAM SHEPHERD asked the President of the Board of Trade if he is aware that production of glass bottles, so urgently needed at the present time, is being restricted by cuts in fuel; and if he will take steps to remedy this.

Mr. BELCHER: I am aware that some manufacturers of glass bottles are finding difficulty in obtaining sufficient fuel to increase their production to the desired level. As in all other industries, stocks of fuel have had to be reduced to a very low level, but my regional controllers are doing all they can, in collaboration with the regional officers of the Ministry of Fuel and Power, to help in individual cases of special difficulty.

Mr. SHEPHERD: Could the hon. Gentleman say when the cuts will be restored, as promises of help when difficulty occurs will not produce any bottles now?

Mr. BELCHER: The cuts will be restored as soon as the fuel position allows.

Passenger Aircraft Licences (Excise).

In the course of the debate on the Budget resolutions, Mr. JAMES HUDSON (Ealing, West) said: I fear the brevity of this resolution may conceal from some hon. Members the fact that there are a number of very dangerous aspects in this matter, not only as regards the question of liquor being sold in aeroplanes, but from the point of view of the general attitude the Government will take upon licensing questions of all kinds. I agree that this provision, promised by the Chancellor in his Budget speech, does carry out a definite recommendation of the Royal Commission on Licensing of 1929-1931. I recall that that Royal Commission was set up by a Labour Government which definitely promised, in its General Election programme, that it would set up such a commission to examine the whole question of licensing. The report then given was a very full report and covered every aspect of the question. Since then successive Governments—and I shall be glad to be corrected on this if I am wrong—have taken this line: if we are to tackle the question of the extension of licences in certain places we ought not to proceed piecemeal, but deal with the problem as a whole. For that reason I am rather sorry that the Chancellor, in dealing with the matter—which I agree is not, intrinsically, very highly dangerous—has opened the door for a consideration of licensing in a good many other ways.

Sir WILLIAM DARLING (Edinburgh, South): It is with my customary reluctance that I enter into discussion. I followed, with the House and the country, the speech of the Chancellor. This was the first of his Excise proposals. I am quoting from *Hansard* of that date. He said:

"First, as to Customs and Excise. . ."

I remember that even on these dark back Benches, we hesitated, held our breath, to hear what the first of these proposals was to be, and what was the great mystery the veil of which he was about to rend in twain.

So we have this really preposterous proposal before us this evening. What is the proposal? The proposal is to charge £1 for the right to sell intoxicating liquor and tobacco in an aircraft for as often as an aircraft flies in the air, 365 days if it can, for 24 hours every one of those days. It would not be for me as a Scotsman to protest at any generosities of the Chancellor, but he must be hard up for revenue—he will be—if he is not only scraping in the bowels of the earth,

and on the surface of this planet, but is also now up in the air after the elusive paper pound in order to supply the revenue with which he will stand in so sore need before his race is run.

The possibilities of the proposal must have been envisaged by you, Sir, as by all other hon. Members of the House. I am an enterprising private enterpriser. I come to the Chancellor and draw his attention, not too markedly, to the somewhat restrictive character of our liquor laws. If I am the proprietor of an hotel or the keeper of an inn or public-house, there are severe restrictions on the times at which I may sell these potent fluids which give so much encouragement to the children of men. But no. Under the new proposal the Chancellor proposes to license the Empyrean—the whole air. At any time, day or night, for £1, there may be aerial bottle parties to Hugh Dalton, here, there and everywhere—perhaps drinking Highland dew above the mountains themselves. This is not what Parliament envisaged. This proposal will affect tremendously the support which, under false pretences, the Labour Party has received from the temperance and teetotal parties, and will reveal to the world at large the extreme difficulties to which the Chancellor is pushed to secure revenue. These proposals are not measured by space; aerial bottle parties will now be permitted by the right hon. Gentleman's majestic global proposals. This is among the most romantic of suggestions in what the public have admitted to be a dull, pedestrian and commonplace Budget. The Chancellor, in the night watches, felt, when he was taking his glass of milk, that he must give the public something which would be full of guts. And now we have this preposterous proposal.

I want to point out that in Scotland we are now allowed to drink in licensed premises on Sunday, but by this technical arrangement, it will be possible for the bibulous, the intemperate, the Sabbath breakers and others to enter one of the Chancellor's aircraft, the proprietor having paid £1, and drink to their heart's content on Sunday, Monday or any other day in the week to the marvellous service which has been offered. I am glad that this proposal is being treated seriously. It challenges the whole canons of taxation, in that it taxes us in a new sphere. There is a large section of the population of this country who do not favour an undue and improper consumption of liquor, and it will be on record that it was the Labour Party in power which faced the future by enlarging the opportunities for consuming intoxicating liquor.

Catering Establishments (Children).

Mr. Proctor asked the Minister of Food if he will issue instructions that establishments operating under a catering licence in holiday resorts are not to discriminate against children by catering for adults only.

Sir B. Smith: No, Sir. While I deprecate any such practice, I am advised that if the instructions mentioned in my hon. Friend's Question were issued, I am without power to enforce them. I must therefore rely upon the good sense of persons who hold catering licences to refrain from the sort of discrimination mentioned by my hon. Friend.

April 18th.

Home-Produced Spirit.

Sir M. MacDonald asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he will now state the quantities of malt and raw grain spirit and also the quantity of non-potable spirit produced in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the year 1944-45.

Mr. Dalton: The particulars, which I think the hon. Member requires, of the quantities of spirits produced in the year ended September 30th, 1945, are as follows:—

	Proof gallons
Distilleries using malt only	3,692,258
Distilleries using malt and other materials	6,014,111
Distilleries using molasses only	36,688,798

These figures relate to the output of ethyl alcohol distilleries by the fermentation-distillation process. There is no separate classification for non-potable spirits.

Gin Production.

Sir W. Smithers asked the Minister of Food the total production of gin in December, January and February last; what percentages went to the home and export markets, respectively, in each month; what was the f.o.b. price per bottle obtained by the producers for the latter; and have the respective percentages remained unchanged since then, or been altered.

Sir B. Smith: As regards the first part of the Question, I regret that statistics of gin production in the United Kingdom are not available, but it is estimated that

at present about 300,000 proof gallons per month are produced on average.

As regards the second part of the Question, the exports of gin, including relatively small quantities of other compounded spirits, during December, January and February last were 72,855, 51,547 and 39,021 proof gallons respectively. These figures include exports through N.A.A.F.I. for the Services overseas, but no information is available as to the quantities so included. The balance of production is retained in this country for the home market, including home Services' requirements.

As regards the third part of the Question, the values f.o.b. of the exports in the months in question were £110,484, £84,190 and £55,278 respectively. The export strength of the spirit varies, but on an appropriate average strength these values represent an average f.o.b. price of about 4s. per bottle.

As regards the final part of the Question, it has been arranged with the trade that supplies for the home market shall be maintained at the level obtaining during 1945, and that any surplus over this quantity which may be available, owing to the reduced demands of the Services or through increased production, shall be exported. It is therefore anticipated that the percentage of total production represented by the home market will remain relatively constant, whilst that for export markets will increase.

MAY 1ST.

Beer Brewing.

Commander NOBLE asked the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster how much barley is being, or has been, made available to the Germans for brewing beer for their own consumption.

Mr. J. HYND: None, Sir.

MAY 2ND.

Housing Estates (Licensed Premises).

Mr. MIKARDO asked the Minister of Health whether he will, in general, approve of local authorities seeking powers to own and operate licensed premises built on new housing estates.

Mr. BEVAN: I am advised that local authorities already possess powers which enable them to provide and manage premises on new housing estates, such as community centres, in connection with which a licence might be granted.

Mr. CHARLES WILLIAMS: Does the right hon. Gentleman contemplate giving any of these licences at present?

Mr. BEVAN: I certainly am not going to give licences for licensed premises when there is need of houses.

Law Intelligence.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

Trade Mark Registration Appeal.

Mr. Justice Romer, in the Chancery Division on the 1st inst., heard an appeal by Frederick Robinson, Ltd., of the Unicorn Brewery, Stockport, against a decision of the Registrar of Trade Marks partly allowing applications by J. R. Parkington and Co., Ltd., of New Bond Street, London, for the registration of the trade mark "Del Carmyn," and for the rectification of the register by the imposition of a territorial limitation in respect of the trade mark "Carmen" registered by Frederick Robinson, Ltd.

J. R. Parkington applied to register "Del Carmyn" in respect of sherry, and the application was opposed by Frederick Robinson, Ltd., who, in October, 1926, registered the trade mark "Carmen" in respect of fermented liquors and spirits, which included sherry. The Registrar found that, while the two marks, if seen side by side, would be readily distinguishable, a person who saw one mark at one time and later saw the other might conclude that it was the mark he had previously seen or heard of. As to the ear, the liability to confusion and mistake if the two marks were used for the same kind of goods was considerably greater. Robinsons' sales under their mark had been confined to Stockport and to their tied houses in Manchester, Ashton-under-Lyne, Hyde, Wilmslow and Buxton. Parkingtons' began to use the "Del Carmyn" mark in 1937, and it had been listed in the wine lists of high-class hotels and restaurants in London and other

parts of the country. It was unfortunate Parkingtons' had chosen a mark which was likely, and indeed bound, to be confused with "Carmen," but the Registrar said he could not find that the use by Parkingtons' of "Del Carmyn" was a breach of an undertaking they had given not to make use of the name "Carmen." Their knowledge of Robinsons' mark did not necessarily make the selection of "Del Carmyn" other than honest. The Registrar came to the conclusion that the use of the "Del Carmyn" mark by Parkingtons' had been honest. Their sales had been considerably greater than Robinsons', and their reputation extended over a much wider area. It would not be right to register Parkingtons' mark for the whole of the country, having regard to the danger of deception and confusion, or for any area in which Robinsons' had had substantial sales. Accordingly the Registrar allowed Parkingtons' application to proceed, but with their specification of goods amended to read, "Sherry, but not including sherry for sale within a radius of 25 miles from the Unicorn Brewery, Stockport." He also limited the use of Robinsons' mark "Carmen" to liquors and spirits sold within a radius of 25 miles from their brewery and within a radius of ten miles from Alton, Hampshire.

Mr. Justice Romer, after hearing counsel for both parties, held that the adoption of the mark "Del Carmyn" by Parkington and Co. was accompanied by deliberate concealment from Frederick Robinson, Ltd., who could, and would, have interfered, but that the mark was not adopted for the purpose of filching Robinsons' trade. The applicants had failed to establish their case and the appeal succeeded.

KING'S BENCH DIVISION.

Publican's Libel Action Settled.

A libel action by Mr. Thomas Baden Pells, landlord of The Yorkshire Grey public-house, Theobalds Road, Gray's Inn Road, W.C., against London Express Newspaper, Ltd., was settled in the High Court on the 30th ult.

Mr. Justice Stable was told that plaintiff complained of an article in the *Daily Express* on November 1st last, which suggested that he had permitted a betting transaction on his premises on his own behalf and that there was no truth in the suggestion.

All he did, according to his solicitors' letter, said his counsel, Mr. Neville Faulks, was to draw Scottish National in the Licensed Victuallers Association's Cambridgeshire sweep, which horse, incidentally, "also ran."

A small sum had been paid into court as damages, which Mr. Pells had accepted all the more readily since the defendants had expressed their willingness to state that they never intended to suggest that he had committed any irregularity or offence in the conduct of licensed premises.

Judge Inspects Public-House Step.

Before giving judgment in the High Court on the 2nd inst., in a case brought against a London publican, Mr. Justice Hilbery, with counsel, visited The Jolly Farmer public-house, Southgate Road, Islington, to inspect a step in the yard there.

The action, for damages for personal injuries, was brought against the landlord, Mr. Philip Harris, by Mr. William Field Morgue, also of Southgate Road.

Mr. Morgue claimed that he received an injury to his leg while doing electrical work at The Jolly Farmer, in May, 1944, and alleged that he fell by slipping on a defective step in the yard.

The landlord denied the yard was unsafe, and claimed the condition of the step was obvious and well-known to Mr. Morgue.

The Judge held the chipped tile edge of the step must have been seen by Mr. Morgue as he entered the yard. Whatever danger there was was as apparent as anything could possibly be and, in any event, his lordship was not satisfied the broken tiles had caused the fall.

Judgment was given for the landlord.

BIRMINGHAM POLICE COURT.

Public-House Manager Fined.

A case of interest to brewery companies generally was heard at Birmingham Magistrates' Court, on the 26th ult., when Ernest Joseph Thompson, former manager of The Tyburn House, Castle Bromwich (owned by Ansell's Brewery, Ltd.), was fined £90, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment on charges of obtaining various sums of money from his employers by false pretences, and of falsifying books and papers.

It was stated by Mr. Roderick Baker, prosecuting for the brewery, that a bar general named Mrs. Louise Fleetwood, who ended her employment at The Tyburn House on December 17th, received a P.A.Y.E. slip from the income tax authorities stating over a period she had received in wages a sum of £75 4s. 6d. She maintained she only received £56. This led to inquiries, and eventually it was found that two other part-time

women employees were concerned. All swore that certain sums entered in the wages book by Thompson as having been received by them were never paid. Their signatures were in the book as having received the disputed sums, but the women said they could not recognise them.

Thompson's defence was that there was never any deliberate attempt at false pretence. What happened was that the women were paid their weekly wages when the house closed for the afternoon, and they always rushed off without wishing to sign for them. As a consequence he wrote in their signatures himself, and all the women knew he did so. He made no effort to imitate their handwriting, but wrote in the ordinary way.

Mr. R. K. Browne, who defended, said these books were open to a periodical inspection by a supervisor, but nothing had been said about the wages or the signatures until this woman complained about her P.A.Y.E. slip.

It was stated for Thompson that he had been with the company for 22 years, starting as an errand boy, and this house was one with a large trade, taking about £1,000. Up to last August he had been an excellent manager, and then his stock started to go wrong.

Mr. E. Foster, who manages the licensed houses for the brewery, was questioned about the method of signing the wages book. The clerk asked whether, if the women's signatures had been written in the ordinary way by the licensee and with no attempt to imitate them, he would have been pulled up for it.

Mr. Foster said that was so, but on the face of it the similarity of the signatures to those of the women deceived the supervisor.

Mr. Browne argued that from the evidence of the women themselves they could not bother to sign the book after receiving their wages. In that event Thompson signed for them without any attempt at deception.

Thompson, in evidence, said he did not bother to try to imitate the women's signatures. He had never put a farthing into his own pocket. He made the wages book up in advance and if anything was left over after the staff had been paid the money was put into the accounts.

At the end of the case, and after sentencing Thompson, the Chairman of the Bench said the magistrates felt very strongly, and they would be lacking in their duty if they failed to make the observation that the supervisory staff had been exceedingly lax in the way the books in this case had been checked. He thought that would be admitted by the company. It was obvious to anybody that these signatures were all in the same handwriting. They hoped matters would be tightened up, because it was rather placing temptation in the way of brewery employees if this sort of system was accepted.

Mr. Baker said the company had now set up a special department to investigate and pursue the matters the chairman had referred to.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of THE BREWERS' JOURNAL.

VERSE AND PROSE RECITATION.

SIR,—V. and P. is returning to public-houses, and by the time this letter appears we shall have had poetry readings by Miss Margaret Rawlings and Mr. John Pudney, and performances by The Taverners of "True Lovers' Knot," a play by Gerald Miller, with music by Claude Neville ("True Lovers' Knot" was to have been performed at the Hop Farm, Beltring, in 1939, but was prevented by the war), and to show, as it were, that we do not refuse anything good which is offered to us, two concerts by a Lancashire Male Voice Choir of 45 voices. These events take place in pubs in Croydon, Catford, Hampstead, Chingford, Greenford, Norbury, Mottingham and Eltham. In addition, our programme for the month has included play performances for Services and civilian audiences.

Poetry and Plays in Pubs is restarting modestly. We hope to have a really substantial programme in London and the provinces by the autumn of this year.

During the past two or three years I have had visions of what V. and P. might become, and of the service it might render to the pub through poetry and drama. I have seen the way ahead clearly and have committed schemes to paper. Though these schemes have got no further than

my filing cabinet, they have been worth making, because they embody so much of what I feel about the place and opportunity of the pub in the social life of the community.

The war has inevitably brought disillusionment. It has also left behind something akin to the fear of God. The spirit of man is cold and bare, stripped by years of dread and horror and washed by the tears of sorrow and of pity. It has often been so, from the beginning of time, but never before did we stand so precariously on the brink of self-destruction. We shall save ourselves if we cling fast to what we have known but not believed, that man does not live by bread alone.

A new community life is being built up and widespread provisions are being made to make life happier and more creative. What of the pub? Art and the Inn is not an advertising stunt, a form of Trade protection. It is the taking of an opportunity to add to the pleasures of the eye, the ear and the mind, and to meet a hunger and thirst among ordinary sensitive people for the things of the spirit. The pub should be in the van of this movement.

The contribution of V. and P. is a small one. We cannot do more than we have capacity for, and we are a one-man band at the moment. The summer will find us busy with open-air performances in pub gardens and with preparations for the autumn. The cordiality with which we have been received by licensees, managers and brewers is extremely encouraging. We have the pleasure of knowing that we have not been forgotten in the passing of five years. I have no doubt that the provinces will receive us again with open arms.

May I say that I should be pleased to hear from any of your readers who could help either in the provision of poetry and play entertainments or in local organisation? I should be most grateful for any co-operation.—Yours, etc.,

JOHN HOLGATE,
Organiser, A Committee for Verse and Prose Recitation,
Room 167, St. Stephen's House,
Westminster, S.W.1.
April, 1946.

Company Intelligence

WOODHEADS CANONBURY BREWERY, LTD.

Increase in Profits.

The tenth ordinary general meeting of Woodheads Canonbury Brewery, Ltd., was held on April 25th in London, COLONEL J. S. CUMMINS (chairman) presiding.

The following is an extract from the Chairman's statement circulated with the report and accounts: During the year your company acquired the entire share capital of South London Brewery (Properties), Ltd., which owns licensed properties in the London area. The net profits of the company and its subsidiaries, South London Brewery, Ltd., and South London Brewery (Properties), Ltd., before providing for taxation, amounted to £47,143. The profit of the company, before providing for taxation, was £26,347; in addition, in the company's accounts a credit has been taken for £3,000, representing the net dividend receivable from South London Brewery, Ltd. After making provision for the final dividend recommended by your directors, and the extra remuneration proposed to be voted to the directors, the amount carried forward to next year is increased from £10,707 to £12,703. The consolidated balance-sheet shows that the total reserves and undistributed profits of the group, consisting of the company and its subsidiaries, South London Brewery, Ltd., and South London Brewery (Properties), Ltd., have increased during the year from £39,406 to £44,552.

The company has, as previously, suffered during the year from heavy taxation. The profits of the group total £47,143 and, of this total, no less than £38,477 falls to be provided for taxation; thus, the net balance remaining in the group for net dividends and reserves is only £8,666. In this connection, it is pertinent to mention that, apart from taxation, the company pays very substantial sums in beer duty. During the past year the total provisions made for taxation of all classes exceeded £350,000. It is hoped that some relief from taxation may be obtained shortly and that, when

the next accounts are presented, a larger available profit will be shown for dividends and reserves.

The consolidated balance-sheet shows that during the year there has been a substantial increase in the fixed assets and, consequently, a considerable decrease in the excess of current assets over liabilities. This position has arisen by reason of the company having made considerable improvements and additions to its breweries, bottling plants and equipment.

Growing Demand for Company's Products.

During the year your company and its subsidiary, South London Brewery, Ltd., worked to full capacity in an effort to meet the growing demand for the companies' products. It can now be revealed that during the "blitz" of London your premises in South London Brewery, Ltd., were severely damaged by enemy action and for a number of months it was impossible to brew or bottle. We wish to record our appreciation to the London brewers who assisted us at that time and we are pleased that we were able to assist similarly during the following years. Since "D" day a considerable quantity of beer in bottle has been exported to the troops stationed abroad, and I am pleased to be able to say that your company has helped substantially in this direction.

Modern bottling plants have been, or are being, installed at both breweries. The brewery at South London has been modernised and shortly it is intended to reintroduce the well-known Jenners' "Golden Ale" in bottle, which was discontinued at the outbreak of war. The present severe shortage of bottles and cases is causing your directors grave concern, and I should like to take this opportunity of appealing to the public to return all bottles and cases as quickly as possible as the position throughout the country is acute. The continued shortage of malt and hops may curtail beer production during the current year, but it is hoped that the reduction will be reduced to a minimum. Your directors have decided to continue with the policy of modernisation with the object of producing beers of first quality under hygenic conditions.

In conclusion, I would like to pay tribute to the work carried out by Mr. J. Kenyon Gregory, our managing director, and also to express my gratitude to the staff and employees of your company and its subsidiary companies for their loyal and unremitting work during the past year.

The report was adopted.

Dividends and Reports.

Atkinsons Brewery.—Interim, 4%.

Hugh Baird and Sons.—Interim, 2½%.

Benskin's Watford Brewery.—Interim, 6%.

Bentley's Yorkshire Brewery.—Interim, 6¼%.

Brampton Brewery. — Final, 7½%, making 10%.

Bristol Brewery, Georges.—Interim, 6%, tax free.

Bristol United Breweries. — Interim, 5%.

Mathew Brown and Co.—Interim, 6%.

Carter's Knottingley Brewery. — Interim, 5%.

Catterall and Swarbrick's Brewery.—Interim, 10%.

Cheltenham Original Brewery. — Interim, 5% (1s. per £1 unit).

Davenports C.B. and Brewery Holdings.—Interim, 4%.

Fuller, Smith and Turner. — Third interim, 1%.

J. W. Green, Ltd.—Interim, 4%.

Hammond's Bradford Brewery. — Interim, 4%.

Higson's Brewery.—Interim, 8%.

G. Hopkins and Sons.—Final, 11½%, making 17½%.

Licenses and General Insurance.—Final, 25%, making 30%.

Nuttall's Breweries.—Interim, 3%.

Tadcaster Tower Brewery.—Interim, 5%.

Wolverhampton and Dudley.—Interim, 5%.

Yates's Castle Brewery.—Interim, 5%.

W. H. Brakspear and Son.—Net profit to December 31st, £18,155, after £25,000 to taxation. Brought in, £13,031. To debenture and other interest, £7,471; final ordinary dividend, 7%, making 10%; forward, £13,715.

Flower and Sons.—Net profit for 1945, £92,397, after £184,931 for taxation. Brought in, £61,135. To general reserve,

£35,000; final ordinary dividend, 15%, making 20%; forward, £65,657.

Russells and Wrangham.—Net profit to January 31st, £31,102, after £100,767 ior taxation. Brought in, £8,933. To general reserve, £10,000; written off goodwill, £4,000; depreciation of freehold property, £4,000; buildings improvement, £5,000; ordinary dividend, 20%, and bonus 5%; forward, £8,412.

James Shipstone and Sons.—Net profit for 1945, £192,950, after taxation. Brought in, £118,080. To reserve, £15,000; final ordinary dividend, 12%, making 20%; forward, £128,464.

Taylor, Walker.—Net profit for 1945, £297,190, after taxation. To deferred repairs, £80,000; properties and contingencies, £50,000; plant, etc., £20,000; final ordinary dividend, 7½%, making 10%; forward, £174,923.

Whitbread and Co.—Net profit for 1945, £149,649. Brought in, £400,353. Final ordinary dividend, 12%, making 18%; to property and investment reserve, £19,093; contingencies, £7,549; forward, £403,314.

Wilson's Brewery.—Net profit to February 28th, £101,204, after taxation. Brought in, £100,892. To general reserve, £10,000; improvement to properties reserve, £1,523; deferred repairs, £25,000; final ordinary dividend, 14%, making 20%; forward, £103,244.

New Issues.

William Hancock and Co.—The directors intend to repay the outstanding £446,907 4½ per cent. first mortgage debenture stock at £102 per cent. To enable this to be done, the company is issuing £500,000 3½ per cent. first mortgage debenture stock at £99 per cent., which issue is being underwritten by London and Yorkshire Trust. Holders of the existing stock will be given the right to convert into the new stock, and such holders, together with the holders of the company's preference and ordinary stock, will be given the opportunity to apply in cash for any of the new stock not required for the purposes of conversion.

Hope and Anchor Breweries propose to repay at 106 per cent. in six months' time £90,000 4½ per cent. first mortgage debenture stock. Holders are being offered conversion into 3¾ per cent. debenture stock, a total of £250,000 of which is being placed on the market.

Steel, Coulson and Co. will repay on July 10th their 5 per cent. debenture stock with 10 per cent. premium.

New Companies.

British Casks, Ltd.—Private company. Registered April 13th. Capital, £10,000 in 14,000 founder's shares of 5s. and 6,500 ordinary shares of £1 each. Objects: To carry on business of manufacturers of and dealers in barrels, casks, containers, bottles, bottle-stoppers, cans, pots, tanks, cases, boxes and other receptacles, timber planters, growers and merchants, sawmill proprietors, brewers, maltsters, malt factors, hop merchants and growers, etc. The directors are: T. C. Worth, The Clock House, Maidenhead Court, Maidenhead; C. H. Robins, Far End, Bray, near Maidenhead; Roland H. G. Wilson, address not stated. Secretary: N. J. Bennett. Solicitors: Layton and Co., 38, King William Street, E.C. Registered office: 38, King William Street, E.C.4.

R. W. and J. Warren, Ltd.—Private company. Registered April 16th. Capital, £5,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on at 51, Catherine Street, Macclesfield, as "H. Warren and Son" and to carry on the business of ale, beer, cider, porter, stout, wine and spirit merchants and importers, coopers, bottlers, bottle and bottle-stopper manufacturers, manufacturers of intoxicating liquors, mineral waters and other drinks, licensed victuallers, etc. The subscribers (each with one share) are: R. W. Warren, 1, Nab Hill Avenue, Leek, Staffs, pharmacist; Mrs. May Warren, 51, Catherine Street, Macclesfield. The first directors are R. W. Warren and John Warren. Solicitors: H. F. Longstaff, Macclesfield.

J. and W. F. Day (Vauxhall), Ltd.—Private company. Registered April 12th. Capital, £2,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To carry on business of manufacturers, importers and exporters of and wholesale and retail dealers in bottles, flasks, vases, tumblers, mirrors, etc. The subscribers (each with one share) are: Walter F. Day, 118, Lyndhurst Avenue, Twickenham, glass bottle merchant; Thos. W. Gale, 12, Nansen Road, S.W.11, glass bottle merchants' manager. Walter F. Day is permanent governing director. Solicitors: Boxall and Boxall, W.C.2.

Meacham Douglas and Co., Ltd.—Private company. Registered April 13th. Capital, £10,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To carry on business of general merchants, importers, exporters, coopers, vat builders, woodworkers, brewers, maltsters, cider and mineral water makers, etc. The directors are Geo. Meacham Douglas Bennett and Winifred M. H. Bennett, both of Bradley, Cheddar, Som. Registered office: 88, York Road, Bristol 3.

Obituary.

We regret to announce the death of the following members of, and others associated with, the Trade:—

Lieut.-Col. Alfred Henry Hudson, D.L., J.P., director of the Cheltenham Original Brewery Co., Ltd., formerly chairman for ten years, on the 15th ult.

Mr. J. E. Ikin, a partner with Mr. Harry Jones in the firm of the United Malting Co., Malt Products Manufacturers, Wem, since its inception 25 years ago, and was a co-director of Messrs. C. H. Kynaston and Son, Ltd., maltsters, Wem, on the 19th ult.

Alderman Edward L. D. Lake, managing director of Greene, King and Sons, Ltd., Bury St. Edmunds, on the 11th inst., aged 65 years. Alderman Lake was a distinguished public administrator, leading business man, and sportsman, who had been nine times Mayor of Bury St. Edmunds, including six years of the recent war.

For more than a quarter of a century he had played a leading part in all the affairs of the neighbourhood, displaying emininet ability and a high degree of public spirit, which earned for him the respect of everyone.

Educated at Uppingham, he was trained in the brewing business at Henley-on-Thames, and 42 years ago entered the firm of Messrs. Greene, King and Sons, Ltd., at Bury St. Edmunds, ultimately succeeding his father as managing director. He was a recognised leader of the Trade, whose opinion was widely sought, and for two years served as chairman of the Brewers' Society. He was also chairman of Cheltenham Brewery Co.

Mr. William Paterson, who died in March, was a representative for many years for Thomas and James Bernard, Ltd., Edinburgh, and not formerly a director, as stated in our last issue.

Mr. R. A. S. Pearce, formerly head brewer to Messrs. Marston, Thompson and Evershed, Ltd., until his retirement in 1936, recently. Mr. Pearce served throughout the 1914 war, being badly wounded; in 1918 he was invalided out.

Mr. Harry Herbert Saunders, partner of H. H. and R. J. Saunders, Wallington Brewery, Fareham, Hants, after a prolonged illness, on the 18th ult., aged 65 years.

Sir William Forster Todd, chairman of Carter's Knottingley Brewery Co., Ltd., and a director of Bentley's Yorkshire Breweries, Ltd., on the 15th ult., aged 86 years. Sir William had been a delegate member for Yorkshire on the council of the Brewers' Society since 1935. He had also been Lord Mayor of York five times and a City Councillor for more than 45 years.

Wills.

Mr. Edgar Austen, of 14, Queen's Road, Ramsgate, brewer, who died at Canterbury on December 31st, 1940, left £5,550 gross, with net personalty nil.

Mr. John Downing, of 20, Gervase Drive, Dudley, Worcs., retired brewer, who died on September 24th last, aged 73 years, left £45,440 4s. 11d. with net personalty £41,932 16s. 9d. (Duty paid, £7,325). He left £100 to Lily Brown, £500 and his effects to his wife, and the residue to her for life and then upon trust for his daughters and their children.

Mr. William George Downing, of Craiglands, Rodborough Avenue, Stroud, Gloucs., a director of Stroud Brewery, who died on November 3rd last, aged 76 years, left £20,315 15s. 1d. gross, with net personalty £20,269 10s. 1d. (Duty paid, £1,931), all of which he left to his wife, Mrs. Florence R. Downing, of the same address, to whom probate has been granted.

Odd Items.

Mr. H. M. Beddall has been appointed a director of the Licenses and General Insurance Co.

Mr. R. A. N. Shutte has been appointed a director of Hewitt Brothers, Ltd., Great Grimsby.

Mr. W. C. Cooper has been appointed head brewer to Clarkson's Old Brewery Barnsley, Ltd., Barnsley.

Mr. W. L. B. Walker has been appointed hon. secretary of the Leicestershire and Rutland Brewers' Association.

Mr. T. R. Davies has been appointed head brewer with Hydes' Anvil Brewery, Ltd., Manchester.

Mr. E. Boulton, of Messrs. Friary, Holroyd and Healy's Breweries, Ltd., Guildford, has retired.

Mr. J. Whittaker has been appointed second brewer with Hydes' Anvil Brewery, Ltd., Manchester.

Capt. C. E. Cotching, M.C., J.P., has retired from the position of Glasgow manager to Wm. McEwan and Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.

Major S. Whitbread, J.P., director of Whitbread and Co., Ltd., London, has been appointed a Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Bedford.

Mr. F. M. Stonehouse, district sales manager of John Smith's Tadcaster Brewery Co., Ltd., has retired after 45½ years' service with the company.

Mr. E. M. Hunt has been appointed secretary of the Catering Wages Commission in place of Mr. I. McG. Roberton, who has been transferred to another Government Department.

Mr. James H. Annett, secretary of the Licensed Victuallers' Benevolent Institution for the past 28 years, has retired. Previous to becoming secretary he had for some 22 years occupied other positions on the staff.

Mr. George Mulcaster has received a presentation in the form of a wallet of treasury notes from the staff on his retirement from the position of clerical officer of the Carlisle and District State Management Scheme.

Mr. W. J. Tavener, general manager of Messrs. Mowbray and Co.'s brewery at Grantham, has been appointed to a similar position with the Tadcaster Tower Brewery, Yorkshire, and his place at Grantham has been filled by Mr. John Hutton.

Mr. Jabez Burton has been presented with an illuminated address and cheque by the Bury St. Edmunds, Haverhill, Mildenhall and Newmarket licensed trade protection associations, on his retirement from the position of outside manager of Greene King and Sons, Bury St. Edmunds.

Mr. T. W. Job has been appointed a director of the Birkenhead Brewery Co., Ltd., Birkenhead, in place of Mr. F. Holt.

Mr. E. T. Hopkins has resigned from the board of Wilsons' Brewery, Ltd., Manchester, and also from the Council of the Brewers' Society.

Mr. Moelwyn Hughes, K.C., has been appointed chairman of the Catering Wages Commission in succession to Sir Hartley Shawcross, K.C.

Mr. E. L. Butler, M.C., W. Butler and Co., Ltd., Springfield Brewery, Wolverhampton, grandson of the founder of the firm, has been appointed to the board.

Mr. N. Scott Wainwright, London manager of Bass, Ratcliff and Gretton, has retired. He has been with Messrs. Bass for 50 years. He is succeeded as London manager by Mr. Robert Barr.

London Port Area Grain Committee.—The address of the Claims Department, London Port Area Grain Committee, has been changed to Holland House (Fifth Floor), Bury Street, London, E.C.3. Tel.: Ave 5673.

Sir Sydney O. Nevile, managing director of Whitbread and Co., has accepted the presidency of the North London Licensed Victuallers' Protection Association, and will preside at the Association's annual festival to be held later in the year.

Institute of Brewing June (1946) Examinations.—The examinations of the Institute of Brewing will be held on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 24th, 25th and 26th next, and candidates are reminded that applications should be forwarded immediately.

Allied Brewery Traders' Association. Mr. F. Langley Price, of W. J. Robson and Co., Ltd., maltsters, Pontefract, has been elected chairman, and Mr. D. C. Bery, of Manbre and Garton, Ltd., brewing sugar manufacturers, of Hammersmith, London, vice-chairman of the association for the ensuing year.

Co-op and Drink.—The Co-operative movement was asked last week "to enter the licensing trade, so that it can supply Co-operative hotels, working men's clubs, and institutes, thus opposing private monopoly in this business."

The National Co-operative Men's Guild passed a resolution to that effect at Southport by 48 votes to 46.

The mover, Mr. J. Wardle (Derby), said: "I think we could also do house-to-house trade, such as is done by local traders, for people who do not go out to have a drink at all.

"There are millions of money in this."

Mr. Buck (Reading) said the movement should beware. Would they flaunt posters such as "Beer is best" and "Guinness is good for you"?—*Daily Express.*

Dominion Notes.

AUSTRALIA

May 1st, 1946.

The strike at Tooths, Ltd., Sydney brewery has ended, and local hotel-keepers are re-engaging barmaids and getting ready for a rush of business. During the strike wharf labourers refused to load Tooths' beer on two vessels in Sydney Harbour, complaining that, while they were not sure that the beer was "black," they were of the opinion that it should not be shipped while there was a local shortage. Which gives some slight indication of who rules Sydney these days.

The harvesting of barley in South Australia and Victoria has been practically completed, and it is apparent that there will be insufficient to supply maltsters and brewers with their full requirements, the general quality of the grain being only fair.

It is expected that the Federal Government, having already given permission for the importation from the United States of 107,000 lb. of hops, will allow another 120,000 lb. to be purchased from the same source. Production of hops in Tasmania has fallen by about 25 per cent. and is not sufficient to meet current requirements.

The New South Wales Government is confident that the Legislative Council (where its supporters are in a minority) will pass the Liquor Amendment Bill, a feature of which is the power it gives to the Licensing Court to grant a maximum of 360 new club licences. Other pointers in the Bill are: No extension of hours without a referendum; the serving of liquor with meals in restaurants; the licensing of premises for the sale of liquor only (no accommodation); stricter control of hotels to provide improved distribution of liquor; and the provision of meals and accommodation of a "suitable kind."

The Western Australian central district of the Methodist Synod recently submitted a motion to the annual Methodist Conference that all breweries be nationalised, but after a lengthy debate this was defeated by a large majority. However, a motion agreed to was: "To encourage temperance in every possible way, to support any movement intended to reduce the consumption of alcoholic liquor, or to control or reduce the 'evils' associated with liquor, or to reduce the alcoholic strength of liquor, or to eliminate or reduce the element of private profit in the liquor traffic, to advocate the development of palatable and attractive non-alcoholic drinks, to endeavour to eliminate the advertising of alcoholic liquors, to abolish the 'tied house,' and to educate the community in any of the directions set out above." We fear that this motion, or one very similar, is becoming a hardy annual.

The Federal Conference of the U.L.V.A. has appointed a committee of four to investigate the incidence of the Excise tax on liquor. A post-war reconstruction committee has recommended to all States, with a special appeal to licensees, hotel owners and brewers, that a scheme be evolved to increase hotel accommodation throughout the Commonwealth, and has also asked that all hotel-keepers make a special effort to improve the facilities for serving meals to the general public.

The following officers were recently elected to the U.L.V.A.: President, Mr. N. H. Connolly (N.S.W.); senior vice-president, Mr. A. J. Lee (South Australia); vice-president, Mr. J. R. Ahern (Queensland); treasurer, Mr. L. P. Plasco (N.S.W.); and trustees, Messrs. S. Johnston (W.A.) and F. Trainer (Victoria).

The power alcohol distillery at Collie (W.A.), which cost about £1,000,000 to erect, but which has never been used, may now be converted into a hostel for miners. This distillery is a mass of intricate machinery, and just what will be done with this is a question which is a matter of some importance, but which, at the moment, seems to bring forth nothing in the way of an answer.

Figures recently released by the New Zealand Government statistician show that there are 48 breweries in that country, employing 1,228 persons. Figures for the year show that the ale brewed amounted to 18,778,295 gallons, and the stout, 1,043,023 gallons, together valued at £4,218,146.

Before leaving for England the Prime Minister (Mr. Chifley) paid a visit to Adelaide's youngest brewery (the Springfield Brewery at Mitcham), and expressed

himself as greatly interested in all he saw. The brewery is at present suffering through the delayed delivery of a new bottling plant which is being manufactured in Sydney.

Mr. J. Molloy, after 38 years' service with Tooheys, Ltd., during 20 of which he was secretary, recently retired. On the eve of leaving the firm he was presented with a wireless set.

Mr. J. G. Guthrie recently left Tooth and Co. after 47 years' service.

Mr. A. G. Ford, who has been on the staff of the South Australian Brewing Co. for 45 years, was recently promoted to general manager. Mr. G. B. Bryant, who held the post for 25 years, and who was employed by the company for 53 years in all, recently retired from the post.

Mr. J. M. Baillieu has been appointed a director of Carlton Brewery, Ltd., in place of Mr. M. L. Baillieu, who recently resigned his seat on the board.

Mr. G. A. Dewar, brewer at the Mudgee Brewery (N.S.W.) for the past 43 years, recently announced his retirement. He is 78 years of age, but intends to assist the formation of the new company which is taking over the business—the Federal Brewery Pty., Ltd., which was recently registered with a nominal capital of £30,000.

Among the trade marks recently registered was: Word "Brufax" for brewers' yeasts and yeast extract.

South Australian Brewing Co., Ltd., report a net profit of £86,573 (year ended February, 1946), compared with £82,540 for the previous year.

Mauri Brothers and Thomson, Ltd., who do a big business throughout the Commonwealth and New Zealand as manufacturers and distributors of equipment for brewers and hotel-keepers, report a net profit of £79,182 for the year 1945. This is the best since 1941.

SOUTH AFRICA.

April 30th, 1946.

The phenomenal gold strike made just before Easter near the little Orange Free State dorp of Odendaalsrust has been the dominating topic of conversation in all walks of life. Those who have not a direct interest by way of shareholdings are none the less interested as to how the repercussions of this discovery will affect the course of their businesses and their long-term plans. For there is little doubt in many minds now that where today are several hundred square miles of rather arid, sparsely populated veld there will one day rise a great metropolis which may even supersede in importance the 60 odd miles of clustered townships that form the famous Witwatersrand.

Whether such a marked reorientation of mining and industrial activity is likely to come about, it would be unwise to prophesy at such an early stage, but it is reasonable to assume that there is going to be a very considerable influx of population into a part of South Africa that up to now has been well off the beaten track. In common with most other branches of commerce, the licensed trade is keenly interested in this development, and those with vision and foresight are already formulating their plans.

In the whole of the Western Free State, in which the new goldfield lies, there are scarcely a dozen hotels and perhaps an equal number of off-consumption licences. Those establishments which exist are, in the main, small, old-fashioned and typically dingy. One can, therefore, foresee considerable opportunities, and activity in this direction is already marked. Newcomers are staking their claims to new liquor licences. Two applications for new hotel licences in respect of premises still to be erected were made at Odendaalsrust this month and four applications for off-sales stores were heard last December, but refused.

The only hotel which Odendaalsrust can boast at the present time is a wood and iron affair of many years' standing, the bar of which has become the local Bourse where large-scale transactions take place throughout the day and night. There is always a queue to be seen sitting on the hard-splintered wooden bench on the verandah waiting for calls to come through on the overworked public telephone.

The normal population of the dorp is 300, and the hotel can accommodate 22. In many cases men are sleeping two in a single bed or in their cars on the veld, so scarce is accommodation of any sort within a radius of 50 miles. Bothaville, a town about 42 miles north of Odendaalsrust, is flooded with visitors and some establishments have been completely unable to cope with the rush upon their catering resources.

The industrial group, of which Amalgamated African Hotels is a subsidiary, is controlled by one of the mining houses with extensive holdings around the dorp, and it is understood that this company

has plans for at least one large and modern hotel in the area. All such schemes are, however, held up on account of the great scarcity of building materials, and it is unlikely that any permits for new hotels will be granted anywhere in the country for many months to come.

Meanwhile, hotel properties throughout the country continue to change hands at spectacular prices—not in any way influenced by the new goldfield discovery but, presumably, in anticipation of the much-talked-about tourist influx and the Government's more realistic attitude towards the hotel industry. Those who have had long experience of the hotel and liquor industry in this country are becoming increasingly worried at the prices—described as "fantastic"—which are being paid by big public companies, mining and finance houses and by individual investors with surplus capital, but with no previous experience of liquor and hotel economics. There is a strong feeling that the "little man," the young, experienced and enthusiastic hotelier with whom the future of the hotel industry lies is being crushed out of existence by big finance houses and syndicates with money to burn. It is considered to be an unhealthy trend likely to cause difficulties when the present boom conditions cease to exist.

Amalgamated African Hotels, Ltd., are continuing to buy up hotels, large and small, on the grand scale. Three more hotels have been added to their chain since my last Notes were written and—so it is rumoured—one or two more notable purchases are about to be concluded.

This latter purchase, for the price of £157,000, has been the subject of widespread comment in the industry. The Marine Hotel was previously owned by a company headed by Major Leonard Cripps—British shipowner and brother of Sir Stafford—which had been formed also with the object of developing a chain of tourist hotels in South Africa. Major Cripps' company purchased the hotel for £80,000 in 1944—which was regarded as a high price—and since then £53,000 has been spent on improvements and alterations. In spite of this the building will have to be entirely reconstructed at a not very distant date if it is to keep abreast of modern trends, so that a capital investment of between a quarter and half a million pounds may eventually be involved—and even the most optimistic cannot visualise satisfactory returns being received on this amount. The significance of the fact that an experienced British hotel owning concern has withdrawn from its principal holding has not escaped the notice of many.

In common with the rest of the world, South Africa is struggling with a food problem in which the shortage of wheat predominates. A rationing system being deemed unfeasible the Government has introduced measures which prohibit the serving of bread or any wheaten product between the hours of 3 p.m. and 4 a.m., or to gatherings of 10 or more people at any time of the day or night. The making of toast is also banned, and there will be no more confectionery, cakes or macaroni manufactured. The regulations are naturally having a severely restricting effect upon the catering trade. Barley and oats are not in such short supply, but there is renewed agitation in some quarters for a ban to be placed upon the use of cereals for the manufacture of alcoholic liquor. Beer, however, is still being distributed on a quota basis, and is in nothing like sufficient quantity to meet demands, so that it is questionable whether the Government will interfere in a matter which cannot have a very noticeable effect one way or the other on the national consumption of cereals in short supply.

The Excise figures in respect of beer for the year ended March 31st were recently published and show an increase from £1,905,100 in 1944-45 to £1,946,455 in 1945-46. Revenue, however, falls short of the budget estimate of £2,030,000.

A serious shortage of South African brandies is now being foretold owing, it is said, to the policy of the co-operative wine farming industry holding back supplies of distilling wine from the local market in order to build up the export trade. This may not be more than a temporary nature, but it is disturbing to retail houses which now find all their wares restricted in quantity and an ever-increasing public demand for them.

The Transvaal brewing firm of Chandlers, Ltd., has declared a net profit for the year ended November 30th, 1945, of £54,865.

Since the close of the financial year, the directors of Chandlers, Ltd., have decided to issue the existing 300,000 reserve 5s. shares at 10s. each. This will yield £150,000, which is considered to be sufficient for the company's present and immediate future requirements. 200,000 shares will be issued to shareholders registered on May 16th in the proportion of two new shares for every nine held. The remaining 100,000—subject to 10,000 being allocated to the firm's Pension Fund—have been underwritten by a Johannesburg investment corporation.

Markets.

HOPS.

English.—The distribution of the 2nd Equalisation Pool has now been completed, and thus the whole of the 1945 crop has been distributed to brewers.

Reports of the progress of the 1946 crop continue satisfactory. It is still very forward, but it is understood that most growers have been able to find sufficient labour to deal with tying operations.

Owing to the low stock position and the enforced reduced hop rate, it is not anticipated that the recently announced reduction in malting barley to brewers will have any real effect on the hop situation, provided present consumption figures continue to be maintained.

Continental.—There is so far no news of the arrival of any hops from either Czechoslovakia or Yugoslavia. It is understood that negotiations are proceeding in regard to the purchase of a further quantity of 1944 crop hops from the former country.

American.—The recently announced grain cut of 30 per cent. to brewers has had an effect on the market in so far as the 1945 crop hops are concerned. Offers are now available at considerably lower figures than earlier in the season. There is, however, little business generally owing to the non-availability of dollars.

BARLEY.

Since last month's report there has not been a great improvement in the supply of malting barley on the various markets throughout the country, and maltsters have been more or less searching week by week for sufficient reasonable quality to enable them to carry on with their production.

Recently, most of them were prepared to carry on as long as possible selecting the best barleys available with a view to continuing manufacture almost right throughout the summer to meet the increased demand for malt, but in view of the recent Government Order restricting brewing operations, maltsters will probably work a slightly shorter season than previously anticipated. As a result it is fairly obvious that a farmer who still holds any stacks of reasonably good quality would be wise to thresh them out while malting prices are still obtainable, and, judging by the improvement in the supply of good barley since the Government Order came into force, it would appear that farmers are fully alive to the situation.

Presumably very shortly now, when maltsters' requirements are satisfied, the bulk of the remainder of the crop will be absorbed by the Ministry, as it is fairly certain that the restriction will also curtail the consumption of barley used in brewing as flake.

Reports concerning the new crop continue extremely favourable, apart from some districts in the North which have not had the benefit of the recent rain. Generally speaking, however, indications are that the acreage under barley shows a considerable increase on last season and, given reasonably favourable conditions from now on, an excellent crop is assured, particularly as regards quantity; but should the restriction on brewing remain in force throughout the whole of next season, the financial loss to farmers must be considerable, as many thousands of quarters which would most probably be absorbed for malting at full price will not now be required by the Trade.

Prices.—The supplies of barley coming to market during the month have shown a further steady diminution, due to end-of-the-season conditions, and with this decline there has been another falling off in the average quality of offerings. Available lots have been very mixed. Limited quantities of good barley have been in evidence from time to time, and for these there has been a keen demand; while it is also to be recorded that for secondary and inferior lots the inquiry has also been good. As shown by the subjoined table, the average prices have fluctuated somewhat from week to week, but the average for the season to date is unchanged on the month. The best English malting barleys, when obtainable, have experienced no difficulty in realising the maximum of 100s. per 448 lb. Secondary barleys have fetched from 97s. upwards per 448 lb. Sound milling lots remained at 90s. per 448 lb. and poten-

tially millable barleys at 80s. per 448 lb. Feeding sorts have kept close to the maximum of 58s. per 448 lb.

Sales of home-grown barley for the past 36 weeks of the agricultural year were:—

Sales to—	1946. Cwt.	1945. Cwt.
April 6th ...	16,915,915	15,877,456
Week ending—		
April 13th ...	218,266	168,878
April 20th ...	179,340	174,373
April 27th ...	120,994	132,480
May 4th ...	118,706	188,336
	17,553,221	16,541,523

The average prices (per cwt.) of home-grown barley during the corresponding weeks were:—

Average to—	1946. Per cwt. s. d.	1945. Per cwt. s. d.
April 6th ...	24 7	25 0
Week ending—		
April 13th ...	24 9	24 4
April 20th ...	24 6	24 2
April 27th ...	24 7	24 0
May 4th ...	24 8	23 9
	24 7	24 11

MALT.

The market for malt has been firm at fully the previous range of values and with some difficulty from time to time in maintaining supplies for the fulfilment of contracts. The following are the latest quotations:—

Pale ale	...	152s. to 160s. per qr.
Mild ale	...	144s. to 151s. ,,
Brown	...	136s. to 140s. ,,
Crystal	...	132s. to 137s. ,,
Black	...	143s. to 148s. ,,

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS, 1946, No. 500.—BEER.

The Spoilt Beer Regulations, 1946, dated April 3rd, 1946, made by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise as to the allowance in respect of duty on spoilt beer.

The Commissioners of Customs and Excise have made the following Regulations supplemental to the Spoil Beer Regulations, 1936(c) (hereinafter called "the Principal Regulations"):—

1. The Principal Regulations shall be construed:

(i) as if for references to the Finance Act, 1933, Section 1 (5) (d), there were substituted references to the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1939, Section 1 (3) (e);

(ii) as regards any beer in respect of which an application for the remission or repayment of duty is made under Section 4 of the Finance Act, 1915(a), as amended by Section 16 of the Finance Act, 1924(b), as if for references to the minimum duty-charge of 24s. there were substituted references to a figure equal to the rate of Excise duty for every 36 gallons of worts of a specific gravity of 1027 deg. or less which was in force at the time the said beer was brewed.

2. These Regulations shall be read together with and as part of the Principal Regulations.

3. These Regulations may be cited as the Spoilt Beer Regulations, 1946.

FIRE DESTROYS SCOTS BREWERY.

Half a million bottles of lager beer burst in the heat of the biggest fire in Edinburgh for half a century—like a minor war engagement—when Jeffrey's Brewery in Russell Road caught fire last month. A bond 400 yards long, three storeys high, heavily stored with beer for export, malt and grain, was gutted within two hours.

The firemen could only concentrate in saving an adjoining factory and the cellarage of the brewery joined to the bond by a gangway. Flames rose 30 ft. and lit up the whole city.

An attempt was made by a taxi-driver and a soldier to get two cars and a lorry and stock of petrol from a garage underneath the burning bond. Six times they braved the smoke and came out coughing, twice the taxi-driver was overcome, but at the sixth attempt they brought out the lorry and some of the petrol. Firemen helped them retrieve the rest. Their action saved part of the bond, and probably saved the tenement buildings nearby.

This is the second fire at Jeffrey's in two years. Traffic was dislocated, buses being diverted well clear of the outbreak.

Though under control before midnight, the fire still burned fiercely into the early hours of the following morning.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS—MARCH.

EXPORTS.

Quantities.

	Monthly average 1938	MONTH ended 31st MARCH 1945	1946	One-quarter of Year 1938	Three MONTHS ended 31st MARCH 1945	1946
Beer— *Bulk Barrels*						
To Eire ... ... *Bulk Barrels*	4,693	22	39	14,078	23	156
„ Gibraltar ... ... „	799	1,251	733	2,396	3,524	1,154
„ British West Africa ... „	904	—	24	2,713	8	24
„ British India ... ... „	4,398	1,015	5,970	13,196	1,737	17,320
„ British West India Islands „	806	—	3	2,417	—	6
„ Other British Countries „	5,798	880	8,209	17,395	1,726	23,974
„ Egypt ... ... „	1,477	538	642	4,431	538	2,067
„ Iraq ... ... „	336	—	16	1,008	67	255
„ Other Foreign Countries „	4,228	4,842	1,577	12,685	13,499	4,223
Total { *Bulk Barrels*	23,439	8,548	17,213	70,319	21,122	49,179
{ *Standard Barrels**	22,591	6,512	13,842	67,774	16,179	39,311

Value.

Beer— *Bulk Barrels*	£	£	£	£	£	£
To Eire ... ... *Bulk Barrels*	16,266	78	165	48,797	81	628
„ Gibraltar ... ... „	1,757	5,734	3,509	5,272	16,805	6,400
„ British West Africa ... „	4,771	—	250	14,312	76	250
„ British India ... ... „	17,345	11,666	69,831	52,034	19,110	215,724
„ British West India Islands „	5,496	—	42	16,488	—	80
„ Other British Countries „	28,450	6,386	90,532	85,350	15,941	252,088
„ Egypt ... ... „	4,897	6,579	7,435	14,691	6,579	22,749
„ Iraq ... ... „	1,999	—	190	5,998	742	2,533
„ Other Foreign Countries „	14,261	62,226	15,391	42,783	152,269	51,576
Total { *Bulk Barrels*	95,242	92,669	187,345	285,725	211,603	552,028
{ *Standard Barrels**						

RE-EXPORTS.

Quantities.

Beer ... { *Bulk Barrels* ...	1,990	1,290	2,572	5,970	2,775	6,085
{ *Standard Barrels**	2,527	1,723	3,392	7,581	3,693	8,064

Value.

Beer ... { *Bulk Barrels* ...	£	£	£	£	£	£
{ *Standard Barrels**	23,266	14,293	36,610	69,799	34,324	86,355

IMPORTS.

Quantities.

Beer ... { *Bulk Barrels* ...	74,552	81,800	93,189	223,657	243,243	275,063
{ *Standard Barrels**	71,361	67,608	77,806	214,083	201,509	228,848

Value.

Beer ... { *Bulk Barrels* ...	£	£	£	£	£	£
{ *Standard Barrels**	218,427	345,785	397,200	655,281	1,029,777	1,168,757

IMPORTS.

Quantities.

Barley ... ... *cwt.*	1,656,302	—	180,000	4,968,906	—	367,435

Value.

Barley	£ 570,811	—	£ 130,950	£ 1,712,433	—	£ 267,576

EXPORTS.

Quantities.

Hops ... ... *cwt.*	1,048	2,920	4,676	3,145	16,651	14,943

Value.

Hops	£ 10,192	£ 62,093	£ 94,259	£ 30,575	£ 352,073	£ 299,800

IMPORTS.

Quantities.

Hops ... ... *cwt.*	4,106	—	—	12,318	—	—

Value.

Hops	£ 24,536	—	—	£ 73,607	—	—

EXPORTS.

Quantities.

Malt ... ... *cwt.*	6,499	11,802	21,398	19,496	14,975	55,835

Value.

Malt	£ 7,271	£ 31,247	£ 56,469	£ 21,814	£ 40,492	£ 151,316

* The standard barrelage shown is the calculated equivalent of the recorded bulk barrelage.

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BREWING AND MALTING NOTES.

The reduction in beer output to conserve food materials has some minor technical influences on brewing. The smaller requirements in malt from what has been a good malting season, with a rather better labour supply than in the previous year, may mean less need to employ summer-made malts, by which is meant those produced in June and July in ordinary maltings. To this it might be argued that relief is immaterial, since the demand is likely to be so ahead of supply that there is even less likelihood of beers having to withstand the difficulties of a normal trade where beer may be on ullage for some time. The reduction in output, too, has given some relative relief to the hop position, which is all the more welcome since the hops of last season were admittedly rather below normal in preservative value and general quality. Apart from this, it must be admitted that from a practical point of view many brewers may welcome a relief from a pressure of brewing which has operated at peak levels for so many months, and whose cumulative effects upon a hard-worked plant have been generally feared.

There may be further disturbances in the brewing room, since the reduction is to be calculated on an average gravity basis, and, whilst no alteration in gravities of individual beers is envisaged, clearly there is some freedom to the brewer to decide whether he increases the output of the existing lower gravity beers at the expense of the stronger ones.

Hops.

During the war many alterations had to be made in brewing methods, most of them to the detriment of beer, and the position since then has not changed much; but it appears to us that in some cases practices are continuing which arose in times of stress and urgency, and which are now, with more time for reflection, capable of improvement. It would appear obvious that it is advisable to cold store hops so far as possible in order to preserve brewing value, but in an emergency, of course, many brewers stored their hops in and around the brewery for safety and convenience. In some cases this is still being done, although cold storage is available. Hops lose more of their aroma and brewing value at room temperatures than in the cold; furthermore, they lose a greater proportion in the first year than in the second.

The elimination of dry hops in some beers was an obvious step to take for economy, but this was not as great as it would at first sight appear, for part of the preservative value of these hops goes into the beer and, furthermore, it goes in progressively as the general stability of the latter gradually falls off in cask, thus acting as a corrective.

Whilst on the subject of hops, there are one or two other well-known points which seem to be either underrated or overlooked by some. The first has to do with the hop back, which in its pre-war form now provides too large an area for the reduced amount of hops in use, with the result that poor filtration of the wort is obtained. Many brewers have overcome this difficulty by fitting a series of plates in such a way that the bottom part of the hop back is really a section of an inverted cone. The area of the bottom may be reduced in this manner to any desired extent, giving a deeper hop bed and improved filtration. Our second point is that hops are often over-sparged; that extra fraction of a pound of extract is of very doubtful value when it is paid for by deterioration in palate and poorer fermentations.

Malts.

The evaluation of malts is a matter that is affected by the purpose for which it is to be used, and, whilst a brewer might not feel particularly concerned in the use of malt for industrial alcohol fermentations, the problems connected with the evaluation of such malts are not without interest in terms of general problems of fermentation. It is noticed that an article by Thorne, Emerson, Olson and Peterson in the November issue of *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*

has already received attention in the brewing Press. The problem was connected with the fermentation of wheat to produce a high content of industrial alcohol. When it is mentioned that the standard set was that 10 proof gallons of alcohol should be yielded for 100 lb. of dry grain, which would correspond to an attenuation of a 1036 deg. brewer's wort to a gravity of 994 deg., that is 6 deg. below water, it will be realised that a highly fermentable wort is required, and at the same time there is some reflection of the inhibitory influences of hop resin which so alter the character of brewer's yeast, and indeed are reflected in the slowness with which the brewer's yeast affect a baker's dough as compared with the resin-free distiller's yeast.

The process involves the conversion of the wheat starch by means of a diastatic malt, the quantity involved ranging from 1 to about 8 per cent. of malt. The purpose of the analysis was to work out a quick means of evaluating the different malts and, whilst the experimental details are only of general interest, it is worth noting that as little as 1 per cent. of malt would bring about a fairly useful degree of conversion, and results were given for 1, 2 and 4 per cent., as well as higher quantities of 5, 6, 7 and 8 per cent. The purpose of this was to be discriminatory, and it was found that above 5 per cent. the various malts that would be used all satisfied the attenuation standard under the conditions employed. This led to the conclusion that if a single fermentation was to be relied upon to evaluate a malt, then a 5 per cent. of concentration of malt should be used, and the test should be that within 36 hours the fermentation had reached the desired minimum limit; that is, that 10 proof gallons of alcohol had been yielded by each 100 lb. of dry grain. The tables in the paper provide a good deal of general information, which includes the variety of barley, the malting moisture and time, as well as the diastatic power and maltose equivalent, and the alcohol yield expressed on the decided basis. One of the conclusions which may be agreed by some brewers is that, whilst the diastatic activity of the malt was informative, it alone was not sufficient for evaluating the malt for alcohol production; "other undetermined factors also play an important rôle," or in other words that, as in a brewer's experience, the diastatic activity of a malt is not necessarily an indication of the fermentability of the wort produced with it in a given brewery, although most would agree that there is a general relationship between fermentability and diastase; and those who argue that diastatic activity is of no importance can never have had experience of malts in which there was a very serious deficiency.

Yeast.

The above results remind us that various theories have been advanced to explain the retarding action of "amorphous matter" on fermentation, and at one time the view that the yeast became clogged was widely held. This was supported by the fact that increased activity was generally obtained after washing yeast with a weak alkali such as ammonia, or even very dilute caustic soda; but very few brewers have the opportunity of carrying this out, and anyway the result is not always successful. It seems clear that the goal to aim at is a cleaner wort. However, this is not always the cause of sluggish fermentations, and we feel sure that a modification in skimming methods would in some cases help considerably to overcome yeast weakness. With weaker beers and shorter fermentation times it is to be expected that greater difficulty will be experienced in getting satisfactory yeast crops, and naturally less first head is discarded, and this contains a higher proportion of weak and exhausted cells as well as bacteria. When beer is racked early, many of the more vigorous cells are left in suspension, and too often swallowed by the consumer when fining is not all it should be! It is often not realised that it is because we re-select our yeast in this country every time we skim that it is possible to carry on brewing for years without pure cultures, or even a change, and in this connection T. S. Bremner made a most interesting series of experiments, his results being published in the *Journal of the Institute of Brewing* (January, 1942, p.17), under the title "Selective Skimming of Yeast." This did not appear to receive the attention it deserves and is well worth study. His difficulty was the usual one so well known to brewers: a yeast change at first producing well-attenuated beers, but successive generations gradually attenuating less, until the apparent attenuation was only about 60 per cent. of the original gravity. After making many experiments on more orthodox lines, including varying the mashing heats, rousing and adding yeast foods, the problem was solved satisfactorily by careful attention to skimming and using late heads for pitching.

BOTTLING NOTES.

Addendum *re* Pulp Washing.

In our Notes last month we outlined the reason for the presence of chlorine in the washed pulp as being associated with the custom of using some hypochlorite for washing and purifying used pulp. In this connection it will be of interest to bottlers to note that this practice has the approval of an authority on such matters, in the person of R. Rehberg, who has published an instructive contribution to this subject. In the course of his experiments, Rehberg used a strong hypochlorite containing from 15 to 16 per cent. of chlorine, which he employed at the rate of 0.2 per cent. in the cleansing liquor.

The complex of liquor, pulp and hypochlorite was held at a temperature of 86 deg. Fahr. for about half an hour, and next the temperature was raised to 176 deg. Fahr. for another ten minutes. Then followed a final wash with cold liquor, extending over three hours, and it is recorded that pulp so treated is better in effect than new pulp. It is said that the beer held fewer yeast cells, and the pulp showed higher absorptive power, due no doubt to the exposure of an enhanced area of active surface.

How to Control Friction.

Bottlers, who operate the best types of filling, sealing or washing plant, will not fail to have observed how fundamentally the problems relating to the friction between parts have been studied. The user of such plant and machinery will remember that friction is in ratio to the perpendicular pressure of one moving surface upon another, and that friction is increased when the moving parts become hot, since they expand under heat and cause an increase of pressure.

The "seizing" of machine details is a phenomenon not unknown in the brewhouse and bottling stores, and it has nothing to do with the area of the surfaces when pressure remains identical. For this reason, bearings as commodious as possible are advisable—not in order to reduce friction directly, but rather to lessen the wear and obviate the liability to heating, with its resultant increase of friction. The reason why bearings are lined with bronze, babbit metal and such-like alloys is because friction is greater between surfaces of the same material than between those of different composition; and, in all cases and circumstances, it is lessened by polishing or lubricating the surfaces.

Another point is that friction is most in evidence at the commencement of motion between two surfaces, because at that period the impulse or pressure is highest, and sliding friction is greater than rolling friction between surfaces of equal size and at the same pressure. At times, friction has many advantages, and may even be an essential to operation. The pulley is revolved by friction between rim and belt, and friction clutches drive machinery by the friction between, say, an iron pulley and the leather with which the clutches are lined. The coefficient of friction implies the ratio between the resistance to motion and the perpendicular pressure, or the relation which the power required to move a body bears to the pressure on the body.

Efficient Ice Machinery.

The cost of running refrigeration plants is quite a heavy item in both brewery and bottling stores, and it is a matter of great interest to the management to possess a clear idea of the efficiency of indispensable installation. It must be recognised that the actual efficiency of a refrigerating machine is always less than the theoretical efficiency. It will, however, approach the maximum value more closely the smaller the difference between the higher and lower temperatures can be maintained.

In practice, this implies that the surfaces of condensers and refrigerators must be as expanded as possible. Further, that the liquids in contact with these surfaces must be kept in circulation to promote the transmission of heat, and that refrigerating work should be performed without the production of ice. The man in charge of refrigerating plants must never take anything for granted, for his job demands constant vigilance and competent knowledge of the doings and functions of his machine. In other words, he is, or should be, a skilled hand, and may preferably have learnt his job in the shops where refrigerating machinery is actually assembled.

ENGINEERING NOTES.

Steam Boiler Accessories.

No excuse need be offered if we once again lay stress on the necessity of diligence over the examination and maintenance in proper repair of all boiler mountings. In well-ordered factories the rule prevails that these fittings should be overhauled immediately the boiler is laid-off for cleaning, and not, as so often happens, left until it is ready again for steaming up. Long experience shows that unless the operation is reduced to a system it will seldom be effected satisfactorily. If a list of mountings is kept handy the various items can be ticked off as examined.

Thus, we systematise the examination by commencing with the vacuum valve, and proceed with the good work by the scrutiny of water-gauge taps, safety valves, pressure gauges, the blow-off cock, the manhole and door. Each of these details demands careful inspection, and their actual condition should be entered in a notebook held ready for this purpose. Above all else, the safety valves, pressure gauges and the blow-off cock should call for the largest share of expert attention. It may, perhaps, be advisable to state that the fusible plug should be removed, cleaned, and a new disc of fusible metal inserted prior to the boiler being again fired.

Fusible Plugs.

Since the introduction of these plugs for steam boilers many alloys have been put on the market, these alloys having varying degrees of fusibility. However, it is true to say that it is only since the installation of automatic fire-sprinklers and similar apparatus that the melting-points of the lead-bismuth alloys have been studied fundamentally. To-day fusible plugs are recognised as indispensable adjuncts to steam-boiler plant, and the brewer may care to know that their composition is generally based upon alloys of various proportions of bismuth, tin, lead and zinc.

The melting-points of fusible plugs may be varied from 100 deg. Cent. to 241 deg. Cent. by varying the composition of the alloy. In order to obtain an alloy fusing between 53 and 66 deg. Cent. it is necessary to add a small percentage of mercury or cadmium. If one desires to convert Centigrade into Fahrenheit degrees, multiply by 1.8 and add 32.

Diesel Engines.

The interest in the Diesel engine to brewers has much increased in recent times, for it is recognised that the highest efficiency ever obtained by internal combustion has been achieved by this type of prime mover. The question of fuel consumption looms largely in making a decision on the installation of a Diesel, and it may be said that, practically irrespective of size, a Diesel-type engine will consume from 0.30 to 0.32 lb. of oil per indicated horse-power per hour throughout the range of load within the capacity of the engine. The consumption of oil on the brake horse-power basis may be computed if an allowance be made of 20 to 22 lb. of mean pressure for engine and air-compressor resistance.

An important property of the Diesel is the uniformity of thermal efficiency on the i.h.p. basis, so long as the complete combustion of the fuel oil is secured. This depends upon the correct regulation of the injection air-blast pressure. It is imperative to increase this pressure on heavy loads and decrease it on the lighter loads, whilst the limits of this injection air-pressure control depend upon the quality of the fuel employed.

When things go well the Diesel user will notice that the exhaust is colourless. If blast pressure is too low for the load the exhaust will be blackish or dirty, and an engine should never be operated under this condition, since overheating will probably ensue. It is a rule that on no account should the blast pressure be allowed to fall below 520 lb. per square inch. It will be appreciated that the limit of power in a Diesel cylinder is dependent upon the quantity of heat liberated per cycle; or, in other words, upon the average mean effective pressure prevailing for short or long periods.

The question of a turnover from solid to liquid fuels will probably soon engage the attention of the brewing industry. It is fortunate that no very drastic or expensive alteration in the assembly of power units need be faced if it is only a matter of generating steam.

TRANSPORT NOTES.

Road Traffic Signals.

The Minister of War Transport was asked recently whether he would take steps to see that all future traffic signals were placed about 20 yards back from the corners in order to increase road safety. He replied that experience had shown that, to avoid delays and the possibility of accidents occurring in changing the right of way from one road to another, the distance to be covered by vehicles from the stop line to the far side of the junction should be as small as was reasonably possible, and he did not think, therefore, that the suggestion would increase road safety.

Anti-Dazzle Headlamps.

In reply to a question as to whether he would issue a regulation making it obligatory for motor manufacturers to fit standard equipment anti-dazzle headlamps to the vehicles they manufacture, the Minister of Transport stated that a wholly satisfactory solution of the dazzle problem had not yet been achieved, and it would therefore be premature to impose an obligation to fit lamps of a standard type or specification. The existing regulations lay down the conditions with which vehicle lamps must comply, and manufacturers were free to fit any equipment which secured compliance with the regulations.

Motor Fuel.

Asked if he would grant an increase in the allocation of petrol to private motorists for the months of June, July and August, for the purpose of enjoying a holiday by motor-car and to help relieve congestion on the railways during the holiday season, Mr. Shinwell, Minister of Fuel and Power, stated that he was not yet in a position to indicate whether it would be practicable to make the kind of relaxation referred to. Mr. Shinwell further stated that he was not only anxious to provide relaxation, but to abolish petrol rationing, and the matter was under consideration.

The Minister of Fuel and Power was also asked whether some modification of the petrol rationing regulations would be made to enable motor-car owners to save up March to June coupons for use in the holiday period, ease traffic on the railways, and to avoid the danger of carrying petrol in cans in private motor-cars, and replied that owing to considerations connected with supply and distribution he was not able to extend the period of validity of basic ration coupons beyond the month of issue and the next following month. With a full tank, and coupons for two months, a motorist would have practically three months' supply, which would provide for over 500 miles travel. This would normally obviate the need to carry cans, but if the motorist chooses to carry one or two cans in addition there would not appear to be any objection.

Liability for Free Lifts.

A recent case in the High Court (*Twine* v. *Beans Express, Ltd.*) illustrates the value of taking precautions regarding unauthorised passengers. Beans provided a commercial van and driver for the use of the Post Office Savings Bank. The driver remained the servant of Beans. It was agreed that Beans accepted no responsibility for injury suffered by persons riding in the van who were not in their employment. Beans (*a*) expressly instructed their driver that no one was to be allowed to travel on the van; (*b*) displayed on the dashboard a notice: "No unauthorised person is allowed on this vehicle. By order, Beans Express, Ltd."; (*c*) displayed on the roof of the van, above the driver's seat, another notice stating that drivers had instructions not to allow unauthorised travellers on the van, and that in no event would Beans be responsible for damage happening to them. Owing to the driver's negligent driving an accident occurred and Twine (an employee of the Post Office Savings Bank), who was travelling on the van, was killed.

Twine's widow sued Beans. But Beans' driver, having express orders not to take passengers, was held to be acting outside the scope of his authority. The employer, by the instructions to the driver, the provision and the fixing of the notices, and the terms of the contract with the Bank, had taken every step reasonably practicable to secure that there should be none but duly authorised persons on their van. Beans could not reasonably anticipate that there would be this passenger, and they were therefore held not liable for the injury.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Water Exchange between Insects and Air Moisture.

It is well known that some finely ground, inert mineral dusts like carborundum, silica or even coal ash clinker in quite small concentrations may be effective insecticides for the protection of grain and, indeed, a number of patents have been taken out for the preparation of these dusts. Their effective action is supposed to be due to their causing a break in the continuity of the outer lipoid layer in the insects' cuticle, possibly by abrasion, thereby allowing evaporation of water, followed by dessication and death. However, in a letter to *Nature*, dated April 13th, Govaerts and Leclerq have shown that even in the absence of a dust of this nature there is a continual interchange of water between an insect and its atmospheric surroundings. Various types of insect, all fasting, were kept in an atmosphere saturated with water vapour of which 8 per cent. consisted of heavy water. Some lost weight while others gained it, but all at the end of a few days were found to have 8 per cent. of heavy water in their body-water and they were, in fact, in hygroscopic equilibrium with their surroundings or, in other words, the body-water was completely replaced by water from the atmosphere within a few days. This ingenious experiment, using heavy water as a " marker," calls for another explanation of the action of mineral dusts. Is it, after all, a simple case of clogging?

Effect of Sodium upon the Production of Vitamins in Yeast.

Rubinstein and Shekun were studying the wax moth, which can cause such havoc in beehives, when they discovered some interesting information about yeast which is published in *Nature* of March 23rd. The moths were being successfully reared on a diet consisting of one part commercial yeast and two of wax when for some reason the former was substituted by yeast grown in the laboratory in a synthetic medium consisting of dextrose, potassium dihydrogen phosphate, ammonium sulphate and magnesium sulphate and the result was that the larvæ failed to develop. The addition of 0.1 per cent. of sodium chloride to the medium gave a better crop of yeast, but the point of interest is that this yeast permitted full development of the moths. The addition of sodium chloride to the insects' diet of " sodium-free " yeast was without effect. If, however, an aqueous or alcoholic extract of normal yeast was included then development proceeded as usual. Conversely, a normal yeast washed repeatedly with hot water failed as a source of nourishment. Autoclaving at 130 degrees in a strongly alkaline solution did not destroy the growth-promoting activity, which was proved not to be nicotinic acid. The authors infer that the unknown substance in yeast for the formation of which sodium is necessary is a water-soluble, thermostable component of the B vitamin group.

Trace Elements in Agriculture.

It has long been known that certain trace elements are essential to plant life, but until comparatively recently it was thought that there were sufficient of them in the soil in available form for healthy growth. Information is accumulating, however, to show that deficiences are by no means rare and that they give rise to quite a number of diseases. In *Chemistry and Industry* of April 13th there is published a paper by W. G. Ogg, Director of the Rothamsted Experimental Station, giving a short survey of our present knowledge. So far as is known at present, boron, manganese, copper, zinc and possibly molybdenum are all necessary for normal healthy plant growth and of these deficiencies of the first two are known to affect us in this country, deficiency of boron alone being the cause of more than 20 diseases of cultivated crops. The trouble is not always due to a deficiency in the soil. The shortage may be brought about by over-liming, which can prevent boron and manganese from being available to the plant. Deficiency of manganese gives rise to a disease known as " grey speck " in oats. Excess of manganese, on the other hand, may be the explanation of some of the effects of high soil acidity. It is evident that there is a great deal more to be discovered in this field. It would be of interest to know how great a part these factors play in deciding " good " and " poor " quality in barley.

Reviews.

Thorpe's Dictionary of Applied Chemistry. Fourth Edition. Vol. VII. IOD-Mete. Longmans, 80s.—Volume VII of this famous Dictionary is well up to standard as regards printing, paper, illustrations and binding, and its appearance will be welcomed in most laboratories where it occupies a prominent place in the library. The subject matter covers some 613 pages and the index 15. It will be remembered that Vol. VI contained an index covering Vols I to VI, inclusive, and thus, to date, the reader has a complete index which is a useful innovation. The Foreword to the present work is by Professor I. M. Heilbron, who points out that it is the first volume to appear under the guidance of the new Editorial Board formed in 1941. The Board has contrived to give the fundamentals of chemical science due prominence, and at the same time was not neglected to keep the industrial and applied aspects under constant review. This policy greatly enhances the value of the Dictionary, also all contributed articles are over the initials of their authors, of whom there are about 85 in all, including leading authorities on the various subjects treated.

The task of reviewing a Dictionary of Chemistry is made rather difficult by the vast range of subjects treated and the temptation to select attractive items for mention. As it happens, in the present instance, the volume does not contain a large number of subjects of direct interest to brewers, although it offers a great deal of most valuable matter for all those who are engaged in the study or practice of chemistry, including those connected with the fermentation industry. Turning the pages slowly, with many a pause to read of things with which we are unfamiliar, we find a most interesting article on Iodine, by Dr. Kelly, of the Iodine Educational Bureau, which has done so much recently to fix public attention on the value and surprisingly varied uses of this element.

Dr. Sweeting, Librarian (Geology) at the Imperial College of Science, contributes a 33-page article on Iron and Steel which we found of absorbing interest. On page 30 there are a few pleasing lines of Virgil's (translated) on the art of quenching steel from which it would appear the Romans were acquainted with the art prior to 30 B.C. An unfortunate consequence of the recent world conflict is the serious delay in the publication of Official Statistics, and thus a table of world production of steel, printed on page 38, only quotes figures for the year 1938, nevertheless it may be of some passing interest to note that in that year the quantities produced were approximately: U.S.A., 37,000,000 tons; Germany, 15,500,000; Russia, 14,500,000; and the United Kingdom, 8,500,000 tons. From the table it will be observed that nations indulging in wars were producing about three times more steel than all other States put together, and so for once statistics are of more than ordinary interest. Of importance to chemists will be the informative articles on Isoelectric point, Isomerism, and the Ketones, the latter covering some 42 pages, and contributed by Dr. J. T. Hewitt, of Queen Mary College, London. Lactones and Lactic acid are discussed in some detail, and, probably the longest article in the volume, Lead, receives no fewer than 58 pages. For those who are interested in the use of solid CO_2, Dr. Welch, of the Imperial College of Science, treats the subject in a most fascinating article on the Liquefaction of gases. Welch mentions the plant designed by the now famous Professor Kapitza for the liquefaction of Helium (the last of the better known gases to be liquefied), in which it reaches a temperature of *minus* 263 Centigrade. [Liquid Helium evaporating is said to reach a temperature of −271.5 deg. Cent. or 1.5 deg. Cent. above *absolute zero*.] A long contribution on Margarine is followed by others such as Mass Spectra, Matches and Meat Extract, the latter with a peculiar personal appeal at the present time. On page 542, the writer on Meat Extract remarks: " Since man became a carnivorous animal, the desire for the taste of meat has been a fundamental requirement of his diet. With the decline in the consumption of flesh in a raw state the flavour of food, when cooked, was of much greater importance as an aid to salivary activity, previously brought about by the act of chewing necessary with raw meat. These considerations . . . no doubt impelled Liebig to evolve his method for the production of a somewhat standardised substance known as extract of meat. . . ." Those of us who have yearned for meat during the past few years will doubtless read

this article with deep feeling and have our salivary glands activated in the process!

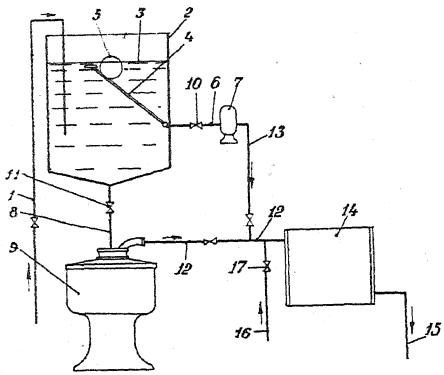
The urge to select many other articles for mention is great, but what we have written should indicate the value of this volume and cause us to look forward with some impatience for Volume VIII in the near future.

Patents.

Patent Specification 575,191. **"Treatment of Wort for the Production of Beer and Similar Beverages."** Aktiebolaget Separator, a Swedish company, of 8, Fleminggatan, Stockholm, Sweden.

In the production of beer and similar beverages, the wort obtained in the brewhouse must be subjected to a clarifying operation in which solid matters contained in the wort are removed before it is fed to the fermenting vats. At the same time it should also be chilled to suitable temperature.

The method used heretofore for this purpose was gravity separation of the wort, which was carried out in shallow



settling tanks, so-called surface coolers. Such tanks, however, necessitate considerable space, and in large installations one has therefore passed over to deeper tanks, so-called collecting vats, provided with refrigerating coils. In both cases the bottom residue is collected and subsequently subjected to a secondary treatment, for example, in centrifuging operation, the object of which is to extract any wort contained therein. The above described method of treating the wort is, however, both slow and troublesome, and also entails a loss of wort.

By purifying the whole amount of wort in centrifugal separators the inconveniences referred to are avoided, and it has also been found that a beer of higher quality is obtained, which is probably due to the improved hygiene and the considerably shorter time taken for purifying the wort. However, a plant comprising a sufficient number of centrifugal separators to cope directly with the whole amount of wort becomes relatively expensive.

The capacity of a centrifugal separator is, however, mainly dependent upon the total amount of liquid and solids fed into the machine and only to a slight extent dependent upon the percentage of solids in the mixture. This fact is especially prominent in the centrifugal separation of wort. Consequently it will not be necessary to reduce the throughput (feed) to any considerable extent if the percentage of solids increases.

The present invention relates to a method by which practically the same advantages will be obtained as with centrifugal purification of the whole amount of wort, without, however, the initial costs for the plant being correspondingly higher, and is characterised by a combination of simultaneous gravity and centrifugal separation. Thus it has been found by experiments that the upper part of the liquid contained in the wort settling tank is sufficiently free from solid matters after a relatively short time to be introduced into the fermenting vats.

The capacity of the centrifugal plant for removing solid matters must, however, be sufficiently high to cope with the total amount of solids contained in the wort within the time available for this operation. As the percentage of solids in the wort is relatively low, a centrifugal plant of considerably higher capacity would be required if the total amount of wort was to be centrifugally purified than if only a smaller amount of wort containing a correspondingly higher percentage of solid matters was to be centrifuged.

For a certain amount of wort in a settling tank, which should be purified within a predetermined time, it is simple to estimate the necessary capacity of the

centrifugal plant, as it is easy to calculate the amount of wort that could be gravity separated during that time.

The difference between the total quantity of wort and the amount of gravity separated wort will be the amount which the centrifugal plant must be able to treat within the given time, and the required size of this plant will thus be correspondingly smaller than if the total quantity of wort would be centrifuged. By drawing off the wort after gravity separation from the upper part of the liquid contained in the settling tanks at the same time as the bottom layer is conducted to the centrifuges, the same advantages are attained as if the whole amount of wort were centrifuged. This holds good particularly when the plant is used for intermittent operation, since tanks capable of receiving the whole brew must then always be comprised in the plant. These tanks should then be so constructed that they can also be used as settling tanks. When a continuous process is employed the advantages are the same, but in that case an extra settling tank must be provided.

The wort leaving the brew-house is conducted through a pipe line 1 into the settling tank 2. After gravity settling, the upper layer of the liquid is discharged from a suitable depth under the surface through a swing pipe 4, provided with a float 5 so that the depth remains constant and independent of the liquid level in the tank 2. The pipe 4 communicates through a fixed pipe line 6 with a pump 7. In its bottom the tank 2 is provided with a discharge pipe 8, running to a centrifuge 9. The pipes 6 and 8 are provided with control valves 10 and 11. The centrifuge 9 is provided with a so-called paring disc by which the separated liquid is delivered under pressure into the discharge pipe 12, with which the discharge pipe 13 from the pump 7 also communicates. The pipe 12 communicates with a cooler 14, advantageously of the so-called plate heat exchanger type, and 15 is the pipe running from the cooler 14 to the fermenting tanks. The pipe 16 provided with the valve 17 is used for blowing air into the wort; this pipe is shown communicating with the pipe 12, but it may alternatively communicate with the pipe 15.

The valves 10 and 11 enable the proportions between gravity separated and centrifugally separated wort to be regulated, so that the degree of purity of the mixed wort becomes satisfactory and the efficiency of the plant attains a maximum. The resistance in the cooler 14 is overcome by the pressure in the pipe lines 12, 13 and 16.

When the plant is used for intermittent operation, the tank 2 is filled and the valve 11 opened, so that the centrifugal separation can be started immediately. When a given amount of gravity separated wort has collected in the upper part of the tank, the valve 10 is also opened sufficiently to obtain a suitable throughput. When the gravity separated wort is drained off, the valve 10 is closed, but the centrifugal separation of the bottom layer is continued until the tank 2 is empty. The opening of the pipe 1 need not in this case be arranged as far down as in the lower part of the tank 2.

With continuous operation the wort must be fed into the lower part of the tank 2 in order that a sufficiently large part of the tank shall be utilised for the gravity separation. In this case also, at the beginning of the separating period the tank 2 should be filled, and the discharge of gravity separated wort should not be started before a sufficient amount thereof has collected in the upper part of the tank, but after that fully continuous operation of the plant is possible.

Although the arrangement illustrated in the figure, comprising a swing pipe 4, has great advantages, it will be understood that an ordinary settling tank provided with a fixed outlet may also be used. Nor is it necessary to provide the centrifuge 9 with a paring disc, as the pressure necessary in the discharge pipe 12 from the centrifuge may be generated by an extra pump.

Claims:—

1. A method of removing solid matters from wort intended for the production of beer or similar liquids, characterised by a combination of simultaneous gravity and centrifugal separating, the wort by the gravity separating being divided into a clarified part which is introduced into the fermenting tanks, and a part enriched in solids which is clarified by centrifugal separating prior to being fed into the fermenting tanks.

2. A method according to claim 1, characterised by continuous gravity and centrifugal separating operations.

3. A method according to claim 2, characterised in that the non-separated wort is fed into the settling tank in its lower part with a view to utilising the depth of the tank for the gravity separation.

4. A method of removing solid matters from wort substantially as herein described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

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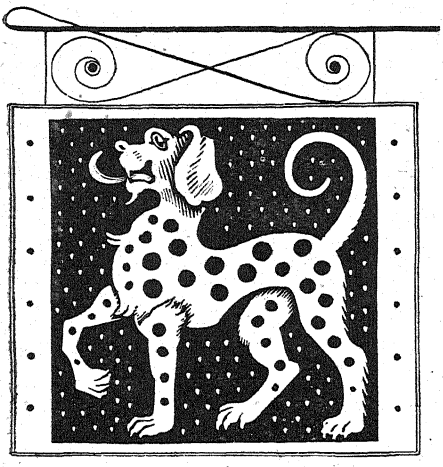

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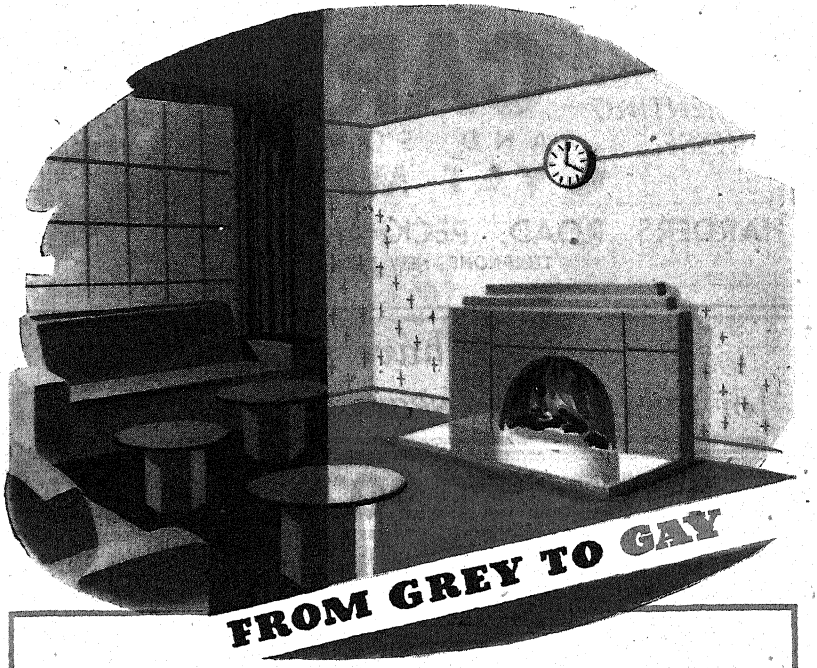

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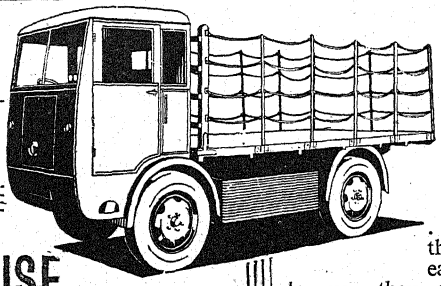

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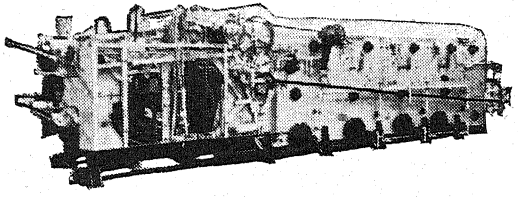

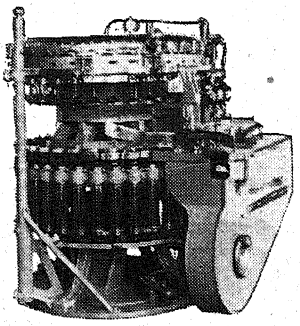

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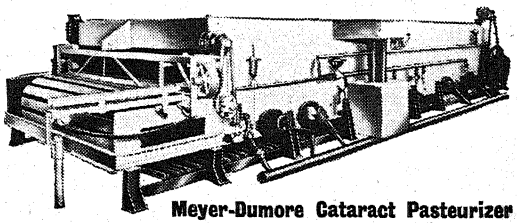

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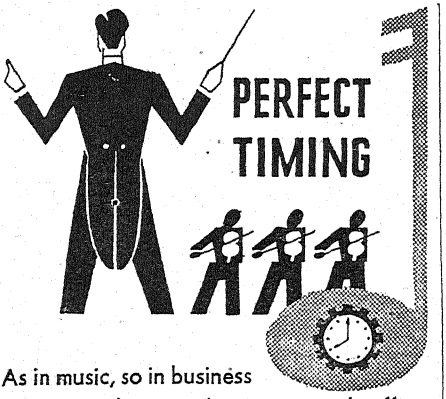

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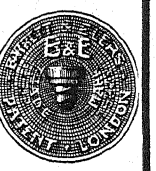

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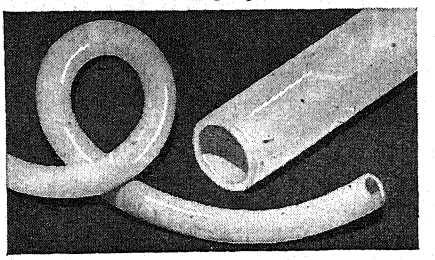

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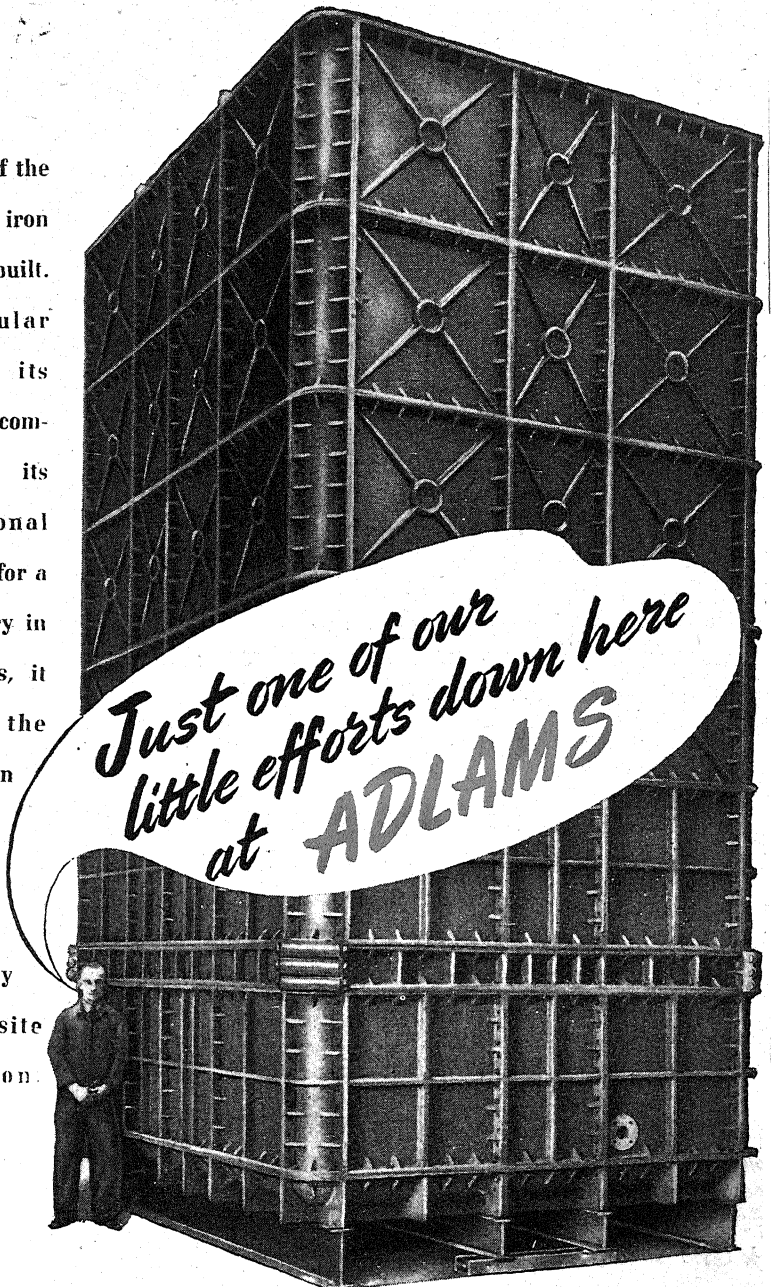

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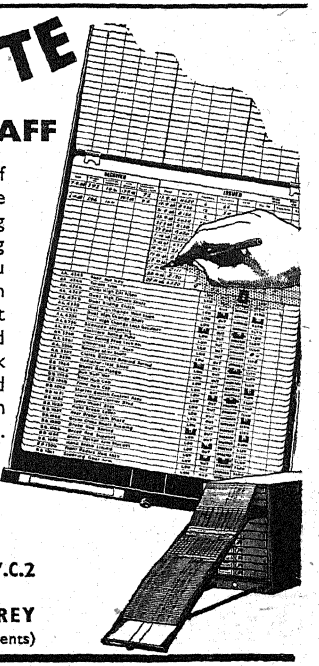

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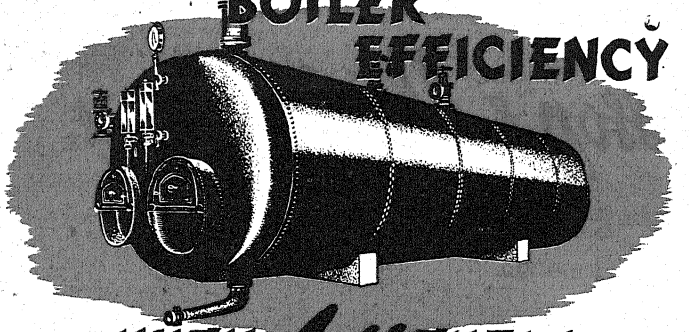

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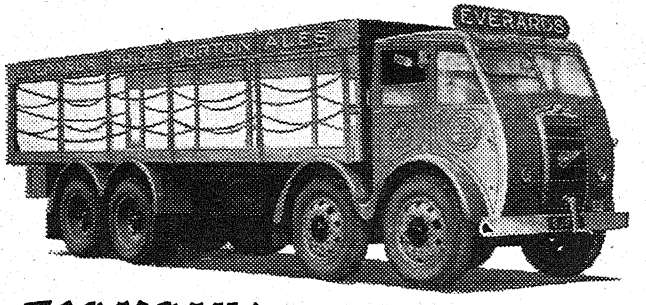

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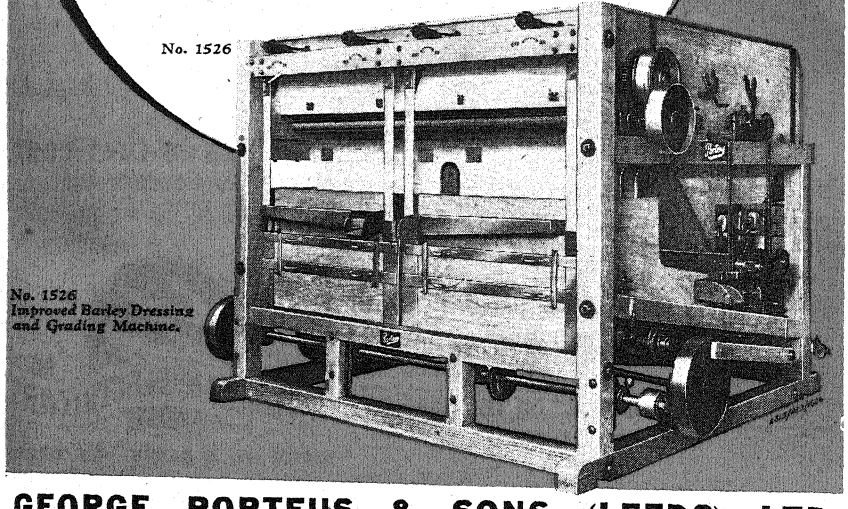

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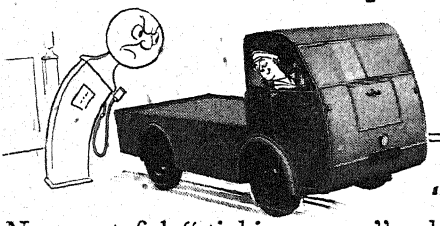

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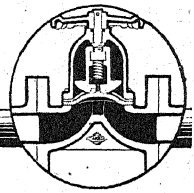

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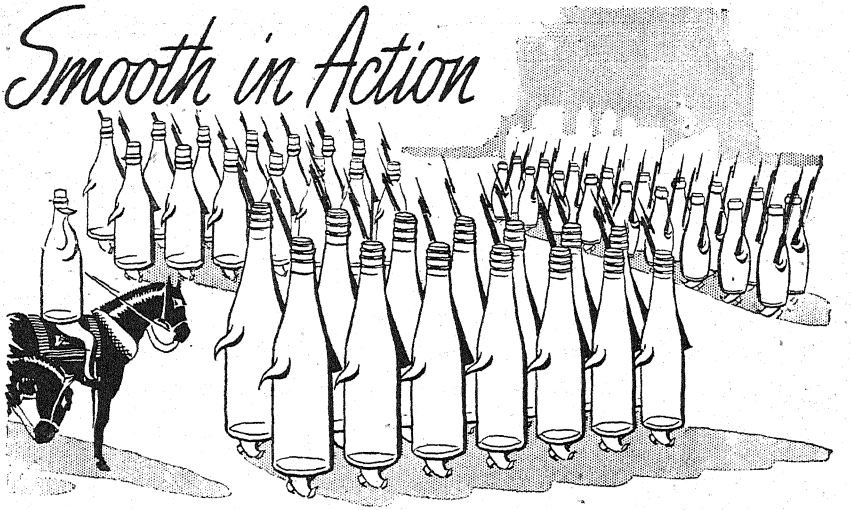

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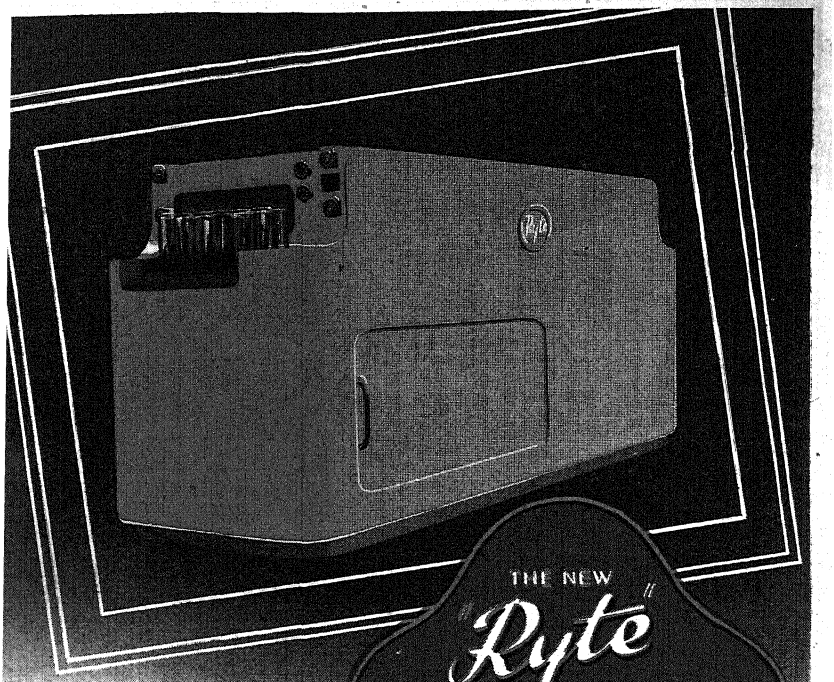

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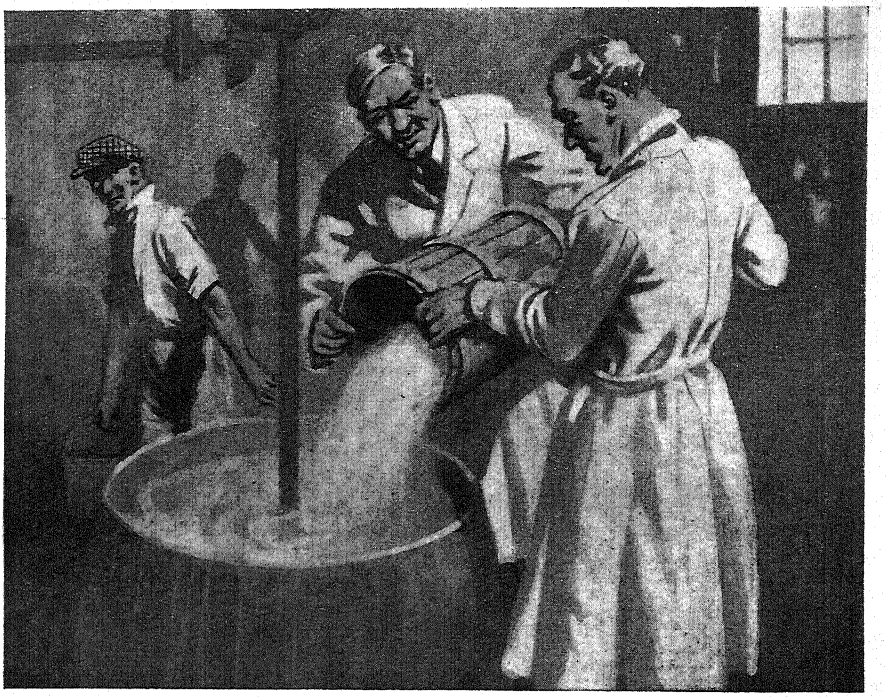

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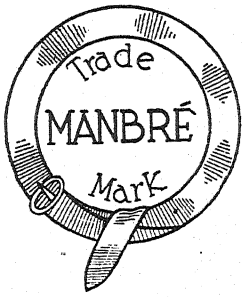

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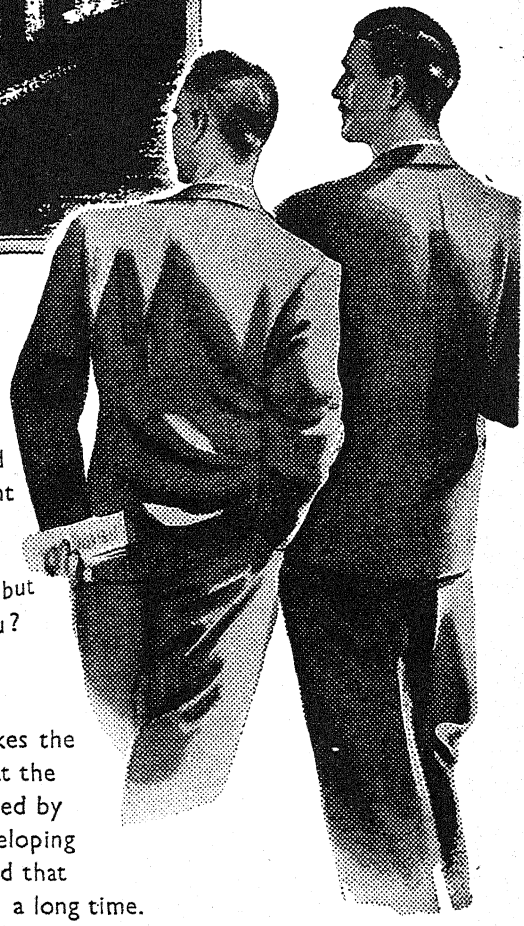

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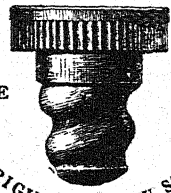
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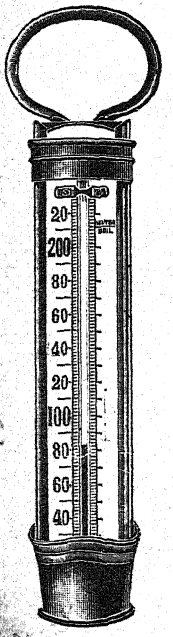

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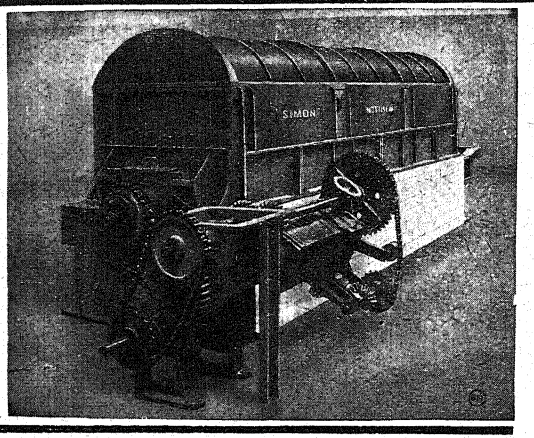

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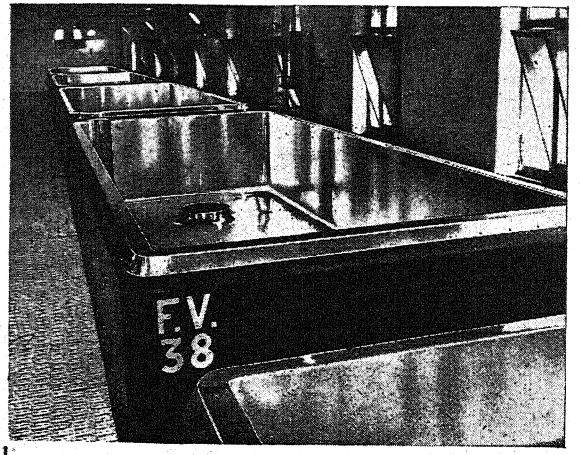

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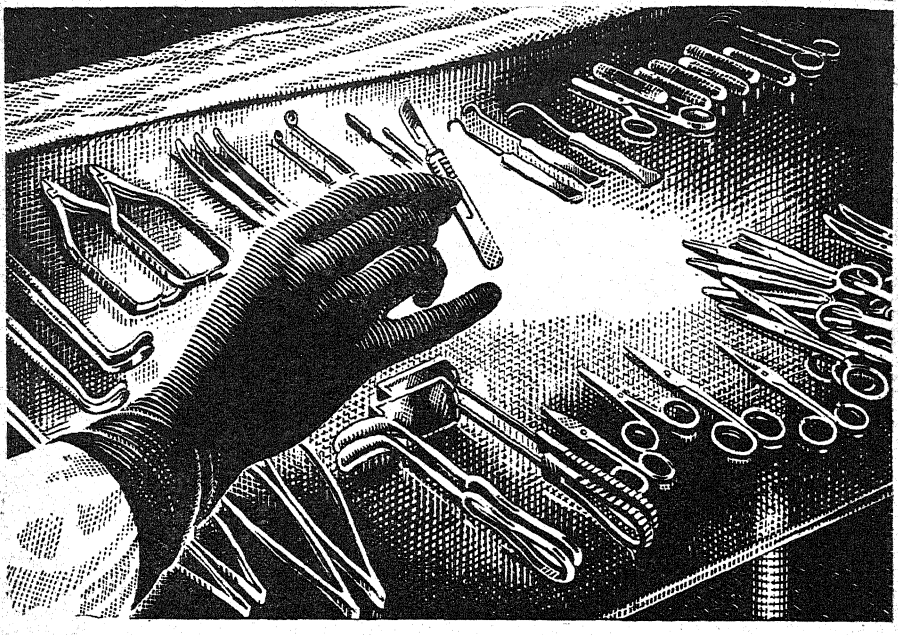

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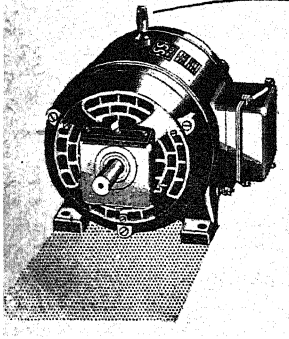

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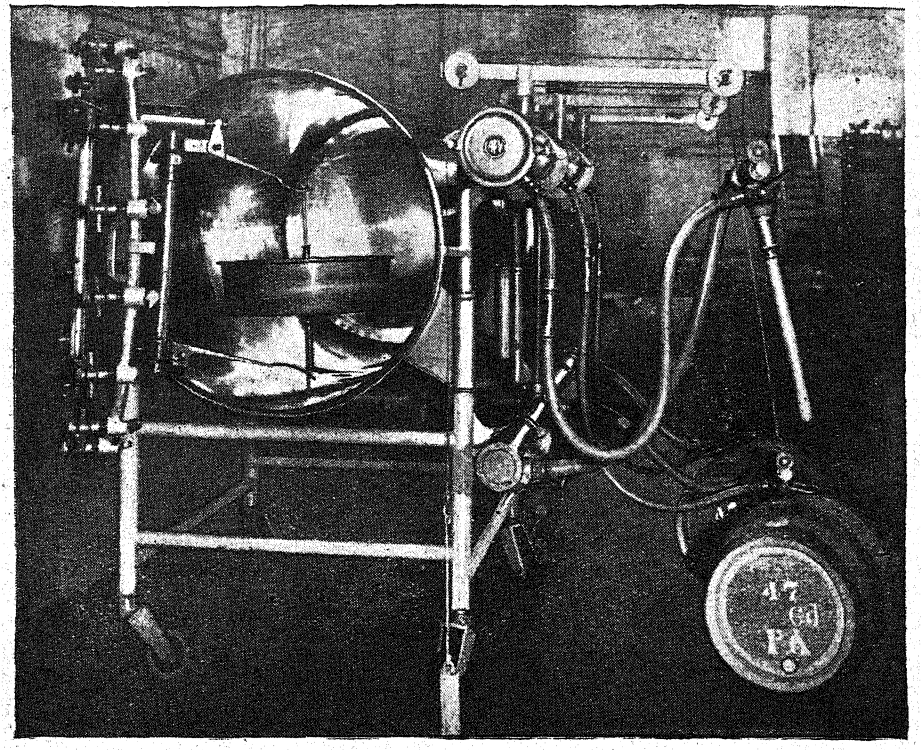

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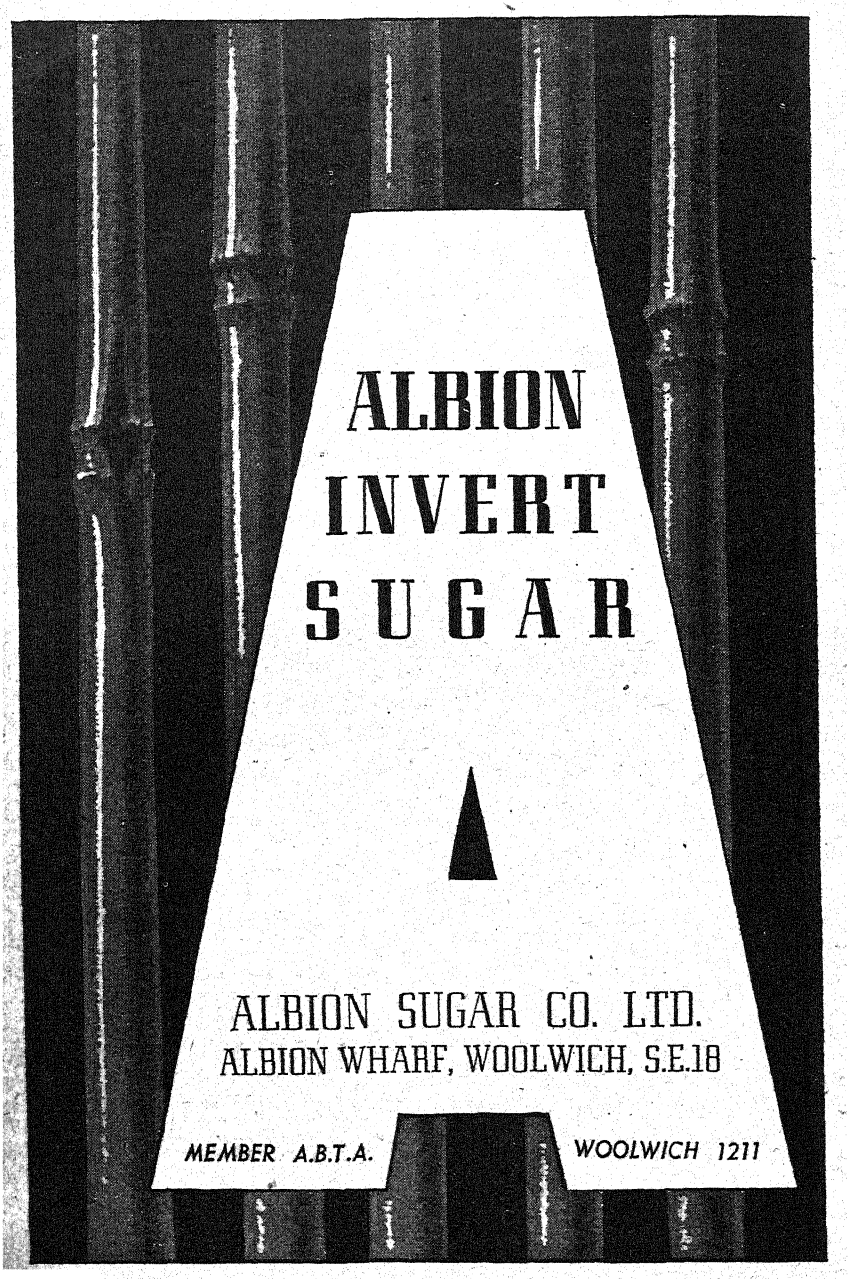
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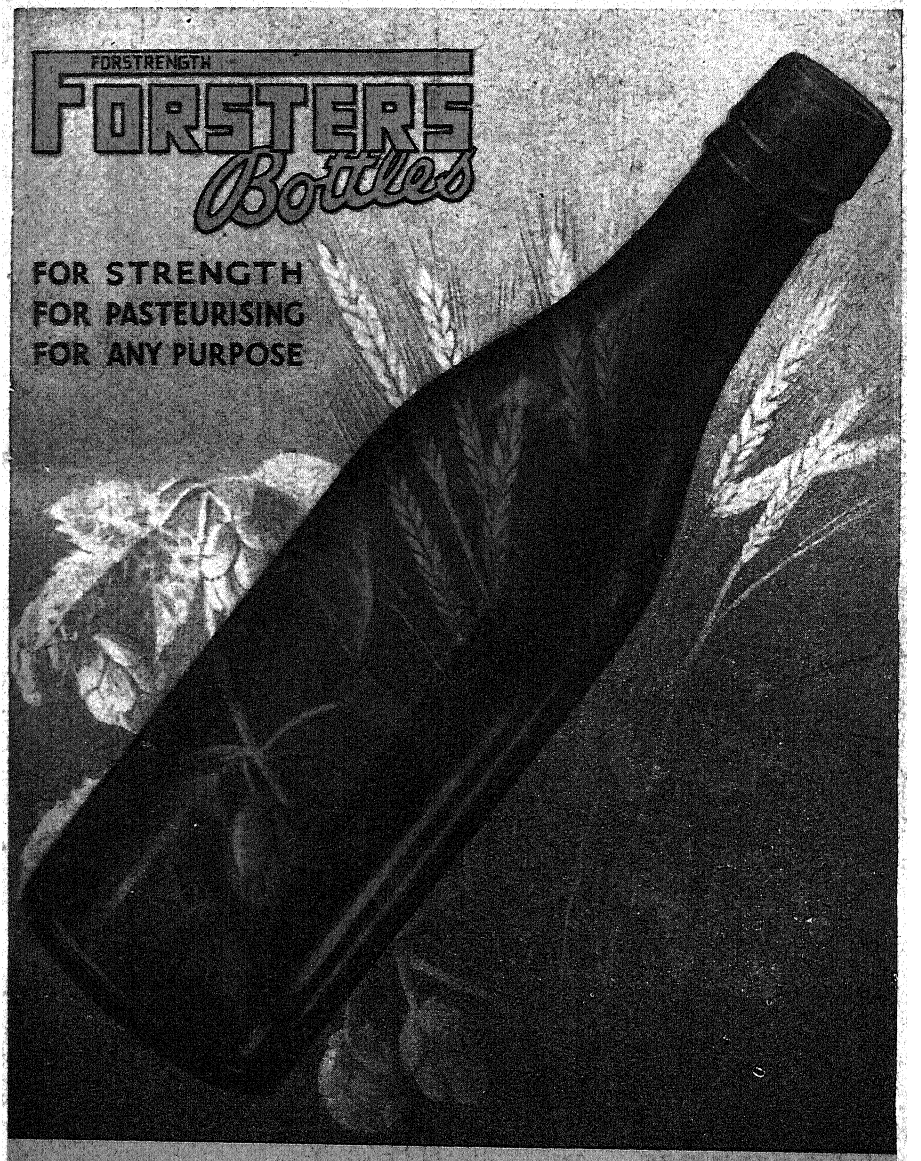

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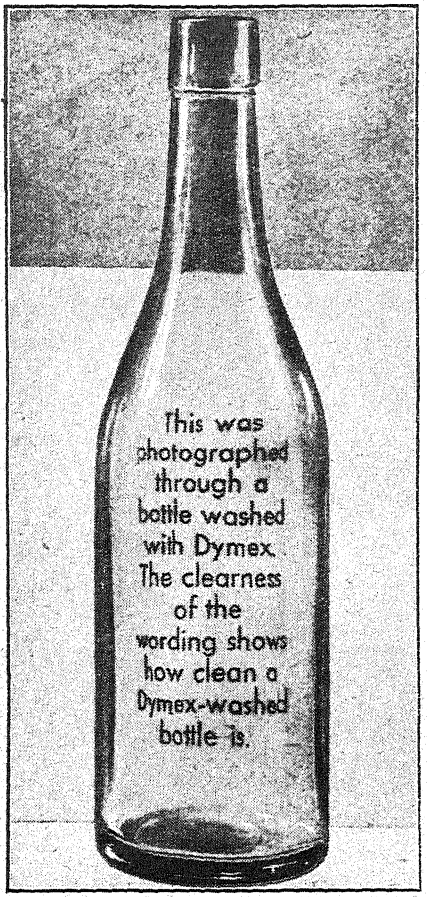

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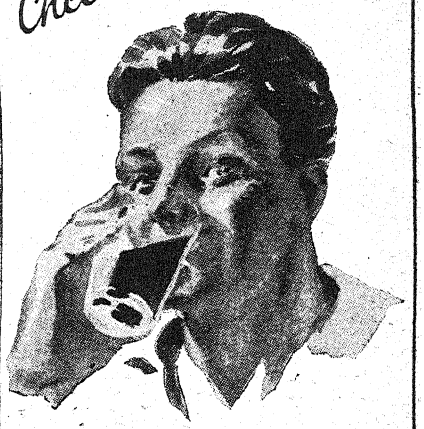

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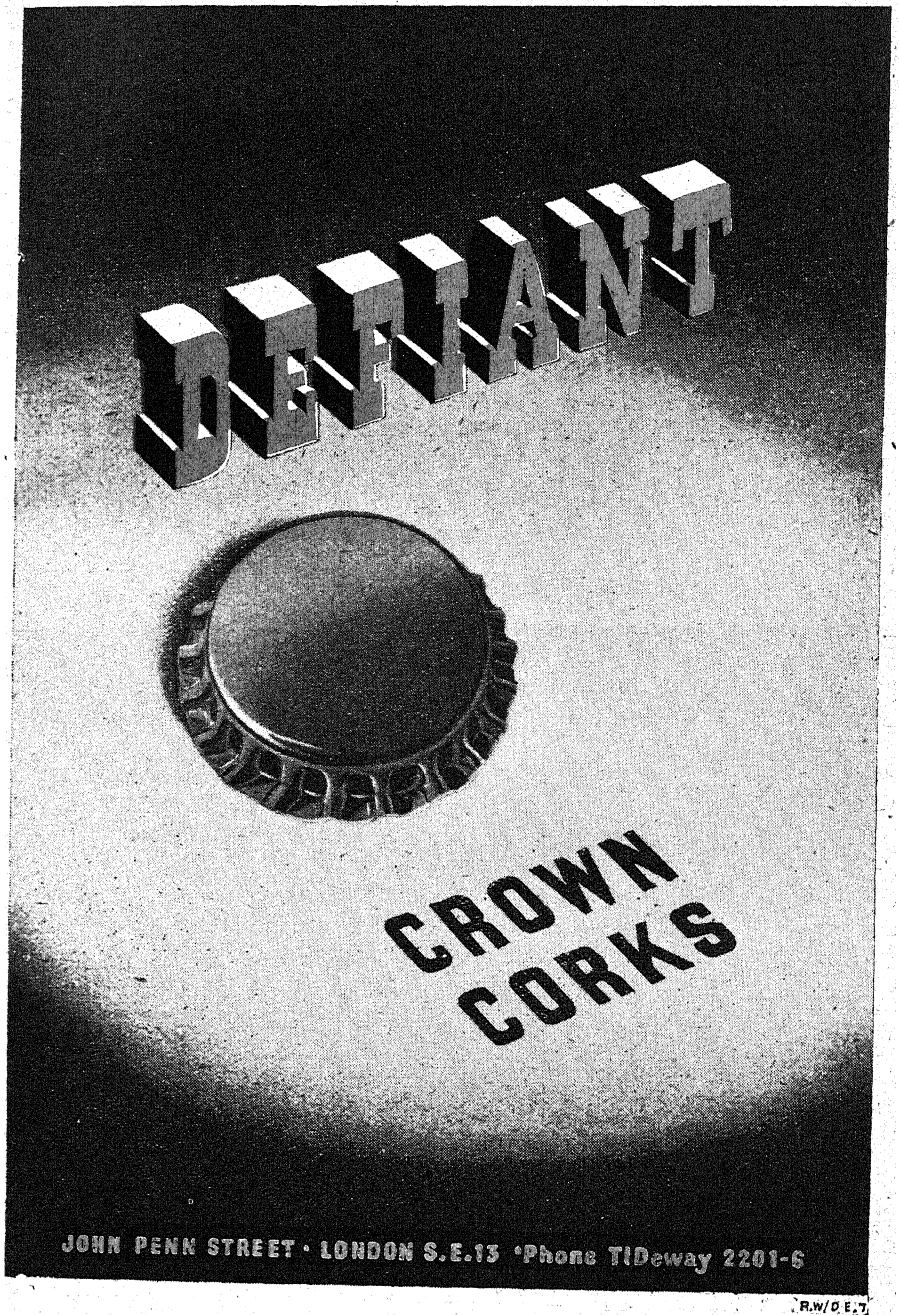
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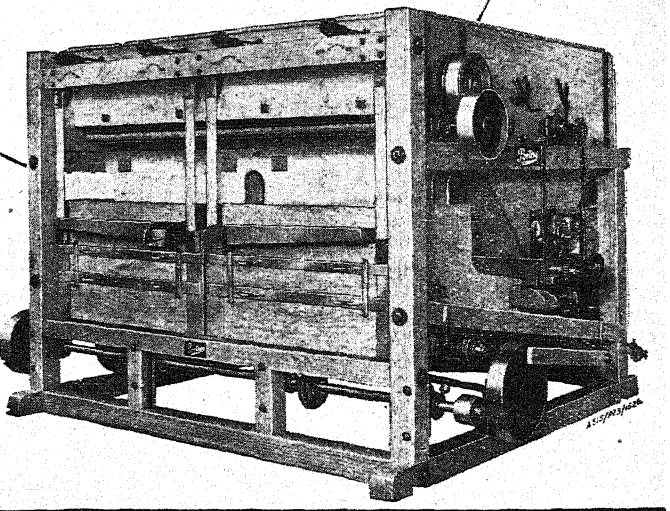

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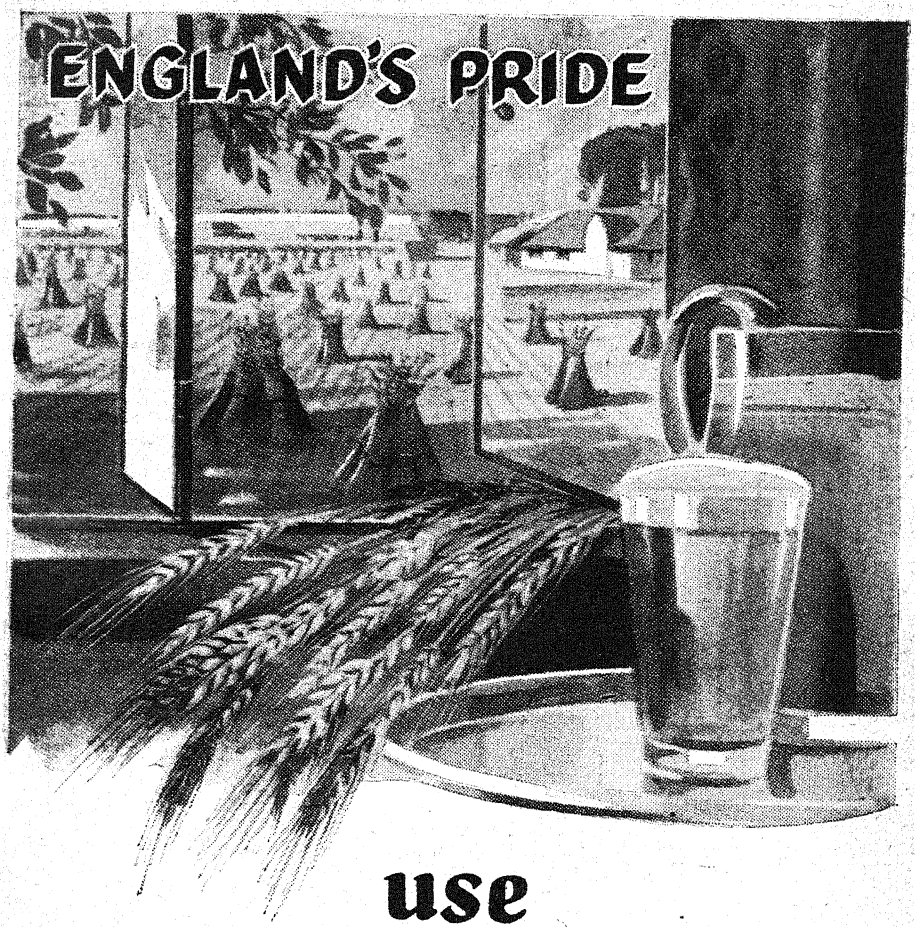

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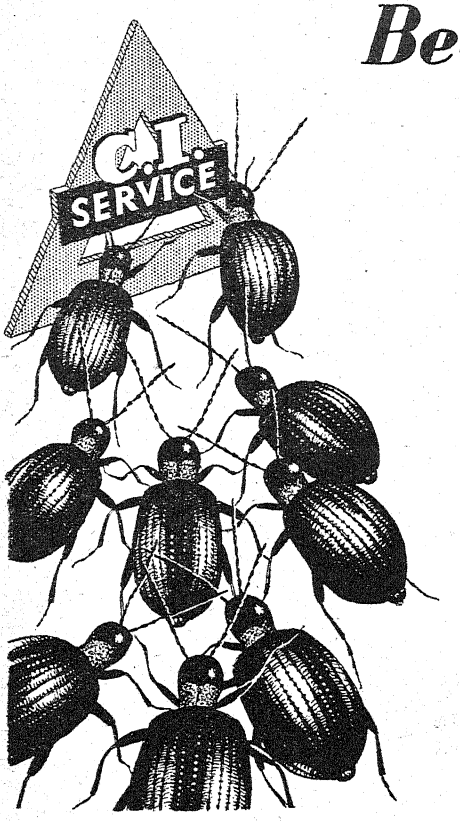

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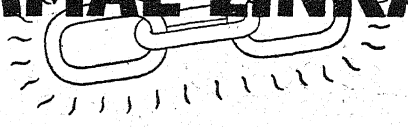

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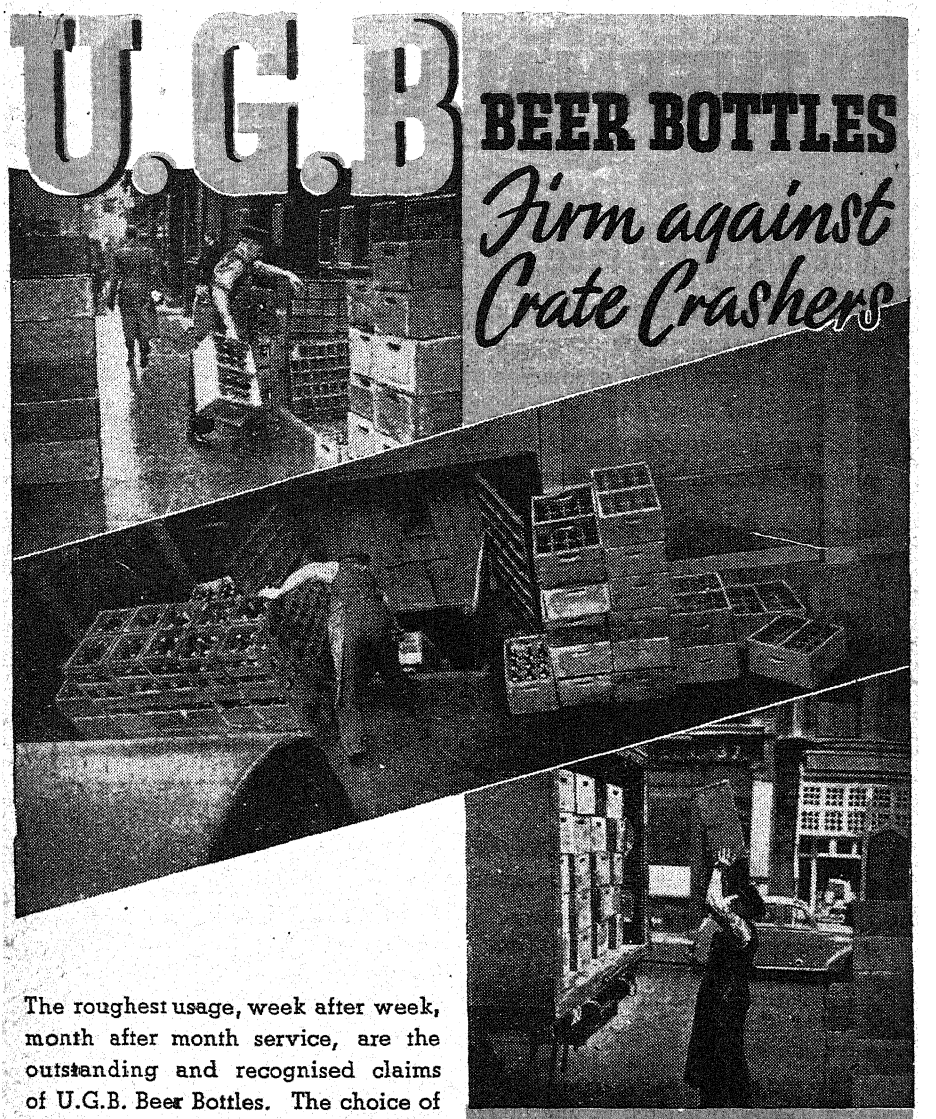

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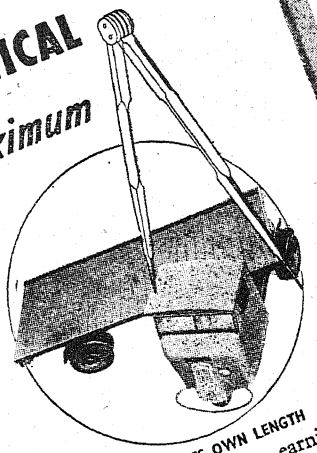

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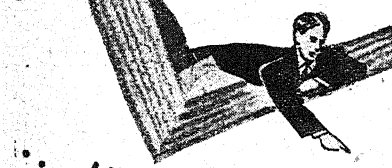

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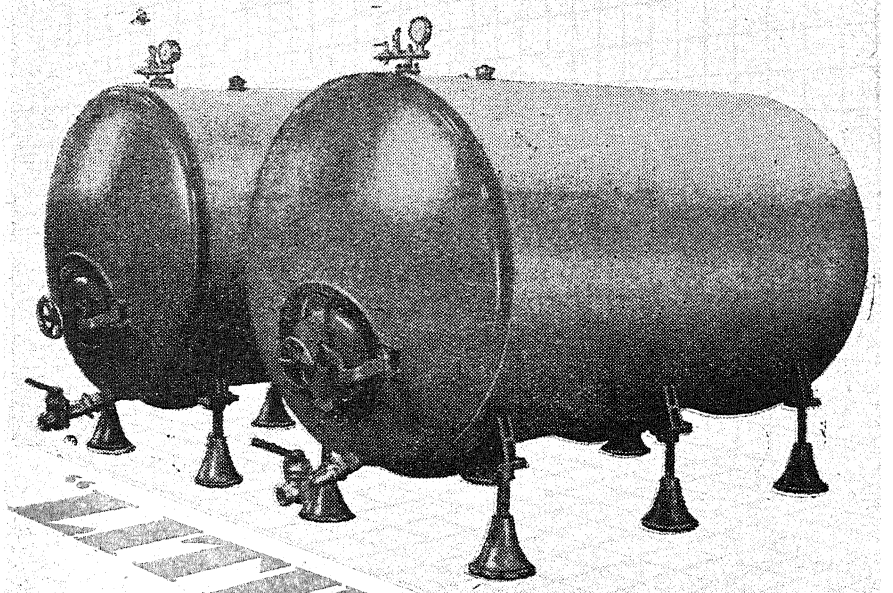

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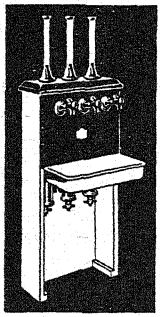

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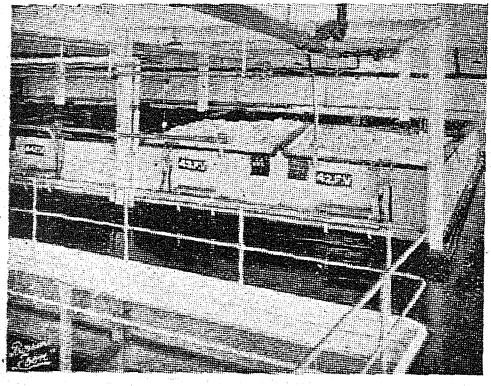

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In addition, it cannot fail to interest you that by filtering your used lubricating oil for continued re-use you will make a very substantial saving for yourself.

To conserve oil stocks and thus reduce imports is an essential form of National service.

To do so by means of the Stream-Line filter makes a saving for you which will repay the cost of the filter in a few weeks.

Did you realise that, in addition, the use of a Stream-Line filter ensures better *lubrication than* ever before? It encourages you always to run on clean oil, to use a good grade, and thus reduce engine wear.

★ *Good oil does not wear out*

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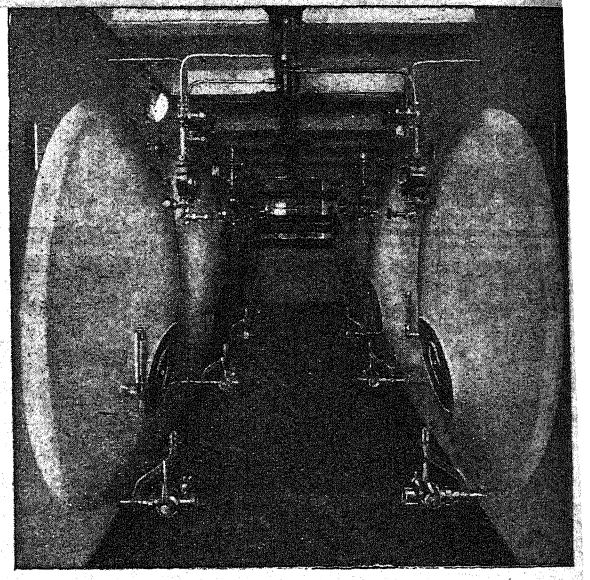

The corridor of the Redox Block system of Tanks at the Brewery of Messrs. E. & H. Kesley Ltd., Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

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See also page 683.

CONSISTENCY in present day quickly consumed LOW GRAVITY BEERS can be secured by using GOLD MEDAL PRIMING FULL

THE BREWERS' ideal is consistency—regularity of flavour and condition. A sugar which will not give this is a waste of sugar ration.

A normal slow fermenting priming, if used in present-day beers, upsets the ratio of body to flavour—hence a FASTER PRIMING IS NEEDED.

A beer which will show " life " a day or two after racking is preferable to one which is sweet and mawkish owing to the liberal use of the wrong type of Priming. Especially is this so if the " life " will continue to the end of the cask.

The addition of Gold Medal Priming Full brings out the natural flavour, and a low average gravity handicap can be overcome by its use, for a beer of, say, 35 O.G. is not comparable with one of 32 which has a lasting crispness.

To appreciate the truth of this point, just make a trial of our Gold Medal Priming FULL, which is quite different from ordinary Primings.

One of our largest customers has let it be known that his beers now have a bite two days after racking, and retain their condition to the end. His latest report on the splendid bottled beer containing this sugar, is that it is perfect in condition, flavour and brilliancy, three to four months after bottling.

Gold Medal Priming FULL is a perfectly balanced priming. It gives an extract almost equal to Invert, and so makes it possible to produce a much better beer at considerably less cost.

As Invert is ideal for Copper use, so is Gold Medal Priming FULL ideal for the Cask. You will be well advised to make a trial of this Priming and to judge it not by its low first cost, but by its flavour-content and the results it gives.

Get on the right line now, while trade is good, and so be at the top and prepared to meet the keen competition which will arise when the present period is over. Harvey Steel Sugars, Ltd., Liverpool, 5, Makers of Invert Sugar and Primings.

HARVEY STEEL SUGARS LTD. CASTLE BRAND LIVERPOOL

WHEN YOU WANT FLAVOUR

remember — HARVEY STEEL'S

The Index of this issue will be found on page 675.

THE

BREWERS' JOURNAL

AND

Hop and Malt Trades' Review.

Entered at Stationers' Hall] (ESTABLISHED 1865)

VOL. LXXXII. No. 972. LONDON, JUNE 19, 1946. Subscription 30s. Per Year Post Free.

THE BEER SHORTAGE AND OPENING HOURS.

WE have asked Sir Roland Burrows, K.C., to advise whether Licensing Justices can require licensed premises to remain open throughout the permitted hours and, if so, how they can legally enforce such requirement in respect of the various types of licences. The reason for requiring this opinion arises from the war time practice of closing licensed premises owing to the current shortage of supplies.

It was conceived that an obligation to keep licensed premises open throughout the permitted hours could arise in any one or more of the following ways:—

(1) By virtue of common law, that is colloquially the basic or customary law of England as opposed to the law made by Acts of Parliament.

(2) By reason of some Statute.

(3) Under a contract.

(4) As a condition imposed (or an undertaking asked for) on the grant or renewal of a licence.

(5) By reason of a refusal of the Licensing Justices to renew a licence if the licensee has not remained open throughout the "permitted hours."

These questions are answered on a subsequent page in the opinion of Sir Roland Burrows, K.C. Shortly, his advice may be summarised as follows:—

(1) There is no common law or statutory provision which would render a licensee liable to prosecution or action by persons who are aggrieved by his failure to keep open except in the case of a licensee who keeps a common inn.

(2) It is possible that there is some contractual obligation on a licensee to remain open throughout

the permitted hours, and this might frequently arise under the terms of the licensee's lease.

(3) That a condition of keeping open may validly be imposed on the grant of a new licence (including the regrant of a term licence), but it is questionable if such an undertaking would be reasonable on the renewal of an "old" licence.

(4) That to refuse renewal of a new licence or the regrant of a term licence on the grounds that the licensee had refused to remain open is a matter of doubt in that it might involve unfair discrimination between old and new licences in the same locality.

(5) That in the case of an off-licence there is no obligation on the holder to keep open his premises or department in order to supply goods which he has not got.

Sir Roland's conclusion is that Justices can only enforce the keeping open of licensed premises by the indirect method of refusal to renew new licences or of referring an old licence.

It will be seen that Sir Roland advises finally that the problem is one to be solved, not by the rigorous enforcement of legal means of compulsion, but by practical arrangements arrived at in a spirit of reasonableness.

LICENCES IN THE NEW TOWNS.

In moving the second reading of the New Towns Bill in the House of Commons on May 8th, Mr. Silkin, the Minister of Town and Country Planning, said that the Government intended to carry out a programme for the planned dispersal of a substantial proportion of the population of London to areas situated 20 to 50 miles away and there to create homes and work for the people so moved in new towns. He added that the evil of congestion was not confined to London, but applied almost equally to such places as Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Leeds, Portsmouth and Plymouth, each with a population, for which it cannot provide housing within its own boundaries, ranging from 40,000 to 250,000 people. The immediate programme contemplates the creation of some 20 new towns in England and Wales. The Bill in Clause 1 (3) provides that the order designating an area as the site of a new town may include any existing town or other centre of population and the explanatory memorandum appended to the Bill describes such an existing town as the nucleus of the new town. It is very clear that we have in contemplation here something very different from the housing estates erected around the large cities between the two wars and that it is intended that those who remove to the new towns shall not merely cease to reside in the congested city, but shall cease to be members of its community as workers or otherwise, and shall constitute a self-contained community of their own.

The corporations, to which under the general oversight and direction of the Minister of Town and Country Planning the development of the new towns is to be entrusted, do not supersede the local authorities in whose area the town is situated, and their duties are described as being rather those of estate management than of town government. So far as licensing is concerned, the Justices of the petty sessional division or divisions in which the new town is situated, and the other licensing authorities will continue to function, and, subject to their jurisdiction, the control of the corporation over the distribution of licensed premises will be exercised by the use of their compulsory powers of acquiring land,

which they may let on lease for 99 years, but may not sell outright. It is interesting to observe that though the corporations' powers of compulsory purchase are based upon those conferred on planning authorities by the Town and Country Planning Act, 1944, they do not include the provisions for "raiding the compensation fund" contained in Section 15 of that Act. It may well have been thought that no question of redundancy of licences could arise in an area to which large additions of population were being brought and that any redistribution of licences within the area which might be necessary should preferably be effected by the provision of alternative sites and the machinery of ordinary or special removal.

The New Towns Bill contains no provision for the removal of licences from the areas from which the population of the new towns will be drawn, such as is made in the Licensing Planning Acts. The circumstances are, of course, very different and it would seem to be unreasonable for the owner of a licence in London or Manchester to claim that he was entitled to remove that licence to a place 21 to 50 miles away in the wake of some of his customers. Nor would it appear to be economically sound that the distribution of beer at such distances to a few houses in the new towns should be maintained, if the local brewing industry were capable of expanding to meet the increased needs, as there seems to be no reason to doubt. As one of the objects of the new towns is the dispersal of industries, it may be taken for granted that the corporations, as good estate managers, will tend to favour the local brewers in the granting of leases: *à fortiori* if the nucleus of the new town itself contains a brewery or breweries.

FACING THE BEER CUT.

"WHAT good came of it all at last? quoth little Peterkin" in Southey's poem, and the British public, after successive shocks and disappointments, are in much the same state of bewilderment about their own famous victory. With a world shortage of grain, all would have been ready to concede that some restriction on the quantity of barley used in brewing must be considered, and if the barley so saved had gone to make good the deficiency of feeding stuffs for livestock and poultry resulting from the higher extraction from wheat few would have been heard to complain. It is reported, however, that barley equivalent to one-half of the anticipated yearly saving from the cut in beer production has been despatched to the British zone in Germany, and the new Minister of Food has since announced a reduction in the allocation of feeding stuffs for cattle which may endanger our winter supply of milk and must set back indefinitely the recovery of our herds. It is difficult to reconcile oneself to hardship or even to inconvenience from which one sees no prospect of relief and which serves no purpose which can stir one to enthusiasm.

The first impact of the beer cut upon the public has been severe. Houses are closed for days, and we hear of extreme cases, as at Middlesbrough, where opening for only three hours a day is all that can be contemplated and even that in an order of priority. Here the selection of a mid-day opening hour which coincides with the dinner hour of the steel-workers but not of the dockers has led to token strikes by the latter. There are those who argue that a cut of 15 per cent., a reduction of one pint in seven, should not produce such widespread

and wholesale disorganisation. But this is to fall into the logical fallacy of division, and we get better guidance from the poet than from the statistician—in Browning's words: "Oh, the little more, and how much it is; and the little less, and what worlds away." As has been observed with other commodities, a shortage of supply tends to become exaggerated by the action of the public itself. It is not possible with beer, as with cigarettes, to overbuy and hoard, but the capacity for consumption is elastic, and the danger that the supply may be exhausted and the fateful cry of "No more beer" be raised causes a speeding-up of drinking. Difficulties are accentuated by the invasion of migratory beer drinkers from areas or houses which have gone dry, and the general result is that the visit to the public-house, which should afford an hour of relaxation and enjoyment, becomes an ordeal of jostling and exasperation, not unmingled in the better sort with a shamefaced consciousness of greed.

It is clear that the indefinite continuance of this state of affairs would be intolerable, and would do lasting harm to the public-house as an institution, and the licensed trade, through its organisations, has made creditable efforts to reach a *modus vivendi*. The usual remedies in such cases of rationing or registration of customers are clearly out of the question, and the only course open seems to be to ration out supplies and so to regulate the periods of opening, or at any rate of sale of intoxicating liquor, that customers may be confident that their reasonable requirements will be met throughout the periods assigned. This is very obvious and easy to prescribe, but clearly its accomplishment requires close co-ordination on the part of a rather individualistic body of traders, and the situation is complicated by the different conditions affecting houses in the same area, some of which rely mainly upon their mid-day trade, some on the custom of home-going workers in the early evening and some on the trading in the later permitted hours. With some discipline and restraint on the part of customers also, one need not be too pessimistic about the situation while it remains static, but a period of hot weather might disturb those calculations and the flow of holiday-makers to the seaside and other health resorts will give rise to difficulties of its own.

It is desirable that legislative or administrative interference in the regulation of the hours of opening of licensed premises should be avoided, not merely because regulations imposed for a temporary purpose have a tendency to become permanent but also because such regulations lack the essential elements of flexibility and adaptation to particular circumstances. The Home Secretary, when asked in the House of Commons on May 27th if, owing to the recent reduction in the amount of alcoholic drink available, he would take steps to regulate the opening of public-houses in such a manner that the times of opening would be generally known and thereby avoid an extension of surreptitious back-door admissions, replied that he fully endorsed the condemnation of back-door admissions and believed that, where special hours were arranged to suit local circumstances, publicity was generally given to those arrangements. The evasion of the question whether he would take steps to regulate hours suggests that the Home Secretary is not eager to be drawn into controversy in this connection, and it behoves all sections of the Trade to see that he is kept in that frame of mind. The primary duty of the Brewers is to secure the equitable distribution to the various retail establishments of the reduced supplies available, and the Minister of Food has expressed himself as satisfied that this duty is being fairly discharged. But the matter does not end there. The St. Albans and District Licensed Victuallers' Association have asked brewers to endeavour to supply areas on the same day, and this and other ex-

pedients are well worthy of examination. Their application may involve considerable trouble and expense; but those pains will be well rewarded if, in the result, the challenge to the organising powers of the industry is met and its capacity to maintain the best possible service to the public in adverse circumstances is vindicated.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS.

Calling Tourists.

As a national tourist organisation the Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland is going ahead with plans to develop what it is hoped will be a major industry of this country. The Association is fully conscious of the present difficulties in the way of attracting tourists to Great Britain, but rightly insists that the spade work must be done now in advance of the time when conditions here will be improved to such an extent that a more suitable welcome can be given to visitors from overseas. Some visitors are expected next year, but preparations are being made for much larger numbers in 1948. The Olympic Games and the reunion of the United States Eighth Air Force will be held then, and will be important attractions for thousands of Americans.

As reported elsewhere in this issue, Lord Hacking, chairman of the Travel Association, and Mr. J. G. Bridges, the director-general, recently dealt with the economic aspects of the tourist industry and showed that the advantages to the nation to be derived from overseas visitors, particularly from America, made it worth everybody's while to give all encouragement to efforts to foster this important industry. The Government has given official recognition to the Travel Association by making a grant of £25,000 to the Association and also a grant of unlimited amount represented by a pound for every pound subscribed by trade and other sources. Budgetting for an expenditure this year of £236,500—which is considered necessary to carry out the most elementary functions of a national tourist organisation—the Association is naturally hoping that outside support will enable it to cash in substantially on the Government "pound for pound" offer.

The Hotels Problem.

Lack of first-class hotel accommodation and poorly equipped hotels is an urgent problem confronting those planning to attract and arrange for the comfort of visitors. But hoteliers are given very little encouragement to make improvements, because as soon as they do so the assessment goes up for rates and Schedule A tax. Far too many hotels are still requisitioned and far too many are in need of refurnishing and re-equipment after the havoc wrought in them while under requisition. Quite a lot of furniture and equipment was stored during the war when the hotels were taken over. If these stores were released and de-requisitioning of hotels speeded up a start with some essentials could be made. And it is vitally necessary that a start be made without delay.

It may be a different story with the old country inns. They will always be an attraction to tourists as old and famous inns, but in the cities and towns the standard of hotels must be raised. First impressions count for much. If tourists after visiting this country go back home dissatisfied with their treatment great harm will be done to the future tourist industry. Efforts to establish firmly an industry which it is conservatively estimated could have in a normal year a value to

this country of £100,000,000 should be helped by the Government and supported by the country in general.

British Restaurants and Private Traders.

A Bill to enable local authorities to maintain British Restaurants, where they are wanted, has been announced by the Government. The report on the performance, and possible future, of British Restaurants made by the National Council of Social Service, says that under suitable conditions and management the restaurants can pay their way, and that on the whole they would not compete with other restaurants because their customers are such as used to carry meals with them to work. It is, of course, states a *Monthly Bulletin*, a strong point in the interests of public health that manual workers should have at their disposal cheap food approved by those who know how a meal should be balanced. Restaurants which did not pay would presumably not long be allowed to burden the rates. Where health is concerned there is no place for jealousy or faction. Catering public-houses should have little to fear; they have already won much appreciation for the quality and cheapness of their food and they have the benefit of the long start given to them by their peculiar amenities, their unique social atmosphere and their traditional popularity.

It must be added, however, that in a report published at the beginning of April the Catering Wages Commission stated that they had received "representations in very strong terms" against the competition of municipal catering with private catering. The Commission consider that private caterers under the Catering Wages Boards would be relieved of their real grievance if all local authorities, in their capacity of caterers, were compelled to submit to the same standards of wages and conditions as are imposed on private enterprise. Certainly there ought to be no privileged class in the catering industry, or in any other.

Removals: A Policy Outlined.

In contrast to what has appeared to be lack of policy of many licensing authorities regarding removals, the Hertfordshire Licensing Committee have clearly outlined the policy to be followed by them in future. When the removal of three Watford licensed houses to new sites was confirmed, Sir Granville Ram, the chairman, said the committee had decided in future not to decline such applications in cases where they were satisfied that it was in accordance with the public interest, and each case would be considered on its merits. In the past the committee had declined to confirm applications for removal unless exceptional circumstances could be proved. To-day there were rapidly changing conditions, and it was the duty of licensing authorities to get the right type of licensed house in the places where they were most needed. The committee laid great stress on variety in licensed houses. Tenants must cater for all classes—for the agricultural worker from the village as well as the motorist and excursionist on the main roads.

This statement of policy could be noted with advantage in many other areas in the country.

Assessment of Railway Canteens.

The assessment of canteens erected by railway companies for the use of employees was recently considered by the Glamorgan County Valuation Officer, Mr. G. F. Williams. Mr. G. F. Williams stated that for all the canteens under consideration a licence had been obtained for the sale of intoxicating liquor, and members were allowed to invite visitors to partake of liquid refreshment. To his mind these

canteens then became places to which the public could resort, and were in open competition with other licensed premises. It was on those grounds that he considered the canteens should be separately assessed.

The Church and the Pub.

The Bishop of Coventry, Dr. Neville Gorton, recently offered to go to any public-house in the city for a short service or for a talk if a wish were expressed for it. Following the collection of £500 by members of the licensed trade to repair the organ at St. Peter's Church (Hillfield's) at Coventry, which had been damaged by youths, a thanksgiving service was held at the church, forming the first annual service of the Coventry and District Licensed Victuallers' Association. Admitting that he knew little about public-houses, the Bishop thought there were good and bad, depending on the man in charge, and that good fellowship was to be found in them. He made his offer when addressing a congregation which consisted largely of publicans, their wives and staffs. "If any of your customers would like a parson, let me know," he said, "and if I cannot come myself I will send somebody. If I can help you in your work in any way, you have only to ask."

Getting to Know Parishioners.

In the belief that it is the only way of getting to know many of his parishioners, Father John Lyon Shaw, Vicar of St. Matthew's, Custom House, spends several evenings a week visiting public-houses in London's East End. Mr. Shaw told a reporter: "I started popping into the pubs in my parish during the war when many of the wives of local people were evacuated, and because I felt that I might be able to help their husbands solve any problems they might have. My object is to show people that the Church cares for them all. So many folk are shy of coming to the vicarage to see me, whereas in the informal atmosphere of the saloon or public bar they feel at ease."

Debates in Public-Houses.

Miss Edith Neville, on behalf of the Restaurant Public Houses' Association, has suggested to branch secretaries of the Workers' Educational Association that they might organise debates and brains trusts in public-houses. The *Highway*, the organ of the Association, supports the suggestion and asks to be kept informed by secretaries about any experiments. Miss Neville hopes that experimental discussions might lead to the formation of weekly classes. The *Highway* remarks that "many public-houses have been transformed and now draw their patrons from social groups which a generation ago would have considered it improper to frequent public or even saloon bars."

"Replete with every Accommodation."

One read the other day with decided relish the announcement that "This very old-established Commercial Inn and Family Hotel [King's Arms Inn, Holborn Bridge, London] is now replete with every accommodation for families and gentlemen, and at moderate charges; and the proprietor is determined to spare no pains to merit a continuance of the favour and support that have been afforded to the establishment for so many years." Also the announcement that "Gentlemen unacquainted with this hotel [Walker's Hotel, Dean Street, Soho Square] are most respectfully informed that it is situate in the centre of Westminster, in a quiet neighbourhood, near the great thoroughfares, and at a convenient distance from the public offices, theatres, parks, Euston Square Railway Station, etc." These announcements carry a charm and dignity of their own. But they are 100 years old—reprinted from *The Times* of 1846.

THE BEER SHORTAGE AND OPENING HOURS.

AN EXAMINATION OF THE POSITION AND COUNSEL'S OPINION.

THE question has arisen whether there is any common law or statutory duty requiring the holder of a Justices' Licence for the sale of intoxicating liquor to keep his premises open daily for such sales throughout the permitted hours, and whether Licensing Justices could lawfully impose such a condition or undertaking on the grant or renewal of a licence or refuse to grant or renew a licence on the grounds of failure to do so.

During the recent war a practice arose in the "trade" as represented by the Licensed Victuallers of closing premises for one or more days each week or earlier than the permitted hours in order to conserve the limited supplies of drink available for sale. Licensing Justices have recently taken exception to this practice on various grounds—generally, that early closing was some evidence of redundancy, or contrary to the public interest, or contrary to agreements of the the publicans with the Licensing Justices. Some typical instances of the manner in which these questions have arisen at Annual Licensing Meetings are reported on pages 296 and 297 of THE BREWERS' JOURNAL of March 20th, 1946.

The proprietors of THE BREWERS' JOURNAL are desirous of providing authoritative guidance on the law relating to the question for the benefit of their readers.

The history of the Licensing Acts is a somewhat confused and typically English legislative story. In the Licensing Consolidation Act, 1910 (the basic current Act), an attempt was made to consolidate the then existing legislation; this Act is a delicate compromise to reconcile two views—the social dangers of drinking, against the liberty of the individual.

As social conditions changed, public opinion favoured first one side then the other. By 1910 opinion had become stable, and the interpretation of the various Acts had been developed in the course of practice to a fairly reasonable system in which the interests and prejudices of both sides were weighed and balanced by the exercise of discretion by Licensing Magistrates.

Neither party were bold or perhaps strong enough to state unequivocally in the Act (if not in debate) what its purpose and system was to be, but each was apparently content to rely on the discretion of Magistrates and the tradition which had been forming whereby the vested interests of each could be safeguarded.

It can, however, be fairly inferred from history that the basic intention of the legislature as a whole was to control drinking by reducing the facilities for it. The common law right to drink how, where, when and what the individual pleased, and the vendor of liquors to cater for the requirements if he was so minded has gradually been contracted and limited by statute, though the basic common law principles remain. The intention of the legislature does not appear to be that the public should derive any new or additional rights under the Licensing Acts, but that their existing rights should be restricted without altering the basic common law principle of individual liberty.

The common sense of legal Magistrates was, therefore, called in aid. Licensing Justices were given wide discretionary powers on the grant or renewal of licences, and these discretionary powers are not limited by any specific provisions of the

1910 Act except in the case of renewal of certain favoured old licences. A system of precedents as to the exercise of this discretion has gradually developed, and these precedents have in practice settled the law on the grant or renewal of licences rather than the text of the Licensing Acts. The House of Lords in *Sharp* v. *Wakefield* (1891), A.C. 173, authoritatively restated the law on the subject of discretion, and this decision (with others) led to the 1904 Act to regulate in the public interests the number of licensed premises by prescribing a scheme of compensation for those (already existing) on licences, renewal of which was refused on grounds other than misconduct.

The form of licence granted by the Justices is not a licence to sell intoxicating liquor, but an authority to hold an Excise Licence, which will not be granted unless a Justices' Licence is first obtained. This Excise Licence is in turn an authority to carry on a particular trade or business in intoxicating liquors on payment of certain fees. The Excise Licence is purely permissive, and by its terms does not require the holder to carry on the particular trade or business. It is notable, however, that a refreshment house licence in terms grants licence " to keep open the said house as a refreshment house."

The other main restriction on the facilities for drinking are the so-called " permitted hours " during which intoxicating liquors may be served. The present system of " permitted hours " for the sale and supply of intoxicants, the principle of which was introduced under Emergency Legislation during the 1914-1919 war and established by the Licensing Act, 1921, replaced the system previously in force under which licensed premises were required to be closed at and between certain specific hours. It is to be noted that the provisions as to permitted hours are permissive and not mandatory in so far as selling within those hours is concerned.

The possibility that licensees would desire to close their premises was hardly envisaged before the recent war. Previously their concern was to be allowed to keep open as long as was reasonably possible.

The drastic cuts in supplies of liquor as a result of war led to the necessity to conserve stocks to allow sufficient drink throughout the week. It became necessary to " ration " by some voluntary system such stocks as were available to ensure fair distribution to customers. In some cases licensees became unwilling to keep premises open throughout the permitted hours for the sale of such small quantities as they might from time to time have available for sale. In such peculiar circumstances, to keep the premises open became an uneconomic proposition.

This war time practice of closing early or for a period has been frowned on by some Licensing Magistrates, and it is on this subject that readers of THE BREWERS' JOURNAL require guidance.

The main question is whether there is any common law or statutory duty on a licensee to keep his premises open and sell drink to all comers. If there is such a duty, the question then arises whether the Justices, finding that such duty was being ignored, can refuse renewal without compensation, on the grounds that the premises are ill-conducted.

The common law requires an innkeeper to receive and lodge in his inn all comers who are travellers, and to entertain them at reasonable prices; his obligation to do so appears to be limited to the facilities in fact available—*e.g.*, that rooms are free, that stables go with the inn, and presumably that he has supplies of the intoxicating liquor demanded (*C. F. Winkworth* v. *Raven*, 1931, 100 L.J., 206).

It seems clear, therefore, that a licensee who is also an innkeeper is bound to receive travellers, but this does not appear to imply that he must actually keep his doors open or supply intoxicating liquor if he has not got it.

Whether a licensee who is not an innkeeper is under any such obligation is a matter of difficulty.

The early authorities are clear that such an obligation existed. The Statute of

5 & 6 Edward VI c. 25 (1552), which is the foundation of the licensing system, authorised Justices of the Peace to select from time to time at their discretion certain persons in each county or borough who were alone to exercise the trade of keeping a common alehouse. The epithet "common" has here, presumably, the same connotation as in the now more familiar expressions "common carrier" and "common inn." In The Six Carpenters case (1610), 8 Co. Rep. 146a, it is said: "When an entry, authority or licence is given to anyone by the law and he doth abuse it, he shall be a trespasser *ab initio*. . . . The law gives authority to enter into a common inn or tavern. . . ." Bayley J. in *Thompson* v. *Lacy* (1820), 3 B. and Ald., 283, made the comment: "In The Six Carpenters case, a tavern is so far considered as an inn that all persons are said to have a right to enter it." Blackstone (Comm. III 164) says: "Also if an innkeeper or other victualler hangs out a sign and opens his house for travellers, it is an implied engagement to entertain all persons who travel that way . . ." and, again (Comm. III 213), says: "Also a man may justify entering into an inn or public-house without leave of the owner first specially asked; because when a man professes the keeping of such inn or public-house, he hereby gives a general licence to any person to enter his doors." In 1857, Pollock, B., directed the jury at the hearing at *nisi prius* in the case of *Pidgeon* v. *Legge* (21 J.P. 743) that "if there was no misconduct or impropriety on the part of the guest, the landlord of an inn or alehouse could not revoke the invitation held out to all, and could not, without some sufficient reason, eject him from it."

In 1872 the legislature provided in Section 18 of the Licensing Act, 1872, that a licence holder might refuse to admit to or might turn out of his premises a drunken, violent, quarrelsome or disorderly person, a provision which would obviously have been unnecessary if the public generally had no right of entry (cf. on this point the argument of Sir F. Herschell in *Graff* v. *Evans* (1882), 8 Q.B.D. 373). Up to this time, therefore, the position in this country seems to have been the same as it was stated to be in Scotland by Inglis, L. P., in *Ewing* v. *Campbells* (1877), 5 R. 234: "To say that a house is a public-house is just to say that the owner or tenant of the house has hoisted his sign and come under an obligation that he cannot repudiate. That is what makes a public-house. And I do not know anything which can better stamp a public-house than that the public are not only invited but have a right to use it."

More recent authorities seem, at any rate so far as dicta of the Judges are concerned, to lean against the existence of this obligation on the part of publicans. In *R.* v. *Rymer* (1877), 2 Q.B.D. 136, Kelly, C. B., speaking of a public-house, said: "In such a place as this no one has a right to insist on being served more than in any other shop." In *Sealey* v. *Tandy* (1902), 1 K.B. 299, there are dicta to the same effect. In *R.* v. *Armagh* JJ. (1892), 2 I.R. 57, Holmes J. indicated that his opinion was rather against the existence of any duty on the part of a publican to supply the public with refreshments, but the correctness of this view was doubted by Gibson J., in *R.* v. *Antrim Justices* (1900), 2 I.R. 492. In the more recent case of *R.* v. *Sussex Confirming Authority ex parte Tamplin and Sons Brewery (Brighton) Ltd.* (1937), 4 A.E.R. 106, the question at issue was whether the Justices can grant a licence subject to the condition that members of the public only of a limited class may be served with intoxicating liquor, or whether the licence necessarily imposes upon the recipient the obligation of a publican to serve all comers. It was decided that the Justices could, in their discretion, attach the condition to which objection had been taken, but the observations of Humphreys J. as to the rights of the public in public-houses do not appear to have been necessary to the decision.

The trend of the modern judgments appears to be that under common law licensed premises are in the same position as an ordinary shop. Whilst the doors are open there is an invitation to members of the public to enter, but the public have no right to insist on entry when the shop is closed, or that the occupier of the premises should enter into contracts with them when the shop is open. In the case of "Off" Licences the analogy is almost exact.

If this be a true view of the position at common law, the obligation to remain

open (if such exists) must be a statutory or contractual or quasi-contractual obligation.

Instructing solicitors can find no statutory obligation on licensees to remain open for the sale of intoxicating liquor.

It might be argued that such an obligation is implicit in the Licensing Acts for the reason that the grant of a licence imposes a corresponding duty to supply the public, and that the grant or renewal of a licence is only made on evidence of a public demand or need. There is, in practice, some force in this argument, as the Licensing Acts have developed on these lines. It is, however, rare to find any straightforward statement in the text of the Acts of the purposes for which the Bills were introduced and on which they were debated. For instance, an uninstructed reader of the 1910 Act would have no clue as to refusal of renewal on the ground of redundancy or as to the basic principles on which Justices exercise their discretion. However, if the legislature intended that licensed premises must remain open throughout the permitted hours, it would be reasonable to suppose that the wording and indeed the whole framework of the Licensing Consolidation Act, 1910, would have been different. The use of the phrase " permitted hours " in the Licensing Act, 1921, is itself inconsistent with such an argument. On the other hand, Section 59 of the Act of 1910 is curious in that it provides that an applicant for a licence may require the Justices to insert a condition in his licence that he shall close the premises one hour earlier at night than that at which the premises would otherwise have to be closed; however, the purpose of this early closing licence clearly seems to be to enable the licensee to obtain a remission of Excise Duty (Section 60).

There may presumably be some contractual obligation by a licensee to remain open, but this would be subject to the usual law of contract, particularly in that it must be supported by consideration, and will only bind the parties thereto or their proper assignees. An agreement between the Justices in person and representative licensees in their district is unlikely to be enforceable in law.

Finally there remains the quasi-contractual obligation that can arise on the imposition of conditions or undertakings on grants or renewals of licences.

Under Section 9 of the 1910 Act the Justices have a discretion unfettered by statutory restrictions in the granting of new licences. With regard to the renewal of certain " old " licences their discretion is fettered by the provisions of Sections 17 and 18 and the second schedule to the Act. In respect of other renewals their discretion is not limited.

Section 14 provides that Justices may attach to the grant of a new on-licence such conditions both as to payment made and the tenure of the licence and as to any other matters as they think proper in the interests of the public, but they must attach conditions to secure to the public any monopoly value.

By Section 16 (5) the Justices may on the renewal of an old on-licence ask the holder to give any undertaking, and by the supplemental provisions in the second schedule failure to fulfil any reasonable undertaking will be deemed to be sufficient evidence that the premises have been ill-conducted.

The question therefore arises whether a refusal to grant or renew a licence because the premises have not remained open throughout the permitted hours or on condition or an undertaking that they do so remain open is a proper exercise of discretion or a proper condition or undertaking to impose or ask for.

With regard to the discretion in such case, instructing solicitors can find no direct authority. There are two classic judicial pronouncements on discretion: In Rookes case (40 Eliz.), 5 Co. Reports 203, " discretion " is defined as " a science or understanding to discern between falsity and truth, between right and wrong, between shadows and substance, between equity and colourable glasses, and pretences not to do according to the will and private affections." In *Sharp* v. *Wakefield*, 1891 (*supra*), Lord Halsbury stated: " Discretion means, when it is said that something is to be done within the discretion of the authorities, that the something is to be done within the rules of reason and justice, and not according to private

opinion—according to law and not to humour; it is to be not arbitrary, vague and fanciful, but legal and regular."

It is conceived that a refusal to issue or renew a licence on the grounds indicated above might come within the above definitions of discretion, but would it be "legal and regular" to compel an individual (other than an innkeeper) to do that which he is not bound to do by common or statutory law—namely, to sell that which he does not want to sell or which he has not got to sell—for that would be the effect and purpose, if not the tenor, of the grounds of refusal.

The case of *R.* v. *Sylvester* (1862), 5 L.T. 798 is near the present case. Certain persons having obtained full licences took out an Excise Licence for the sale of beer only. The Justices refused a renewal unless the licence holders took out an Excise Spirit Licence also, and on the sole ground of their refusal to do so withheld renewal of the licences.

It was held that (on the then law) the Justices were not bound on that sole ground to refuse the renewal, and that they must consider each application on its merits. The learned editor of Paterson's Licensing Act, 54th Edition, page 506, appends a note on this case as follows: "The Justices cannot now refuse the renewal on the ground upon which the licence was withheld in Sylvester's case. They are bound by the grounds contained in this Act." He then refers to the second schedule of the Act specifying the statutory grounds of refusal of renewal of certain *old* licences; but instructing solicitors are not clear whether this opinion is the same in respect of renewals of "modern" licences, in which cases the Justices have unfettered discretion.

It can be argued that consistent failure to open licensed premises may be evidence of redundancy. In an extreme case it might be strong evidence, but under present conditions, particularly having regard to the limitation of supplies, closing for a small proportion of the permitted hours seems slender evidence.

In the case of *Webb* v. *Licensing Justices of the City of London* (1910), L.T.R. 102 p. 70, it was held that the refusal to renew a particular old licence on the grounds that the renewal would be void—the facts being that the premises were kept going by small sales for the purpose of preserving the continuity of the business, and no other—was wrong. (It appears from the judgment that there was at some stage a contention that the premises in question were an inn, and that failure to keep an inn open was not one of the statutory grounds on which renewal could be refused.)

A further point which may influence Counsel in his opinion is the supplemental provision of the second schedule of the 1910 Act. In the case of an old on-licence, other than an *ante*-1869 beerhouse, persistent and unreasonable refusal to supply suitable refreshment (other than intoxicating liquor) at reasonable prices, or failure to fulfil any reasonable undertaking given to the Justices on the grant or renewal of the licence, shall be deemed to justify refusal of renewal of the licence on the ground that the premises have been ill-conducted; *à fortiori*, one would imagine, that a discretionary refusal of a "modern" on-licence may be made on grounds of persistent and unreasonable refusal to supply refreshments (other than intoxicating liquor), although at the present time this may be a difficult matter.

On the other hand, there appears to be no statutory authority (other than the general discretion of Section 9 of the 1910 Act) for attaching conditions or undertakings to renewals of licences other than old on-licences (not being *ante*-1869 beerhouses), or on grants of new licences other than new on-licences (Sec. 14 and 16 (5)). There appears to be no provisions for future variation of conditions once properly imposed.

To sum up, instructing solicitors conceive that:—

(*a*) There is no common law or statutory obligation on licensees to keep their premises open, except in the case of common innkeepers.

(*b*) That such an obligation could possibly, and only, arise as a condition imposed (or undertaking asked for) on

(i) the grant of a new on-licence, or

(ii) the renewal of an old on-licence (not being an *ante*-1869 beerhouse).

(*c*) That the only other sanction by which a Justices' requirement to keep open can possibly be enforced is a discretionary refusal to renew a licence other than an "old" licence.

If these views be correct, the question remains whether a condition that premises are to remain open throughout the permitted hours can properly be imposed in cases mentioned in (*b*) above, or whether a refusal to renew a licence on the sole ground that the premises have not been kept open throughout the permitted hours is a proper exercise of discretion.

Counsel's Opinion.

The above Exposition has been forwarded to SIR ROLAND BURROWS, K.C., *who has given his opinion as follows:—*

THE retailing of intoxicating liquors for consumption on the premises has been the subject of some form of control from very early times. The underlying assumption of the statutes appears to be that no special provision need be made by law to secure that public demand shall be satisfied, but that public policy requires some form of supervision so that there shall not be too many places where such liquors can be obtained, and that supplies shall not be available at unreasonable times or to undesirable persons, and thereby certain evil consequences may be prevented or minimised.

No one can, speaking generally, retail such liquors except under an Excise Licence, or take out an Excise Licence without the authority of Justices or retail other than at duly authorised premises or at permitted times.

The form of the statutes is rather that "you shall not unless" than "you shall provided you do certain things." There are in the books a number of cases which show that a mere failure to take steps to sell under the authority of the Justices' licence did not of itself operate to put an end to the licence (e.g., *R.* v. *Sylvester,* 2 B. & S. 322), and even now Section 16 (1) of the Licensing (Consolidation) Act, 1910, applies to a case where no liquor can lawfully have been sold for some time.

In times past, no doubt, there have been occasions when there has been a temporary failure of adequate supplies. Such emergencies were no doubt met as occasion required. It is only during the last war that the situation has arisen that the available supplies are generally insufficient to meet the demand.

Cases which deal with a situation where insufficient demand has led to a discontinuance of supply are not of much use in solving problems which arise when the demand remains but the sources of supply are insufficient to meet it.

The question, in effect, is: must a public-house remain open during permitted hours when the existing supply of intoxicating liquor is exhausted?

There are a number of factors that require examination in this connection.

1. The premises may be an inn. In such a case the innkeeper is bound to

supply reasonable refreshment (not necessarily intoxicants) and accommodation to any properly behaved person who is prepared to pay for it. It would appear that in the case of an inn, the innkeeper must keep open, unless he discontinues altogether, or run the risk of indictment or of an action at the suit of a person who is refused. He would not, in my opinion, be liable for refusing to serve what he has not got and cannot obtain, but, in my opinion, he must remain open for the purpose of providing such refreshment and accommodation as is available.

This case is nowadays somewhat unusual, at least so far as public-houses are concerned.

2. The premises may be held under a lease which contains covenants requiring the lessee to keep the premises open at such tims as intoxicating liquor may lawfully be sold. The obligation arising under such covenants is a matter solely between landlord and tenant, and in the circumstances I have to consider it is for the landlord to decide whether to enforce the covenant or to waive it either generally or for any particular occasion or period. Obviously, in such a case the answer depends on the exact form of the covenant, but where the obligation to keep open clearly exists, the tenant must keep his house open or be liable to the consequences of a breach of covenant.

3. The licence may have been granted subject to a condition to the same effect as a covenant of the kind mentioned under (2). I am not aware of any such condition in fact existing—it would normally be unnecessary—but I have no doubt that such a condition would be valid (see *R.* v. *Sussex Confirming Authority* (1937), 4, all E.R. 106). In such a case the Justices can refuse to renew the licence, as the condition is broken. I assume, however, that this factor does not play any real part in the problem.

4. The Justices, in the case of an "old" on-licence, may ask the holder, under Section 16 (5) of the 1910 Act, to give an undertaking to the effect mentioned under (2).

Although Section 16 (5) says "undertaking," the supplemental provision in the Second Part of the Second Schedule says "reasonable undertaking." It follows that if an undertaking is given and not complied with, a serious question may arise as to whether it is a reasonable one. There is no specific provision as to the nature of such an undertaking, but the supplemental provision, by providing that the refusal to renew is to be taken as on the ground that premises have been ill-conducted, it would appear to follow: (*a*) that such an undertaking must be one that relates to the conduct of the business, and (*b*) that as the ground appears under B and not under A in the schedule, the Justices cannot require such an undertaking in respect of an "old beerhouse." I add that a persistent and unreasonable refusal to supply suitable refreshment other than intoxicants is also a ground for holding that the premises are ill-conducted.

5. The Justices may have granted a "new" on-licence without such a condition as here discussed. Section 16 (5) only mentions "old" on-licences. In my view, the omission is due to the fact that the Justices have a full discretion, and can refuse to renew a "new" on-licence if, in their discretion, they think fit, but they must exercise such discretion properly.

6. In the case of a term licence there is no question of renewal. In the absence of a condition such as is here discussed, the Justices have no power to require the premises to remain open, but when an application is made for a regrant, then they can impose such a condition or refuse the application.

7. (*a*) I have already stated that, in my view, the Justices can validly impose a condition of this kind on the granting of a new licence (which includes the regrant of a term licence).

(*b*) If the Justices ask for an undertaking in respect of an old on-licence, it may either be (*a*) given or (*b*) not given. If it is given and then not complied with, the question will then arise whether such an undertaking is "reasonable."

If it is not given, then the Justices can only refer the licence, and the discretion then shifts to the compensation authority. In either case, in my opinion, the refusal to give, or the breach of, an undertaking will not apply to an " old " beerhouse.

In my opinion, what is " reasonable " depends on all the circumstances. The fact that intoxicating liquors are in short supply is only one circumstance. If a public-house is regarded merely as a place where a man goes to have a drink, it is the dominant circumstance. If a public-house is regarded as a place where a man may go for rest and refreshment, not necessarily alcoholic, then it is not the dominant circumstance, and the requirement to keep the house open will still fulfil its purpose so far as rest and non-alcoholic refreshment is concerned. In this respect it is necessary to bear in mind that persistent and unreasonable refusal to supply non-alcoholic refreshment is a ground for refusal, and I do not see how it is reasonable to refuse non-alcoholic refreshment merely because there is no available supply of intoxicants. I can, however, conceive cases where the keeping open of a house bereft of supplies of liquor may lead to disturbances and even breaches of the peace, and in such cases it would be reasonable for the house to be closed. If the Justices, after applying their minds to all the relevant circumstances, ask for an undertaking, then it would be " reasonable," subject to this observation, that the sanction is an imperfect one. A refusal to give it, as I have mentioned, can only be met by a reference to the compensation authority, who may not have the same views and may not have the necessary funds, and, even if the authority did refuse renewal, the consequence might well be that such supplies as do come forward would not then be available to the public, as there might then be no houses licensed, and in that even the premises would not be available for rest and non-alcoholic refreshment.

(*c*) The Justices appear to have a free hand as to " new " licences and the regrant of term licences. It would, however, be a matter for consideration whether such an exercise of discretion would not be an unfair discrimination as between licensed houses, as the difference between " old " and " new " licences is one of law, having no regard to local conditions. In other words, the Justices are the guardians of the public interest, and their powers, which may be properly exercised to bring about a particular result in that interest, ought not to be so exercised if the consequence would be to defeat that interest in other and more important respects.

(*d*) I have not mentioned " off-licences " because, in my opinion, there is no obligation upon an off-licence holder to keep open his premises or department in order to supply goods which he has not got. This applies to the off-licence department of an " on-licensed " premises.

(*e*) I have not found, apart from the case of inns, any statute or case which would (apart from contract) render a licensee liable to prosecution or action at the suit of persons who are aggrieved by his failure to keep open. The position of the keeper of a tavern or public-house is not analogous to that of an innkeeper.

(*f*) It follows that the only way in which Justices can enforce the keeping open of licensed premises is by recourse to the indirect method either of refusal to renew, which is appropriate to " new " on-licences, or of referring the licence, which, as I have pointed out, is appropriate to " old " on-licences other than old beerhouses. In the second alternative it is the compensation authority that decides, and a reference would only succeed if that authority agreed with the Justices.

It is obvious that, in view of the public inconvenience that would inevitably result from an acute difference between the Justices and licensees, the problem is one to be solved, not by the rigorous enforcement of legal means of compulsion, but by practical arrangements arrived at in a spirit of reasonableness. It must be remembered that, as it is the duty of the Justices to protect the interests of the public, so it is the business of licensees to serve them.

ROLAND BURROWS.

Temple, *May 1946.*

FINANCE (No. 2) BILL.

Suspension of Licences Where Premises are Compulsorily Acquired.

The Finance Act, 1942, provided that where a Justices' licence has been temporarily discontinued by reason of circumstances directly or indirectly attributable to the war, the licence could be protected by being placed in "suspense." A licence in suspense, whilst not subject to renewal at the Brewsters Sessions, still remains in existence and will remain so until every opportunity has been given to allow the business to be reopened.

In areas which have suffered extensive damage and which will in due course be rebuilt, those licences which are in suspense will qualify equally with those still operating in the redistribution of licensed premises in the rebuilt area. In practice, however, it has become apparent that a licence still in operation might be placed at a disadvantage compared with those licences in suspense, by reason of the fact that the premises might be compulsorily acquired for public development. Such an acquisition would not, however, constitute war circumstances and therefore such a licence could not be protected by means of a suspense certificate.

Under the Finance (No. 2) Bill now before Parliament, provision has been made to enable Justices' licences to be placed in suspense where the business has been temporarily discontinued by reason of compulsory acquisition or proposed compulsory acquisition. The suspense certificate will be issued, subject to the Customs and Excise being satisfied that it is impracticable to find suitable premises to which to remove the licence. This extension of the "suspense" procedure to acquired premises should prove helpful in areas which in time will be entirely rebuilt.

Continuation of Relief.

Clause 9 of the Bill, which deals with the continuation of relief under the Finance Act, 1942, ss. 13 and 14, is as follows:—

9. Sections 13 and 14 of the Finance Act, 1942 (which authorise reductions in the duty on certain licences for the sale of intoxicating liquor by reason of war circumstances), shall have effect and be deemed always to have had effect as if in the said Section 13 and in subsection (4) of the said Section 14 for the words "granted for a year beginning in the year nineteen hundred and forty-two or granted for any later year at the beginning of which the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act, 1939, is still in force" there were substituted the words "granted for a year beginning in the year nineteen hundred and forty-two or granted for any year beginning before the beginning of the first year of revaluation (within the meaning of the Income Tax Acts) after the passing of this Act."

Suspension of Licences.

Clause 10 sets out the provisions for relief from duty on liquor licences, and suspension of Justices' licences, where licensed premises are compulsorily acquired:—

10.—(1) Subsections (1) to (3) of Section 13 of the Finance Act, 1935 (which relate to the repayment or remission of excise duty on licences for the sale of intoxicating liquor taken out under Part II of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, where a business has been temporarily discontinued by reason, among other things, of the licensed premises having been closed with a view to their demolition or alteration), shall have effect where the holder of such a licence satisfies the Commissioners that a business has been temporarily discontinued (whether before or after the passing of this Act) by reason of the compulsory acquisition, or the proposed compulsory acquisition, of the licensed premises.

(2) Where the Commissioners are satisfied, on an application made to them for a certificate under this subsection,—

(*a*) that a business has been temporarily discontinued (whether before or after the commencement of this Act) by reason of the compulsory acquisition, or the proposed compulsory acquisition, of licensed premises in which the business was carried on, and

(*b*) that the removal of the licence to other premises, not being temporary premises, reasonably satisfactory to the person by whom the business was carried on would be prevented by the res-

triction on removals imposed by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the Licensing Planning (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1945, or by it being otherwise impracticable to provide such other premises as aforesaid,

they shall certify accordingly, and where a certificate is given under this subsection as respects a business carried on in any premises the Justices' licence granted in respect thereof which was in force immediately before the discontinuance shall be, and be deemed to have been, in suspense by virtue of this section from the time of the discontinuance until the time when it is again in force for all purposes, or extinguished, by virtue of the provisions in that behalf of the First Schedule to this Act.

(3) Where a licence granted in respect of any premises is in suspense under Section 10 of the Finance Act, 1942 (which provides for the suspension of a licence where a business is discontinued owing to war circumstances), and the Commissioners are satisfied, on an application being made to them for a certificate under this subsection,—

(*a*) that the premises have been compulsorily acquired, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, or are proposed to be compulsorily acquired, and

(*b*) that the removal of the licence as mentioned in paragraph (*b*) of the last foregoing subsection would be prevented as mentioned in that paragraph,

they shall certify accordingly, and as from the giving of a certificate under this subsection the licence shall be deemed to be in suspense by virtue of this section until the time when it is again in force for all purposes, or extinguished, by virtue of the provisions in that behalf of the First Schedule to this Act, and shall not be deemed as from the giving of the certificate to be in suspense under the said section ten.

(4) While a licence is in suspense by virtue of this section it may be transferred or removed in accordance with the provisions in that behalf of the Licensing (Consolidation) Act, 1910, the Licensing Planning (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1945, and the First Schedule to this Act, but shall not be, and shall be deemed not to have been, in force for any purpose except so far as is requisite for giving effect to those provisions and the other provisions of the said First Schedule.

(5) In this section and in the said First Schedule—

(*a*) references to compulsory acquisition of premises include references to acquisition by agreement by an authority or persons, and for a purpose, such that the authority or persons could be authorised to acquire the premises compulsorily; and

(*b*) references to premises include references to the site thereof, and references to a licence granted for premises in any district or area include references to a licence granted for premises the site of which is in that district or area;

and in the said First Schedule the expression " the principal section " means this section.

Clause 11 (Provisions for relief from duty on liquor licences and suspension of certificates granted under the Licensing (Scotland) Act, 1903, where premises compulsorily acquired) provides similar relief in Scotland to that provided in Clause 10 in England and Wales.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Provisions as to Justices' Licences in Suspense by Reason of Compulsory Acquisition.

Transfer of licences in suspense.

1.—(1) If while a licence is in suspense the Licensing Justices for the district in which the premises in respect of which the licence was granted are situated are satisfied that any person other than a holder thereof has an interest in the licence, or that a holder thereof has no interest therein, they shall on the application of any person appearing to them to have such an interest by order transfer the licence to the person or persons appearing to the Justices to have such an interest.

(2) The provisions of the foregoing subparagraph shall have effect in addition to, and not in substitution for, the provisions as to transfer of licences of the Licensing Act.

Restoration to full force of licences in suspense.

2.—(1) The provisions of the Licensing Act and the Licensing Planning (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1945, as to the removal of licences shall apply in relation to a licence in suspense notwithstanding the compulsory acquisition of the premises in respect of which the licence was granted or anything done thereon after the acqui-

sition; and references in the Licensing Act to the premises in respect of which a licence was granted or from which a licence is to be removed shall be construed accordingly.

(2) On the authorisation of the removal of a licence in suspense the licence shall come into force for all purposes.

3.—(1) Where a licence is in suspense and it is proposed to recommence on the same site the business formerly carried on in the premises in respect of which the licence was granted, the holder of the licence may, subject to the provisions of this paragraph, give notice in writing to that effect to the Clerk of the Licensing Justices for the district in which the premises are situated, and on the giving of such a notice the licence shall come into force for all purposes.

(2) Before a notice is given under this paragraph application must have been made to the Licensing Justices for their approval of the fitness of the holder of the licence to be the holder thereof when the licence comes into force for all purposes, and the Justices must have granted the application.

(3) Before a notice is given under this paragraph in the case of an on-licence plans of any works reasonably necessary to secure the proper conduct of the business must have been submitted to the Licensing Justices and approved by them, and the Licensing Justices must have signified their satisfaction that the works have been executed in accordance with the plans approved.

4.—(1) A licence in force for all purposes after being in suspense, not being a licence granted for a term, shall, unless previously forfeited or becoming void under the Licensing Act, remain in force until the fifth day of April next following the first annual general licensing meeting after the time when it ceased to be in suspense.

(2) A licence granted for a term which is in force for all purposes after being in suspense shall, unless previously forfeited or becoming void as aforesaid, remain in force until the fifth day of April next following the expiration of a period, beginning on the last day of the term, equal to the period of suspension:

Provided that where a regrant of the licence is made before the said fifth day of April and application is made to the confirming authority for confirmation thereof in the same year, this sub-paragraph shall have effect as if for the reference to the said fifth day of April there were substituted a reference to the date on which confirmation of the regrant is granted or refused.

(3) In the last foregoing sub-paragraph the reference to the period of suspension of a licence shall be construed, in relation to a licence in suspense under the principal section after being in suspense under Section 10 of the Finance Act, 1942, as a reference to the aggregate of the periods during which it was in suspense under those sections respectively.

Extinguishment of licences in suspense.

5. Where the Licensing Justices for any district are satisfied as respects any licence granted for premises in that district which is for the time being in suspense—

(*a*) that removal of the licence as mentioned in paragraph (*b*) of subsection (2) of the principal section would no longer be prevented as mentioned in that paragraph, or

(*b*) where it is proposed to recommence the business in question on the same site, that it would be reasonably practicable to carry out any such works as are mentioned in sub-paragraph (3) of paragraph 3 of this Schedule,

they may by order direct that the licence shall be extinguished at the expiration of such period as may be specified in the order unless under the foregoing provisions of this Schedule it is again in force for all purposes before the expiration of that period.

6. Where the premises in respect of which a licence in suspense was granted are in a licensing planning area, proposals of the licensing planning committee made with the agreement thereto of the holder of the licence may provide for the extinguishment of the licence, and on the confirmation of proposals so providing the licence shall be extinguished.

7.—(1) Where the Licensing Justices for any district are of opinion, in the case of an old on-licence granted in respect of premises in their district which is in suspense at the time of any general annual licensing meeting, that if the licence had then been in force for all purposes and an application for the renewal thereof had been made at that meeting, the question of the renewal thereof would have required consideration on grounds other than those on which the renewal of an old on-licence can be refused by them, they shall refer to the compensation authority the question of the extinguishment of the licence together with their report thereon.

(2) The compensation authority shall

consider any report so made to them with respect to any licence, and may, if they think it expedient, after giving the holder of the licence and, unless it appears to the compensation authority unnecessary, any other persons appearing to them to be interested (including the Licensing Justices), an opportunity of being heard, extinguish the licence, subject to payment of the like compensation as would have been payable under the Licensing Act if an application for the renewal of the licence had been made, and refused by the compensation authority.

(3) This paragraph shall not apply in relation to a licence granted in respect of premises in a licensing planning area.

(4) Sections 20, 21 and 47 of the Licensing Act shall have effect with the requisite modifications in relation to the extinguishment of old on-licences under this paragraph as they have effect in relation to the refusal of renewal of such licences by the compensation authority.

8.—(1) If a discontinuance of business by virtue of which a licence becomes a licence in suspense occurs, or has occurred, between the date of a general annual licensing meeting and the fifth day of April next following, and—

(*a*) in proceedings taken in relation to any objection to the renewal of the licence made at that meeting on grounds relating to the conduct of the holder of the licence or to his fitness to be the holder thereof, or

(*b*) in proceedings taken in relation to any reference to the compensation authority of the question of the renewal of the licence at that meeting,

the renewal of the licence is or has been refused, the licence shall be, or be deemed to have been, extinguished, and where the renewal is refused in such proceedings as are mentioned in head (*b*) of this sub-paragraph, sub-paragraph (4) of the last foregoing paragraph shall apply as if the licence had been extinguished under that paragraph.

(2) A licence subsisting by virtue of a provisional renewal pending a reference to the compensation authority and becoming a licence in suspense shall be, or be deemed to have been, extinguished upon a refusal of the renewal by the compensation authority.

9. If His Majesty by Order in Council declares that the removal of licences as mentioned in paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of the principal section is in general no longer prevented as mentioned in that paragraph, every licence in suspense at the date of the Order in Council shall be extinguished at the expiration of such period as may be specified therein unless under the foregoing provisions of this Schedule it is again in force for all purposes before the expiration of that period.

10. The Licensing Justices may, if application is made to them in that behalf, extend the period specified in an order made by them under paragraph 5 of this Schedule; or, in relation to any particular licence, the period specified in an Order in Council made under the last preceding paragraph.

Supplementary Provisions.

11. The provisions of Sections 29 to 32 of the Licensing Act as to appeal against a refusal of Licensing Justices to grant a renewal of a licence shall have effect with the requisite modifications in relation to a refusal of Licensing Justices under paragraph 3 of this Schedule to approve the fitness of the holder of a licence, to approve plans or to signify their satisfaction as to works having been executed, in relation to an order under paragraph 5 of this Schedule, and in relation to a refusal of Licensing Justices to grant an application under the last foregoing paragraph.

12. Any power exercisable by Licensing Justices under paragraph 3, 5 or 10 of this Schedule may be exercised at a general annual licensing meeting or at any transfer sessions.

13. Paragraph 15 of Part I of the Sixth Schedule to the Finance Act, 1942 (which makes provision for the practice under that Schedule), shall apply for the purposes of this Schedule as it applies for the purposes of that Schedule.

14—(1) In this Schedule the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them—that is to say—

"licence" means a Justices' licence;

"licensing planning area" means an area which is for the time being a licensing planning area for the purposes of the Licensing Planning (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1945, and "licensing planning committee" shall be construed accordingly;

"the Licensing Act" means the Licensing (Consolidation) Act, 1910.

(2) Expressions in this Schedule which are used in the Licensing Act have the same meanings in this Schedule as in that Act.

(3) References in this Schedule to a licence in suspense shall, except where the context otherwise requires, be construed as references to a licence in suspense by virtue of the principal section.

THE BREWERS' SOCIETY.

At the May meeting of the Council of the Brewers' Society it was reported:—

Mr. E. L. D. Lake.

The Chairman referred in moving terms to the death of Mr. Lake on May 11th. Mr. Lake had put in an enormous amount of self-sacrificing work on behalf of the Society and the industry over many years, and particularly during the strenuous years of the war, and the Society had suffered an irreparable loss in his death. He had also done great work in local affairs in Bury St. Edmunds. A great man had passed away who would long be remembered.

Reduction of Beer Output.—The Committee had considered the circular which had been issued to all brewers on April 30th, with the approval of the Ministry of Food, setting out the basis on which the reduction of standard barrelage became effective from May 1st. It had been recognised that in the public interest the basic period upon which the reduction was made should be the most recent period practicable, and it had accordingly been fixed as a reduction of 15 per cent. on each brewery's standard barrelage output in the year ended September 30th, 1945. It was not known how long this reduction might continue. A number of cases had been submitted to the Society where brewers felt that the basis of the reduction caused special hardship, and it was recommended that a small committee should be set up to consider these cases and to see to what extent it might be possible to meet them. The committee would consist of the Chairman of the Society, Mr. C. J. Newbold, Mr. C. N. Burt or the Hon. J. F. Gretton, Sir Sydney Nevile and Capt. C. E. H. Master, with the Director, and would meet within the next few days.

During the year ended September 30th, 1945, there had been a great deal of brewing by one brewery for another. In the view of the Parliamentary Committee it was fair that where this was the case the brewery which had supplied the beer in that year should agree that the relative standard barrelage should be transferred to the buying brewery for the purpose of their basic figures if the latter were now supplying it themselves, and the Committee hoped that this would be done by mutual agreement.

It had also been reported that a direction was being issued by the Ministry of Food which would limit the steeping of barley by maltsters to 90 per cent. of the quantities for which they already held licences covering the remainder of the present season to November 30th, 1946. This percentage made due allowance for some change-over by brewers from the use of barley flakes to the use of malt, and it was understood that brewers were now at liberty to make such a change if they desired to do so. As regards the new season's barley and malt licences, these would be issued on the usual basis, but the July licences would cover 60 per cent. instead of 80 per cent. of the estimated season's requirements, and whatever adjustment was necessary would be deferred until the balance licences came to be issued in December, when the position could be better judged.

Laminated Casks.—It had been reported that the 5,000 American laminated casks had been allocated among breweries desiring to have them. These were of the standard English barrel size. They would be fitted with bushes for 2-in. shives and standard tap bushes for Keystone plugs. It was hoped that shipments might take place during August and September. The purpose of this import was to enable brewers generally to try out the laminated casks, and the Committee asked that the results obtained should be reported to the Society.

Ministry of Health.—Representatives of the Society had had an interview with officials of the Ministry on April 17th, and had discussed problems relating to licensed premises in connection with new housing estates. The position had been much clarified by the exchange of views, and it was believed that the Minister had now a sympathetic understanding of the special difficulties and requirements of the licensed trade in such areas.

International Exhibition, 1951.—The suggestion had been submitted to the Board of Trade that there should be included in this exhibition examples of both old and new licensed premises, and

it was understood that this would receive official consideration.

Traders' Road Transport Association.—The Society had been represented by the Chairman at a meeting called by this association of C-licensed vehicle interests to consider the proposals for nationalisation of transport. The Government Bill in this connection was not yet available, and until it could be examined there was little that could be done, but the Committee were keeping the question under careful consideration.

Employment of ex-Officers.—A request had been received from the Ministry of Labour that facilities should be given for their representative to address the Committee on this subject. It was felt that this method was not appropriate, and the Ministry had been asked to write to the Society setting out the proposals they had in mind. It was known that many brewers had already made substantial efforts to find employment for ex-officers in their organisations, and there was now in existence an official scheme for Government financial assistance available to such men during their period of pupilage.

Hours and Wages.—The Ministry of Labour had received representations from the Transport and General Workers' Union for an agreement relating to hours and wages of brewery workers on a national scale. Although wages questions were not considered to be within the scope of the Society, it had been agreed that the Director should receive an official of the Ministry who desired to discuss the matter unofficially. This union was not the only one which had a membership among brewery workers, and there were already in existence in certain areas local agreements with unions on hours and wages.

Ordinary Removal of a Licence.—Application had been made in the High Court for a writ of mandamus in this case, where the justices had held that they had no jurisdiction to grant the ordinary removal of a licence from a county area into a borough situated in the same county and not having a separate court of quarter sessions.

Birmingham Corporation Bill.—It had been reported that an amendment had now been put forward in the Committee stage of this Bill which would provide that the power of the Corporation to require details of trade should be limited to information necessary in the collection of rates. The Law Committee did not feel that this was a satisfactory amendment, and recommended that the Society's petition should not be withdrawn in consequence, but that an amendment definitely omitting from the Bill the power sought by the Corporation in this connection should be pressed for.

Income Tax: Usher Allowance.—Consideration had been given to the case reported by a member where the Inspector of Taxes had disallowed the charge of rent foregone in the case of tied licensed premises held on long lease, on the ground that this was prohibited by s. 17 of the Finance Act, 1940. In the view of the Committee, the allowance of this deficiency of rent was not debarred by this Act; the practice of brewers was to take licensed premises on lease and to let them to tied tenants at uneconomic rents in consideration of the tying covenant. That was properly a deficiency in the revenue side of the account, incurred for reasons of commercial expediency, and should not be affected by the Finance Act, 1940, which laid down certain principles in the case of payment of rents on long leases. The question was one of importance to the trade in view of the large number of licensed premises to which the circumstances would apply. Counsel's opinion had been taken, and the Society was advised that its contention was likely to succeed. The member had therefore been advised to give notice of appeal to the Special Commissioners, and the result of this appeal was awaited.

Nullification of Licence.—The Committee had discussed the recent instance reported where a licence had been rendered null and void by the discovery that the licensee had in the past been convicted of a felony. In such circumstances the owner of the premises had no redress, and a protection order could not be sought notwithstanding that the owner was unaware and could not reasonably have ascertained that the conviction existed. It was recommended that a register should be kept up of points to be considered when an amendment of the licensing law next came before Parliament, and that a suitable amendment should be drafted for entry in the register, so that proper protection of the owner could be provided in such circumstances.

Application for New Licence.—In this case the Justices having failed to come to a decision on an application for a new licence, reheard the application before a differently constituted bench and made the grant. The confirming authority declined to confirm the grant on the

ground that the justices had no power to rehear the application. The case was similar to that in *R.* v. *Torquay Justices*, where the grant had been confirmed, and the Committee recommended that the member be advised to ask for a case to be stated by the confirming authority.

Licensing Planning (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1945.—Folkestone, Great Yarmouth, South Shields, Lowestoft, Sunderland and Canterbury had been designated as licensing planning areas as from May 1st, bringing the total number of areas up to 24.

The question had been raised whether in a licensing planning area application for a new licence should be made in the first instance to the justices or to the licensing planning committee, and it was understood that the Home Office would consider whether the position needed clarifying.

Meetings of Licensing Planning Committees.—There had been correspondence with the Ministry of Town and Country Planning in which it was confirmed that there is no right to the public or the Press to attend meetings of licensing planning committees unless invited by the committees to do so. The Reconstruction Committee were glad to have this reassurance that the recommendations of the Morris Committee were being implemented in this respect, as it would be undesirable that the proceedings before licensing planning committees should become formal as in a court.

New Towns Bill.—This Bill had been examined. It provided for development corporations to be set up to acquire land in areas designated for new towns and to build and own property and carry on businesses or undertakings therein, a slight safeguard being provided against this latter power being used in an objectionable way. It was anticipated that these new towns would in effect be overspill areas of an existing town, but there was no legal provision for the removal of licences from the old area to the new town on similar principles to those in connection with blitzed areas. The Committee were of opinion that it was desirable that licences in new areas should be provided by way of removal rather than by new licences.

The evidence to be submitted to the New Towns Committee by the Society had been considered and approved by the Reconstruction Committee, and would be submitted also to the Minister of Town and Country Planning.

Ownership of Licences.—Further consideration had been given to the question of restrictive covenants in leases granted by planning authorities for licensed premises, and the Committee renewed their recommendation that members should consult the Society before agreeing to any such restrictive covenants in their building leases.

LONDON CENTRAL BOARD.

TRADE AND THE BEER POSITION.

Some 550 guests assembled to support the President, Mr. Cecil E. W. Charrington, M.C., J.P., at the annual dinner of the London Central Board, held at the Connaught Rooms last month.

Among those present were: Most Hon. Marquis of Tavistock; the Rt. Hon. Lord Hacking, P.C., O.B.E., D.L.; the Rt. Hon. Lord Terrington, C.B.E.; Alderman Sir Bracewell Smith; Sir Sydney O. Nevile, Sir Herbert Morgan, K.B.E.; Sir William Wayland; Sir John Mann, Bt.; Lt.-Col. D. C. Walker Smith, M.P.; Cmdr. A. H. P. Noble, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N., M.P.; Lt.-Col. W. H. Kingsmill, M.P.; Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, M.P.; Mr. Hector Hughes, K.C., M.P.; Major-General Raymond Briggs, C.B., D.S.O.; Major E. R. Chadwyck-Healey, M.C.; Lt.-Col. F. H. V. Keighley, O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. J. H. Courage; Major E. M. Hutchinson, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. W. P. Serocold; Col. C. F. Younger, D.S.O.; Alderman A. J. Dyer, O.B.E., J.P.; Cmdr. Redmond McGrath; Major Arthur Bonsor; Mr. H. Weber Brown, B.A.; and Messrs. C. J. Newbold, D.S.O., J. A. Eadie, Edwin J. Venner, G. Perkins, R. H.

Sewell, Peter Pryor, F. Langley Price, Alan L. Wigan.

The loyal toasts having been duly honoured on the call of the President, Sir Sydney O. Nevile, submitting a toast to "The Imperial Forces," declared that without their sacrifices and gallantry that company would not be holding a function that evening. Licensees had a fellow feeling with the Forces, because most of them in London and many other large centres of population had undergone the discomforts of war. When they drank to the Imperial Forces they not only remembered, first of all, our own national Forces, but, in addition, those great armies that came across the seas from the Dominions and the Colonies. They must never forget those vast armies, nor indeed the vast armies of women, who not only contributed to the war effort but also rendered such aid as made the calling of soldiers a little less rigorous than otherwise it would have been.

Proceeding, Sir Sydney said that all present belonged to a Trade whose duty it was to serve the public and also make Britain attractive to visitors from overseas. That provided the greatest satisfaction for them all, especially when they knew that beyond the seas a vast number of people were retaining pleasant recollections of the friendly atmosphere of the public-houses of this country, and of the happy and lasting friendships they formed therein. He felt they had just cause to be grateful for that knowledge.

A Canadian soldier once told him that, in his estimation, one of the best exports Britain could send to Canada would be some of Britain's public-houses—not so much, necessarily, the houses themselves, but "that friendly atmosphere that was responsible for the creation of all the happy friendships we have formed."

Such friends from overseas, however, the speaker proceeded, were very puzzled that in many cases public-houses closed at 2 p.m., and they were almost annoyed on occasions to find that there was no beer at all. But that was the way of the world when a nation was at war.

Sir Sydney went on to remark that many men who had been in the fighting Services had had their old jobs back. They realised that all had a just claim in that connection, but he wondered if sufficient thought was being given to the future career of those who had returned to civil life after a break of six or seven years. It was a very serious matter, and he wondered if the nation was planning sufficiently to assure an opportunity for the future of those who had served their country for so many years. That was a problem facing them all to-day.

Responding, Major-General R. Briggs, C.B., D.S.O., said, although he was dressed in khaki, he was answering just as much for the extremely gallant men of the Royal Navy and for the equally gallant men of the Royal Air Force. He would also endorse the words of Sir Sydney Nevile when he paid a tribute to the Dominion and Colonial Forces.

The Chairman of the London Central Board, Alderman Capt. Dyer, had been, and was, very kind to the Royal Armoured Corps, said the speaker. During the war, at the instigation of Mr. S. E. M. Lawrence, of Watney Combe Reid and Co., he inaugurated a fund with a name which, in his opinion, was a very happy one—the "Tank-ard" Fund. It was inaugurated, first of all, to give a sum of money to the Government for the provision of tanks, and to set aside a sum of money for the benefit of those in the Royal Armoured Corps who fell on hard times.

Proposing "The Imperial Parliament," Major E. R. Chadwyck-Healey, M.C. (deputising for Brigadier H. V. S. Charrington, M.C.—a fellow director of the President's firm—who was prevented by indisposition from attending), expressed the opinion that the Houses of Parliament should be more concerned, at present, with the administration of the country than occupied with the task of passing innumerable Acts of restrictive legislation.

The company that evening doubtless included many who had served the public continuously under war conditions. Some had, with their families, been rescued from the ruins of their houses.

For them especially it was some compensating thought that those returning from the fighting Services overseas had the highest regard for the manner with which the licensees of London, in particular, stuck it out during the bombing. The one thing they needed now was to get their houses reconstructed, and get on with their work. They appreciated the difficulties under which the Government was working, and the fact that they had to take a broad view. But sometimes the man in the street seemed to think that the car of State was being driven with the hand-brake on. He hoped, therefore, that before long somebody would see that steps were taken to release the hand-brake so that popular desires and needs might duly be met.

Lord Hacking, in the course of his

reply, mentioned that he was associated with the Travel Association, whose object was mainly twofold—to increase friendship between the peoples of the world (and there was nothing like meeting people with whom one desired to be friendly), and to emphasise that there was no surer means of getting wealth into this country than by encouraging people from overseas to come to Britain and spend their money. He believed that the peoples overseas who had come into contact with Britain and the British during the recent war were anxious to learn more about this country, and particularly its inns and other hostelries.

Mr. Hector Hughes, K.C., M.P., and Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, M.P., also responded.

Mr. Hughes stressed the value of Britain's system of government, and said he was sure that the difficulties now facing the nation would be overcome.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd, in the course of his response, paid tribute to the achievements of the Houses of Whitbread and Charrington in their efforts to promote the best interests of both brewers and licensed victuallers, and to increase the prosperity of the Trade generally.

In conclusion, Mr. Lennox-Boyd said the Trade had borne increased taxation and ever-increasing burdens of other kinds, and yet those engaged in it maintained their services to the public with courage, courtesy and friendliness.

Parliament should do all it could to ensure that members of the Trade, who lived by free enterprise and knew what the people were really thinking and feeling, were left free to carry on their beneficial activities.

Many shared his hope that while other sections of the community were allowed to fulfil their duties undisturbed, the same consideration would always be accorded to the members of the Trade.

The President then proposed "The London Central Board." He said he regarded it as a great honour to submit such a toast once again, after an interval of 18 years.

Proceeding, Mr. Charrington said the Board had had to face all sorts of difficulties and deal with all sorts of problems throughout the recent war and during the aftermath of war, not least of which was the shortage of staff and shortage of supplies. He need hardly say that the London brewers had done their best so far as supplies were concerned, and none could do better than their best. On and about D-Day, when London and the Home Counties were packed with troops, it was impossible to meet all demands. In the summer of 1945, with its shortage of manpower, rationing of draught beer supplies had again to be put into operation. That was most unfortunate. But surely it was even more unfortunate to-day—12 months after the defeating of Germany, and on the eve of the Victory Parade in London—that a heavy cut was imposed on the output of beer.

The President went on to express the view that the reconstruction of demolished licensed premises would prove a lengthy task in view of other general considerations existing in these times.

He concluded by paying a warm tribute to the multifarious activities of Alderman Dyer with the interests of his colleagues in the licensed Trade throughout the land. His efforts had provided one more instance of the value of the policy of brewers and licensees joining forces and sharing their experiences for the benefit of the common end. They also proved the value of both branches of the Trade working together in an endeavour more fully to understand and appreciate each other's difficulties.

Alderman A. J. Dyer, Chairman of the London Central Board, replying, said it was his duty to thank the President and his firm for their financial support to the Board, also wholesalers, retailers and affiliated societies for their help given to enable the great work of trade protection to be carried out. He would like to thank Major Chadwyck-Healey for deputising for Brigadier Charrington, and proposing the toast of the "Imperial Parliament," and it would be the wish of the gathering that the President should convey to the Brigadier their good wishes for a speedy recovery from his illness.

Trade topics had been mentioned, but he felt that it was not for him to touch on them again. He was, however, bound to say, quite candidly, that he hoped as far as the Catering Wages Board was concerned, the Trade would be as successful as they were as a result of the activities of the Morris Committee. They could not expect to get all they wanted, remembering that they were living in 1946, but all sitting on the Wages Board would do their best to see that the Trade and their employees were given a square deal.

At the present moment, he said, licensed victuallers were suffering from the unkindest cut of all—that in their beer supplies—and he wished the M.P.s present to note that the Trade thought the Chancellor of the Exchequer should see his way to reduce the licence duty which was being paid on commodities

retailers were unable to obtain to sell to the public. Representations accordingly had been made to the Chancellor, and it was hoped that members of both Houses would see to it that the case for the licence-holder was properly put in Parliament with regard to the duty in question. Of course he (the speaker) already knew the answer.

The President had referred to the staff training scheme supported by the wholesale and retail trade, and he (Alderman Dyer) asked all retailers to give it their support, because the movement would serve to raise further the status of their industry, which licensees were endeavouring to do year in and year out.

"A great deal has been said," proceeded Alderman Dyer, "with regard to the cut in beer supplies, and we have to abide by the cut. We have to respect the local authorities, the Licensing Justices, the police, and our customers, and if there is one thing more than another we must do, it is to keep faith with the British public. That, I know, you will do in the future, as you have done in the past. There has been talk and writing, as wholesalers and retailers know, as to nationalisation of our Trade. That was not a plank in the present Government's platform at last year's General Election; yet nationalisation is looming around us. Nationalisation I understand means control. Surely our Trade is controlled enough now by the Government and the Licensing Justices. Therefore there is no need for any further talk about nationalisation."

Alderman Dyer concluded: "In these days of nationalisation on the one hand and disintegration on the other, all sections of the Trade must consolidate and work together, remembering the old slogan 'unity is strength.'"

Mr. Arthur W. R. Parker, Vice-Chairman of the Central Board, proposed "The President."

He had been glad to hear Mr. Charrington refer to the need for continued unity in the Trade. Alderman Dyer, and indeed all members of the Board's executive, were continually stressing the importance of unity in the Trade. To his mind, however, there was still plenty of room for improvement in that direction, and he was not unmindful of the fact that the time was coming when they would find that perfect unity was essential to the welfare of the Trade. That time might come sooner than some thought likely.

Replying, the President declared that he would take away happy memories of the evening. If the gathering had done anything to cement the good feeling existing between the different sections of the Trade, he would in that respect alone have gained his reward for this year's presidency of the Central Board.

A TOURIST INDUSTRY FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Hacking, chairman of the Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland, explained at a conference in London last month some of the problems and objects of the Association. One of their objects was increased friendship between nations. They all realised, he said, how badly that was needed at the present time, and they felt that if we met people face to face there was more likelihood of friendship and understanding.

Another object of the Association was to increase the wealth of the country. The tourist industry was one of the most important invisible export trades. We were very badly in need of foreign currency, and especially did we require dollars. The holders of dollars were the most likely to visit this country, but it would be wrong if we did not give them comfort. It was necessary to spend money if we were to reap the benefit of foreign tourists in 1947-48, when it was hoped to provide better conditions for visitors.

Need to Start Now.

There was a lot to be done, and they must start now to get people "British-minded." An American told him that nine times out of ten the American on returning from a holiday started immediately planning his next holiday. Therefore it was necessary to plan 12 months in advance. The Americans themselves were estimating that in a normal year they would spend the equivalent of £300,000,000 in Europe, and the Association believed that of that sum

£100,000,000 ought to come to Britain. That was the equivalent of 1s. in the £ income tax. Obviously the whole country was interested in the tourist industry.

Hotel Requirements.

Obtaining comfort for foreign visitors was largely a matter of having good hotels. The position now was not entirely satisfactory. He did not think we had in this country quite the standard of hotels visitors would expect or the standard we met with abroad. That was not altogether the fault of the hoteliers, as when such improvements as were possible in these days of shortages were made income tax assessments and rates went up. The Government ought to speed up the derequisitioning of hotels and recognise the fact that it was no use returning the shell of an hotel without the means for re-equipment. There was an urgent need to get hotel furniture into circulation again.

The Government had agreed to make a grant this year to the Association of £25,000, and also a grant of £1 for every £1 subscribed from outside sources. Although described as a grant, such Government help was really an investment, as the Government would be more than repaid. Indeed, everybody in the country had something to gain from an increase in attracting visitors from overseas.

Importance to Whole Country.

Mr. J. G. Bridges, Director-General of the Association, emphasised the point that the benefits from tourists affected not only the holiday resorts but also industrial centres through the purchases of goods by the visitors during their stay in this country. It was unfortunately true that in the past the tourist industry had never been taken seriously in this country, and never had any Government in the past considered that the publicising overseas of Great Britain was worth more than £15,000. The present Government was doing better.

The Travel Association estimated that an expenditure of £236,500 would be required as a minimum this year to prepare for visitors from abroad. It was even felt that £250,000 would not be sufficient for the propaganda material which would be necessary. They had to remember that there would be keen competition from other countries for American tourists, and if we were to do our part we should start now.

A productive field was that represented by the men and women of the allied countries who visited Great Britain during the war. A scheme was started under which those men and women could become honorary members of the Association. More than 20,000 had already become members and 30 nations were represented in the list. Their target was 1,000,000 people from this source, and was an excellent means of fostering the spirit of friendship.

In Scotland a new tourist board had been formed, and the Association was working in close co-operation with that board.

1948 Attractions.

They must be ready for visitors by the middle of 1947, but greater numbers would probably come in 1948, when the Olympic Games would be held and there would be the reunion of the U.S. Eighth Air Force, led by General Doolittle. Long-term planning and a lot of hard work was necessary before then.

The tourist industry was among the nation's greatest potential assets, and the Association was ready to take over and get this industry for Great Britain, but the Association required the active co-operation and help of all sections of the community.

The Brewers' Society have announced that the response to the recommendation that members should consider joining the Travel Association had been rather disappointing. It was hoped that members who had not already joined the Association would carefully consider doing so.

"FIRE AT SCOTS BREWERY."

Messrs. John Jeffrey and Co., Ltd., Edinburgh, write to inform us that the Press accounts of the fire which occurred recently were much exaggerated. We are now informed that only the roof of a disused malting floor, together with a small quantity of stores, were destroyed. We regret that our report, which at the time we had no reason to doubt, gave an exaggerated account of the damage caused.

ORDERS AND REGULATIONS.

Catering Wages Boards.—In accordance with recommendations made by the Catering Wages Commission in a report published on April 1st, 1946, the Minister of Labour and National Service has made the following Orders:—

The Wages Board (Industrial and Staff Canteen Undertakings) (Amendment) Order, 1946, dated May 22nd, 1946.

The Wages Board (Licensed Non-Residential Establishment) (Amendment) Order, 1946, dated May 23rd, 1946.

The Wages Board (Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant) (Amendment) Order, 1946, dated May 23rd, 1946.

The Wages Board (Unlicensed Place of Refreshment) (Amendment) Order, 1946, dated May 23rd, 1946.

The purpose of these Orders is to bring within the scope of the appropriate wages boards, workers employed by local authorities in industrial and staff canteens and in catering establishments which serve the general public.

Tenancy Agreements.—The Tenancy Agreements (Peace Treaties) Order, 1946, provides that under Sub-section (2) of Section 2 of the Validation of War Time Leases Act, 1944, for the purpose of the construction of any tenancy agreement: the 9th of May, 1946, shall (unless the context requires, or it is shown by admissible evidence that the agreement should be otherwise construed) be treated as the date of the conclusion of a peace treaty with each of the States in Europe with which His Majesty has been at war at any time since the 3rd of September, 1939; and the 15th of August, 1946, shall (unless the context requires, or it is shown by admissible evidence that the agreement should be otherwise construed) be treated as the date of the conclusion of a peace treaty with Japan.

Imports of French Wines and Spirits.—Following negotiations between the Treasury, the Ministry of Food, the French exporters concerned, and the Wine and Spirit Association, import licences for the remainder of the year will be made available by the Ministry of Food and the Board of Trade in respect of certain French wines and spirits. It is hoped to import during this period approximately 1,100,000 gallons of the less expensive still wines, 400,000 gallons of named still wines, 160,000 gallons of Vermouth and aperitifs, and 350,000 gallons of sparkling wines. A first consignment of about 95,000 proof gallons of brandy has also been agreed.

Import licences will be granted on the basis of imports made during respective datum years, and importers will be responsible for arranging an equitable distribution among customers in accordance with their average trade over the datum years. Wholesale and retail distributors will be expected similarly to deal equitably with their respective customers. Some little time must necessarily elapse before these shipments begin, and it cannot be expected that the wines will appear in the shops, hotels and restaurants until considerably later in the year.

All wines and spirits imported under these arrangements must carry a label stating that they are imported and distributed under the authority of the Government, and showing clearly the maximum retail price at which they may be sold to the public.

In the case of all imports except brandy, reductions in price have been secured compared with the 1945 imports, and these are reflected in the latest retail prices. In the case of still wines in casks, in place of one type selling at 12s. 6d. a bottle there will be six types, all of better quality, selling at 10s. and 12s. a bottle for Claret, 10s. 6d. and 12s. 6d. for Burgundy, and 10s. 6d. and 14s. for Rhône wines. In addition there will be a quantity of Château Clarets and named Burgundies at 14s. and 14s. 6d. respectively, with a proportion of better qualities at 17s. 6d. and 22s. for Claret and 19s. 6d. and 22s. for Burgundy. There will also be one quality of bottled Rhône wine at 17s. 6d. and four qualities of bottled Alsatian wine at from 13s. 6d. to 22s.

The Champagne will be sold at 23s. and 25s. for buyers' own brands non-vintage and vintage respectively, and at 25s. and 28s. for Grande Marque non-vintage and vintage respectively. These prices compare with the existing 25s. for buyers' own brands and 30s. and 35s. for Grande Marque non-vintage and vintage respectively. Saumur and other sparkling wines will retail at 20s. The "Three

Star " quality Cognac and the Armagnac will sell at 37s. a bottle, and the older brandy at 47s. The prices of Vermouth and wine aperitifs will be announced later.

Port and Sherry.—The Minister of Food has announced that it is hoped to import about 5,000 tons each of port and sherry during the remainder of 1946. In due course, when negotiations for the purchases have been concluded, recommendations will be made to the Board of Trade for the issue of licences to those firms entitled to import.

Sale of Whisky and Gin.—The Minister of Food has announced that to assist the trade in controlling prices, the sale of whisky and gin by auction would not be permitted after June 3rd, 1946. All auctioneers' licences issued under the above Order are accordingly being revoked, and fresh licences authorising the sale by auction of wines and spirits other than whisky and gin are being issued instead. The executor of an estate who has difficulty in disposing of any stocks of whisky or gin forming part of the estate should communicate with the Ministry of Food, Wines and Spirits Branch, London Road, Stanmore, Middlesex, giving full particulars of the quantities of spirits involved.

Charges for Sacks.—An Order (S.R. & O., 1946, No. 661), amending the Feeding Stuffs (Maximum Prices) Order, 1943, increases the charges as from May 20th last for the provision of sacks for malt culms and dried grains. The maximum charge for non-returnable sacks which may be made in addition to the maximum price on sales net weight is now 1s. 2d. per cwt. of contents.

Textile Bags.—The Control of Textile Bags (No. 3) Order, 1946 (S.R. & O. 1946, No. 645), which came into force on May 13th last, releases cotton bags from control. Jute bags, except sandbags measuring not less than 13 in. nor more than 15 in. in width, and not less than 29 in. nor more than 36 in. in length, remain controlled.

Motor Car Duty.—The Cylinder Capacity Duty (Appointed Day) Order, 1946 (S.R. & O. 1946, No. 631), provides that the charge of excise duty on certain mechanically propelled vehicles by reference to cylinder capacity in lieu of horse-power, as made in the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1945, shall operate as from January 1st, 1947.

Restriction of Exports.—Having regard to the world food situation, beer, cyder and perry, and sweetened soft drinks are included among the processed foodstuffs for which export licences will not now be granted, except within programmes of requirements which have been notified to the U.K. Government by the Governments of the Colonies and other Empire countries, and also of certain Middle East countries. Beer has not been included in such programmes, but holders of export licences issued before the present complete restriction was imposed may continue to export the quantities permitted by such licences.

Retail Food Workers' Wages. — Workers in the retail food trades will receive wage increases on July 1st under a new agreement negotiated by the Retail Food Trades Joint Industrial Council (England and Wales). The trades affected include liquor (off-licence) excisable.

New minimum rates for managers (based on weekly trade), will range from 93s. (London), 90s. and 87s. (provinces), for small shops of under £50 weekly trade, rising according to weekly trade to £6 10s. (London), £6 7s. and £6 4s. (provinces), for larger shops. Minimum rates for manageresses will range from 79s. (London), and 76s., 73s. (provinces), for small shops with weekly trade of under £50, rising according to weekly trade up to £5 16s. and £5 13s. and £5 10s. respectively for larger shops. Rates for male shop assistants, van salesmen, central warehouse, and clerical staff go up to 86s. (London), and 83s. and 80s. (provinces), and the rates for female shop assistants, etc., go up to 61s. (London), and 58s. and 55s. (provinces).

Income Tax Explanatory Pamphlets. —The Board of Inland Revenue have issued explanatory pamphlets on income tax. The pamphlets have no binding force and do not affect a taxpayer's right of appeal to general or special Commissions of Income Tax, or from them to the Courts, on points concerning liability to income tax. The pamphlets are:—

No. 410—Notes on allowances for Industrial Buildings;

No. 430—Notes on allowances for Machinery or Plant;

No. 460—Notes on allowances for capital expenditure on Agricultural or Forestry Buildings and Works;

No. 470—Scientific Research and Income Tax—Explanatory notes; and

No. 490—Patents and Income Tax—Explanatory Notes.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MAY 14TH.

Town and Country Planning: Compulsory Purchase Orders.

Mr. SPARKS asked the Minister of Town and Country Planning which authorities have applied to him to make an Order under Section 1 of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1944; and in how many cases the applications have been acceded to and compulsory purchase orders confirmed.

Mr. SILKIN: Six authorities, the councils of the county boroughs of Plymouth, Bristol, Coventry, Southampton, Exeter and Swansea, have applied for Orders under the Section referred to. No such Order has yet been made, but a public local inquiry into the first of two such applications made by the County Borough of Plymouth has recently been held.

MAY 16TH.

Finance (No. 2) Bill.

In the course of his speech in moving the second reading of this Bill, Mr. GLENVIL HALL (Financial Secretary to the Treasury) said: My right hon. Friend undertook—and I now renew this undertaking—to make some further reductions in the tax during the progress of this Bill, although we made it clear that the total loss of revenue must be limited. He will not finally make up his mind on the direction of such further reductions as may perhaps be possible until he has considered the views of Members as to what are the most urgent claims for relief. I must, however, add that the limits he might have set himself must now be drawn even more strictly, in view of the loss of revenue from another source—namely, the Excise Duty on beer.

Recently, as the House is aware, the Government were forced, in the light of the world food shortages, particularly cereals, to impose a reduction of 15 per cent. upon the content of beer. This reduction will involve a corresponding decrease in the yield of the Beer Duty, equal, for the current financial year, to a loss of revenue of about £48,000,000. This is a formidable sum. Incidentally, in itself it is more than three times the sum raised from Excise Duties a century ago, and only £7,000,000 or £8,000,000 less than was raised in taxation over the whole field at the same time. I think the House will agree that had times been more normal this loss, during the passage of a Finance Bill through the House, would have warranted some considerable changes in the taxation which any Chancellor had announced that he intended to impose for the following year. Nevertheless, my right hon. Friend has decided that large though this contemplated loss is, he does not intend to make any changes, upwards, at any rate, in the taxation which he announced when he opened his Budget.

Mr. MARPLES (Wallasey): Can the hon. Gentleman tell us the sum involved in the loss?

Mr. GLENVIL HALL: I have just said that it will be £48,000,000 during the current year.

I turn now to the Excess Profits Tax which, as the House knows, is to come to an end on December 31st next. Part IV of the Bill provides for this, and gives legislative sanction to various royalties connected with terminal losses and expenses, deferred repairs, renewals and rehabilitation costs, and provides for the relating back to the Excess Profits Tax period to these kinds of expenditure incurred in 1947.

If the taxpayer shows that work on these items could not be carried out before the end of 1947, the relating back can be extended so as to cover expenditure incurred before the end of the following year—that is, December, 1948. In addition, I would remind the House that losses due to falls in stock values during the two-year period to December 31st, 1948, on sales of trading stock held at December 31st this year are likewise provided for in the Bill with which we are now dealing. Hon. Members may remember that there was a similar provision, known as the White Paper scheme, which was brought into operation at the end of the last war, when the old Excess Profits Duty was repealed. This scheme more or less follows what was done then. Another provision in this part of the Bill is Clause 36, which changes the name of the National Defence Contribution to Profits Tax. It is a rare

event in our taxation law to rename a tax, and I commend the new name to the House in the hope that a rose by any other name will smell as sweet.

MAY 17TH.

Licensing Planning (Temporary Provisions) Bill.

The Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. OLIVER): I beg to move: "That the Bill be now read a second time."

This is a short and, it is hoped, a non-controversial Measure, designed to provide a little elasticity in the arrangements laid down in the Licensing Planning (Temporary Provisions) Act of 1945 for the constitution of licensing planning areas and licensing planning committees. It proposes no fundamental change in the scheme laid down last year, but is designed to meet one or two difficulties which have arisen in the working out of that Act. It will be remembered that last year's Act was founded on a report of a Select Committee, over which Mr. John Morris, now Mr. Justice Morris, presided. Its object was to provide means by which the Licensing Justices and the local planning committees could collaborate in securing the redistribution of licensed premises in connection with the redevelopment of war-damaged areas. For that purpose, Section 1 of the Act empowered the Secretary of State, after consultation with the Licensing Justices and the local planning authorities, to make orders declaring such an area to be a licensed planning area.

Section 2 provided that a licensing planning committee should then be set up consisting of a chairman appointed by the Secretary of State and of representatives, in equal number, of the Licensing Justices and the local planning authorities. The committee is then required, after such consultation and negotiation as they think desirable, to formulate proposals for the redistribution or surrender of licences within their area and to submit these proposals for confirmation to the Minister of Town and Country Planning. By the end of last year, 17 licensing planning areas had been constituted under the Act. From most of them no suggestion has come that the machinery of the Act is not working smoothly, but in a few areas difficulties have already arisen which cannot be overcome without amending legislation. The first of these difficulties arises from the fact that under Section 1 of the Act of 1945 the original licensing planning areas must consist of contiguous licensing districts. In general, a licensing district consists of complete and contiguous local government areas and in such circumstances no difficulty arises. There are districts, however, where this is not the case. Thus the borough of Dover plainly should be a licensing area but, owing to a provision which is tucked away in Section 2 (5) of the Licensing Consolidation Act of 1910, the Dover licensing district includes the liberties of Dover as one of the Cinque Ports. This means that, as the law stands, the Dover licensing planning area must include two areas which are detached from the borough, and the Dover committee must include representatives of four local planning authorities which are in no way concerned with Dover itself.

Again, it is desired to declare a licensing planning area at Penge, but Penge licensing district includes one half of the borough of Beckenham and the other half is in the widespread Bromley licensing district, which contains four local planning committees, besides the Beckenham borough council, which have jurisdiction over various parts of that area. As the law stands, all these authorities would have to be represented on the proposed committee. It is unnecessary for me to stress to the House the necessity of having reasonably compact committees if useful work is to be done. When it is remembered that for every representative of a local planning committee there must be a representative of the Licensing Justices, it is easy to understand how large and cumbersome such committees would be. Therefore, it is necessary to have some restriction, or some relaxation from the existing Act. Clause 1 of the Bill provides:—

"Where (*a*) a county district forms part only of a licensing district, . . ," as at Dover, " or (*b*) a county district includes parts of more than one licensing district," as at Beckenham, the county district may be taken as a unit in declaring a licensing planning area. The term " county district," of course, includes a borough or an urban or rural district.

Clause 2 deals with the difficulty in regard to overspill areas. Section (3) of the 1945 Act empowered the licensing planning committees to apply to the Secretary of State for orders adding to their areas licensing districts to which there has been, or is likely to be, a substantial transfer of population or industry from the original area. The object is to enable the committee to secure the transfer to the overspill areas of licences needed there and not needed in the

original areas. Here, again, the Section treats the whole licensing district as a unit and, in the absence of grounds to the contrary, this would be the natural course, but a good deal depends on whether the overspill is widely spread over the district, or is mainly concentrated in a small area of it—as, for example, in a small new housing estate—and also on the extent and number of the districts involved. Up to the moment, no order adding an overspill area has been made. The matter has been considered by several committees and they have been dismayed at the extent of the areas which, as the law stands, would be added to their original areas if they are to deal with overspill housing estates. The difficulty has been felt chiefly by the County of London committee, which already had a very heavy and urgent task in London itself, while it also ought to deal with numerous housing estates outside the county. The committee would be seriously overburdened if it had to deal with the whole licensing district containing these housing estates. The difficulty is not confined to London. At Sheffield, an exceptionally large licensing district would require to be added in order to cover one corporation housing estate, and, at Portsmouth, two large licensing districts would require to be added in order to cover one estate lying on the border between the two districts.

Clause 2 of this Bill, therefore, empowers the Secretary of State to make Orders for the addition of licensing planning areas of overspill areas consisting of parts of licensing districts. Incidentally, this will provide the means of meeting a position which may arise if two licensing planning areas, for example, London and West Ham or Portsmouth and Southampton, overspill into the same licensing district and both the committees ask for part of the district to be added to their area.

Clause 3 (1) contains further provision for sub-committees. Section 10 of the 1945 Act, which makes special provision for the County of London, empowered the Secretary of State to provide by Order for such committees to consider such matters as may be specified in the Order. This was done, primarily, in order to provide for local sub-committees to include representatives of the Metropolitan Borough Councils, which are not planning authorities and entitled, as such, to representation on the licensing planning committee. It was not, therefore, thought necessary to make provision for sub-committees outside London. When, however the Order setting up London sub-committees came to be made, it was found advisable to entrust to them certain duties with regard to applications for new licences and temporary removals which might equally well be entrusted to sub-committees elsewhere. This, however, could not properly be done without statutory authority for sub-committees, and, therefore, Clause 3 (1) provides that Orders constituting licensing planning areas outside the County of London, or adding overspill areas to them, may include provisions for sub-committees to consider such matters as may be specified in the Order. Any such Order would, of course, be made only after full consultation with the Licensing Justices and the planning authorities concerned.

Clause 3 (2) deals with the difficulty which has been foreseen where Orders are likely to be made adding a number of overspill areas to a joint planning committee, as being concerned as well as the district council, in which case the minimum number of additional representatives is four. Where, therefore, a number of areas are added, the committee would become unwieldy if all the members were to concern themselves with all parts of the area, and the original members might actually be outnumbered. The Bill therefore provides, under Clause 3 (2) for the provinces, and Clause 3 (4) for London, that the voting rights or additional representatives may be limited to matters relating to the overspill areas with which they are concerned. This limitation is confined to voting on the main committees. If a sub-committee is set up for an overspill area, the representatives of that area will have full rights as members of the sub-committee and will also be able, as members of the main committee, to vote on all points arising when the report of the sub-committee is considered by the main committee.

The remaining provisions of the Bill are these: Clause 3 (3) provides merely for the variation and revocation of Orders under Clause 3 (1). Clause 3 (4) provides, in London and elsewhere, that representatives of the overspill areas may be members of the main committee as well as the sub-committees, and Clause 3 (5) empowers planning committees to pay secretaries of sub-committees, subject to the same conditions laid down in the Act of 1945 for the appointment of secretaries of main committees. Under Section 2 (8) of the 1945 Act, these expenses will be defrayed by the local planning authorities concerned, who will, of course, be represented on the licensing planning committees.

Roughly and briefly, those are the

points which this amending Bill seeks to add. It will be observed that there is no departure from the principle laid down in this House last year, when the original Act was passed. This is purely a machinery Bill, and will, when it receives the Royal Assent, very materially help the committees to do their work and discharge their duties much more expeditiously.

Mr. OSBERT PEAKE (Leeds, North): The House is indebted to the Under-Secretary for his explanation of a complicated Measure, an explanation no less lucid, and I think rather more concise, than that given by the learned Lord Chancellor in another place. I was concerned with the early stages of the preparation of the original Measure, which, as the hon. Gentleman stated, was based upon the report of a committee presided over by Mr. Justice Morris. It was clear that, in the areas of extensive war damage, considerable replanning of licensed premises would be required. Parliament, in the past, has always laid it down that beer should, as far as possible, be kept out of local politics, and in the past questions affecting the numbers and location of licensed premises have been wisely left in the hands of justices. However, where areas of extensive war damage are concerned, it is perfectly clear that planning considerations must also arise, and therefore, the scheme was evolved of a joint committee of Licensing Justices and representatives of the planning authority, with an impartial chairman nominated by the Home Secretary. The original Bill made provision for the operation of sub-committees in the county of London area. This Bill, in its main provision, enables sub-committees also to operate in other parts of the country. As the hon. Gentleman has so clearly explained, the provisions of the Bill will, in fact, simplify the operation and administration of the principal Act of March, 1945. For those reasons, we offer no opposition to it, and we trust that it will receive a speedy passage through the House.

Mr. JAMES HUDSON (Ealing, West): I join with the right hon. Gentleman in his expression of gratitude to the Under-Secretary for his extremely able statement of the case for this Bill, for which we are indebted to him. Naturally, I do not altogether share the view of the right hon. Gentleman, because this Bill has to be considered with the Act that was passed last year. Those who are satisfied with the Act of last year will feel that things are quite all right in this Bill. I admit that the Government were in a great difficulty because there were, as the hon. Gentleman has explained, districts that ought to be included in such a way that effective supervision of the replanning of those areas could be carried out. I know that that is effectively provided for in the Bill, but all the disadvantages inherent in the original legislation of 1945 will remain in the extension of the earlier Measure, or as it has been called, the added elasticity given to the earlier Measure by the Bill now before us.

The great disadvantage of the main legislation was hinted at by the right hon. Gentleman. The effective supervision of licensing formerly rested on the shoulders of the magistrates, with the assistance of appeals by the general public. It is a very important point in licensing administration that there should be the right of objection at the earliest possible stage when a licence comes to be considered. That right of objection, to some extent, disappears under the legislation of 1945 so far as those areas are concerned. Provision was made for an ultimate appeal to the Minister of Town and Country Planning, or to a court of inspection which he would provide under the Measure, but that was late in the proceedings under the 1945 Act. Under the Bill which we are now considering, everything is cut and dried so far as the granting of a new licence is concerned as between the newly set up committees and the Trade, who are able to meet practically behind closed doors and fix up the scales on which new licences shall be provided. There is, of course, the safeguard that the committees will include men experienced in the licensing courts. Half are to be drawn from the Licensing Justices, but the other half will be drawn from public authorities, and the danger that will arise in connection with the earlier legislation is rather intensified in the smaller districts which are now to be included under sub-committees under this Bill.

For example, London has housing estates pushed out beyond the borders of the London County Council area which, under the provisions of this Bill, will have to be dealt with by sub-committees consisting of a few people drawn from the housing estate who, with representatives of the magistrates, will sit down and consider the problem of licensing in that area. It is surely probable that the gentlemen appointed to represent these "overspill areas," as they are called in the legislation, will not have the grip of the situation that they should have, if proper provision is to be made. I regret that, as did 30 Members of the last House of Commons, when a motion was discussed which sought to remedy that sort of diffi-

culty by providing that a poll should be taken in all districts where licences were to be granted. I agree that that motion was rejected, but it was a very different House of Commons then and I am pretty certain that the Members who are here now would prefer the right of public objection to be brought back. Indeed, many of them said so explicitly before they were returned to the House, in answer to questions submitted to them by temperance and Church bodies.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker (Major MILNER): I am not sure that the hon. Member is in order. This Bill merely enables parts of licensing districts to be included in licensing planning areas. The question of local opinion or local option, or whatever it may be, does not seem to arise.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time.

MAY 21ST.

Requisitioned Property (Compensation).

Colonel CROSTHWAITE-EYRE asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he will consider introducing an amendment to Section 2 (1) (*b*) of the Compensation (Defence) Act, 1939, so that claims for compensation in respect of requisitioned property shall be assessed on the basis of cost at the time when the repairs can be put in hand.

Mr. DALTON: No, Sir. The law provides that compensation shall be paid, whether or not the damage is made good, at the prices ruling at the date of derequisition. This seems to me reasonable.

Derequisitioned Hotels (Repairs).

Mr. GOOCH asked the Minister of Works if he will modify the present conditions regarding priority of building materials so as to enable the owners of hotels and boarding houses at Cromer, Norfolk, which have been occupied by the military authorities or closed during the war, to proceed with necessary renovations.

Mr. TOMLINSON: Existing arrangements already make provision for cases where work upon derequisitioned premises would result in an increase of dwelling accommodation. In present circumstances I do not think it would be justifiable to grant any general priority for work upon hotels and boarding houses.

MAY 22ND.

Barley Storage (Eastern Counties).

Mr. DYE asked the Minister of Food what additional storage space will be available to deal with the greater quantity of barley expected from this year's harvest in Norfolk.

Sir B. SMITH: Storage space in the hangars of 12 redundant airfields in the Eastern Counties has been arranged for this year's barley harvest. Supplies of temporary steel housing will also be available if required.

MAY 23RD.

Colour Bar (Licensed Premises).

Mr. GEORGE THOMAS asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether, in view of the colour bar now increasingly in operation in places of entertainment, as instanced by the case of a West Indian airman stationed at St. Athan Camp, who was refused admission, although in the King's uniform, to the Capitol Ballroom, Cardiff, on Easter Monday night because of his colour, he will issue a circular to local authorities advising them to withdraw the licence in such cases.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. EDE): My inquiries about the particular incident show that the refusal of admission was not based on any colour bar, and my information is that at Cardiff as elsewhere the general attitude of the public has been one of welcome to the colonial airmen whose gallant services are appreciated. I doubt whether it would be appropriate for me to issue instructions about proceedings before Licensing Justices, but I take this opportunity of repeating my strong condemnation of any colour bar in connection with licensed premises, and I am sure that condemnation is shared by responsible public opinion throughout the country.

Mr. THOMAS: While thanking my right hon. Friend for his reply, and accepting wholeheartedly his statement about the public at Cardiff, may I ask if it is now clear that offensive action of this sort against British citizens, who have left their own motherland to come to Britain, will be dealt with by the Home Department when places are dependent upon a public licence?

Mr. EDE: No, Sir. I do not grant these licences. They are granted by the appropriate persons in the localities, but I hope the expression of opinion that I have given will be borne in mind by such people when they are considering objections that may be raised to the renewal

of licences, or in other ways have to deal with the subject.

MAY 27TH.

Empty Bottles (Export).

Mr. W. SHEPHERD asked the President of the Board of Trade what steps he is taking to reduce the present export rate of empty bottles, of over 20,000 gross per month, in view of the acute shortage which is being felt in this country at the present time.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade (Mr. BELCHER): Present exports of bottles constitute only about two per cent. of total production and are sent mainly to Empire countries which need them for their own industries. I am not prepared to reduce this rate of export.

Public-Houses (Special Hours).

Mr. HARRISON asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department if, owing to the recent reduction in the amount of alcoholic drink available to the public, he will take steps to regulate the opening of public-houses in such a manner that the times of opening will be generally known and thereby avoid an extension of surreptitious backdoor admissions.

Mr. EDE: I fully endorse my hon. Friend's condemnation of back door admissions and I feel sure that any such practices will be reprobated by the Trade organisations and by Licensing Justices as well as by the general public. Where special hours are arranged to suit local circumstances, publicity is, I believe, generally given to those arrangements.

MAY 29TH.

Beer.

Mr. O'BRIEN asked the Minister of Food whether he is aware that widespread fears exist that there will be a shortage of beer in London on Victory Day; and what steps he proposes to take in this matter.

Mr. STRACHEY: Yes, Sir. There is, inevitably, a shortage of beer owing to the recent cut in production which had to be made in order to save cereals. I am assured by the brewers that they will do everything they can to meet the demand on Victory Day.

MAY 30TH.

Extension of Licences (Fees).

Mr. DEREK WALKER-SMITH asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether he will circularise justices with a view to remitting the fee for special orders for exemption granted to licensees in connection with Victory Day celebrations and similar occasions.

Mr. EDE: No, Sir. I think the point is one which I should leave to be dealt with by the Licensing Justices.

Mr. WALKER-SMITH: Does the right hon. Gentleman appreciate that my object in drawing attention to this matter is because, with the present shortage of stocks, extensions of hours involves no extra profits for the licensees concerned. Would he not agree it is unfair that they should be involved in expenditure in meeting the public convenience?

Mr. EDE: In view of past experience, I think that we can safely leave that consideration to the Licensing Justices.

JUNE 4TH.

Licensed Trade (Reliefs).

Mr. W. J. BROWN asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, in view of the reduced quantities of liquor available to be sold by publicans, the amounts of the publicans' licences will be correspondingly reduced.

Mr. DALTON: No, Sir. Clause 9 in the Finance Bill now before Parliament continues the reliefs provided by the Finance Act, 1942, to compensate publicans for reduced trade.

Mr. PAGET asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he has considered the effect of the reduction in cereals available for brewers upon the trade of publicans; and whether he is proposing to take any steps to alleviate their loss.

Mr. DALTON: No, Sir.

JUNE 6TH.

Food Supplies—Beer (Supplies).

Mr. LAVERS asked the Minister of Food whether he is aware that the 15 per cent. cut in malting barley for the brewers has resulted in a 50 per cent. cut in beer for the consumers, and that great discontent has been caused in consequence amongst the workers, particularly in the heavy industries; whether he is aware that in some cases the brewers made their 50 per cent. cut even before the 15 per cent. cut in malting barley was announced; and what steps he proposes to take to prevent brewers making such cuts.

Dr. SUMMERSKILL: My right hon. Friend is not aware that the recent reduction which had to be made in the supply of barley for brewing has resulted in a cut of 50 per cent. in the amount of beer being sold. There may be local variations in the incidence of the cut, but my right hon. Friend is confident that

brewers are doing all they possibly can to distribute their beer fairly.

JUNE 7TH.

Catering and Tourist Industries (Ministerial Responsibility).

Sir G. Fox asked the Prime Minister which Ministry is responsible for the catering industry and the tourist industry, respectively; and if he will clear up the prevailing indecision as to which Ministry shall be responsible for Parliamentary Questions and other decisions on these matters.

The PRIME MINISTER: Questions relating to the catering industry and the tourist industry such as arise from the report of the Catering Wages Commission on the Development of the Catering, Holiday and Tourist Services are from henceforth the responsibility of the Board of Trade.

Law Intelligence.

KING'S BENCH DIVISION.

Hotel Manager and Schedule E Claim.

Before Mr. Justice Atkinson, in the King's Bench Division on the 3rd inst., Mr. Harry Charles Truelove Carter, formerly resident manager of The Dog and Fox Hotel, Wimbledon, appealed against a decision of the General Commissioners of Income Tax confirming an assessment to income tax under Schedule E of part of a sum of £2,000.

In February, 1942, Mr. Carter became resident manager of the hotel, the licensee being Mrs. Rena Pierce. He had a service agreement until 1949, at a salary of £10 per week, plus one-quarter of the net profits of the business.

In December, 1942, circumstances arose which led to Mrs. Pierce transferring the licence to a Mr. Short, who did not require the services of Mr. Carter as manager. Mr. Carter agreed to his service contract being terminated, and accepted from Mrs. Pierce a sum of £2,000, free of tax, in full settlement of all "past, present and future claims."

The Revenue claimed that upon part of that sum Mr. Carter should pay tax, contending that it was remuneration arising from his employment. Mr. Carter, on the other hand, submitted that it was a capital sum, paid as compensation for the termination of his agreement, and not taxable.

The Revenue had credited Mrs. Pierce with £1,090 in respect of commission due to Mr. Carter for the trading period in which he was manager, and it was this sum which the Revenue contended was taxable so far as Mr. Carter was concerned.

Giving judgment, Mr. Justice Atkinson said there could be no dispute that, in so far as the money was paid towards the discharge of the existing debt, it was assessable, and it was equally clear that in so far as it was paid in respect of giving up the agreement it was a capital payment upon which Mr. Carter would not have to pay tax.

It was for the Commissioners to apportion the £2,000 between those two heads, and the case must go back to them for that to be done. They had not addressed themselves to ascertaining what was in the minds of the parties in December, 1942, and that must be the principle which guided the apportionment.

Brewers' Claim Against Licensee.

Mr. Justice Humphreys in the King's Bench Division on June 5th, heard a claim by Messrs. Courage and Co., Ltd., for £79 odd, against Mr. Frederick Harry Harrison, as rent and mesne profits of the Windsor Lad public-house, Maidenhead-road, Clewer, Windsor, of which Mr. Harrison was formerly tenant, from the plaintiffs.

Mr. Douglas Lowe, for the plaintiffs, said the claim was originally for possession, but plaintiffs were given leave to sign judgment for possession and Mr. Harrison had left the premises. Mr. Harrison became tenant by an agreement of September, 1939, for one year with option on either side to terminate by three months' written notice. The rent was £52 a year. In September, 1942, there was an oral agreement between Mr. H. G. Poole, an area manager of the plaintiffs, and the defendant, that the rent should be increased to £100 a year, from September 29th, 1942. Defendant paid the increased rent until he was given

notice to quit in January, 1945. He never protested, as he alleged in his defence. When he gave up possession in January 1946, he owed £79 odd for rent and mesne profits.

There was a counter-claim by the defendant for £79 which he alleged he had overpaid in rent.

Mr. H. G Poole, an area manager for the plaintiffs, said there was a verbal agreement by defendant in September, 1942, to pay an increased rent of £100. He paid that rent and never protested.

Mr. Harrison gave evidence that though Mr. Poole suggested that the rent should be doubled he never said anything about a rent of £100 a year. After that he (defendant) paid the accounts sent to him by the brewers, these including each quarter a charge of £25 for rent. He did so knowing that if he did not he was liable to be turned out.

Mr. Justice Humphreys, giving judgment, said that the case was really undefended. He sympathised with the defendant, but he could not doubt that Mr. Poole was telling the truth. Mr. Harrison, being an honest man, had admitted that there was a discussion about increased rent and that after September, 1942, he paid the amount of £25 a quarter which was charged him for rent by the brewers. He did so, he said, because he knew that if he did not he would probably get notice to quit.

There would be judgment for plaintiffs on the claim, and the counter-claim would be dismissed.

Company Intelligence

JOHN ROWELL AND SON, LIMITED.

Mr. Geo. P. Taylor on the Beer Position.

The fifty-second annual general meeting of John Rowell and Son, Ltd., was held on May 21st, at Gateshead.

Mr. Geo. P. Taylor, J.P. (chairman and managing director), in the course of his speech, said that while trading conditions had been irksome owing to controls, shortage of material and labour, he was pleased to report an improved result. The gross profit was £163,265, compared with £121,987 of the previous year, an increase of £41,277. After reserving £80,000 for excess profits tax (an increase of £35,000), £20,000 for income-tax and providing £7,600 for deferred repairs (as against £5,000), there remained a net profit of £27,489, compared with £25,384. The provisions for taxation are considered ample, but with respect to the deferred repairs fund now totalling £25,000, it may prove to be insufficient if the restrictions of expenditure on essential repairs to properties continues, the permitted allowance of £10 is altogether inadequate and if the object of this limitation was to help the housebuilding programme, from statistics recently published it seems to have misfired.

At the end of March, Sir B. Smith, Minister of Food, stated in the House that raw materials held by the brewers were needed to maintain the current production, which he had no intention of reducing. Since then, however, the Government has decided that, in order to bring about a substantial economy in the consumption of barley, beer production based on the 1944-45 output shall be reduced by 15 per cent. We can only presume, therefore, that the cereal position has gone from bad to worse, and this being so, we have no criticism to make, our duty being to carry the order out. Further, the saving of sugar rationed on standard gallonage is apparently to be applied to other uses. The effect of the reduced output will be a drastic reduction in all brewery profits, but as excess profits tax at 60 per cent. will be in force during the current year, the major portion of the loss will be borne by the Revenue.

Board's Future Policy.

A bumper world harvest might be a solvent of the position. In 1940, at the dictate of the Ministry of Food, beer gravities were cut by 15 per cent., and having regard to this we have decided to now maintain the present strengths rather than attempt to meet the deficiency by

lowering the standard. It will mean a closer rationing of all customers, but I am of opinion that such a course will prove acceptable and that they will prefer quality to quantity. They have had enough of austerity, and with the reduction in the bread allowance the nutritive value of a good beer will be appreciated. I mentioned at our last meeting that the higher gravity beers were favoured and this obtains to-day.

The restriction in the brewing of beer, or, to use the Chancellor's expression, what is called beer, will have its repercussions. The yield from duty will drop in a full year a matter of about £50,000,000. The farmer will receive " milling " prices instead of " malting " prices for his unsold barley, and his worries over the drastic cuts in feeding stuffs he is asked to make will be augmented by the reduction in the quantity of wet grains.

Those rating authorities who have taken advantage of war time prosperity to increase the assessable value of licensed premises by proposing amendments of valuation lists instead of awaiting the quinquennial valuation will now be asked to readjust their valuations. The fall in the profits of licensed victuallers by the reduction of supplies will be out of all proportion to the 15 per cent. curtailment.

Additions to freehold and leasehold properties have been made of £18,709 and include the purchase of sites with the object of carrying through a comprehensive rebuilding programme if and when permitted. The post-war refund of excess profits tax will be helpful.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted and a final dividend of 11½ per cent., making 15 per cent. for the year, less tax, was approved.

Mr. P. G. Oliver, the retiring director, was re-elected and Messrs. John M. Winter and Sons, the auditors, were reappointed.

The managing director expressed his thanks to his colleagues and the staff for their assistance during a trying year.

TAYLOR WALKER AND CO., LTD.

Commander R. W. McGrath's Statement.

The thirty-ninth ordinary general meeting of Taylor Walker and Co., Ltd., was held on June 12th at the offices of the Cannon Brewery Co., Ltd., 160, St. John Street, London, E.C.

The following is the statement of COMMANDER R. W. MCGRATH (chairman and managing director), circulated with the report and accounts:—

The accounts for the year show an amount brought to the credit of the profit and loss account of £297,190, against £231,577 last year, being an increase of £65,613.

The directors have allocated to reserves the following amounts: Deferred repairs £80,000, against £50,000 last year; property improvement and contingency £50,000, against £30,000 last year; plant and machinery £20,000, against £30,000 last year; making an increased allocation of £40,000.

Your directors recommend a final dividend of 7½ per cent., making 10 per cent. for the year, which is an increase of 2 per cent. over last year, and there is also a slight increase in the carry-forward.

Owing to restrictions that increase rather than decrease, there is inevitable delay in repairing our houses which have been damaged during the war. It has been the policy of the Board to improve and modernise our houses and we intend to continue that policy as soon as circumstances permit.

I am glad to be able to tell you that your subsidiary company, the Cannon Brewery, has also had a successful year and has paid 12 per cent. for the year, which is an increase of 2 per cent.

A number of our staff and employees have returned from the Services during the past few months and many are still rejoining us and the directors are happy to welcome them back.

The decision of the Government to curtail further the output of beer is causing us some anxiety, but it is impossible to predict at present how much it will affect our trading results during the current year.

Your Board desire to record their appreciation of the loyal services rendered by all the staff and employees of this and our associate companies.

THE LICENSES AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

The fifty-sixth ordinary general meeting of The Licenses and General Insurance Co., Ltd., was held in London on May 29th.

Mr. RONALD GILBEY, who presided, said:—

For the first time in the history of the Company the total assets now exceed £2,000,000, an evidence of forward progress. The premium income in total has fallen, but by reason only of the anticipated decrease in marine premiums.

The report was adopted and a final dividend of 25 per cent., making 30 per cent. for the year, was approved.

Dividends and Reports.

Barnsley Brewery.—Interim, 7½%. The increase, it is stated, should not be taken as an indication of an increased dividend for the whole year.

Bass, Ratcliff and Gretton.—Interim, 5%, free of tax.

George Beer and Rigden, Ltd.—Final 4%, making 8% for year.

Birkenhead Brewery.—Interim, 5%.

A. Boake, Roberts and Co.—Fifth interim, 1½%, tax free.

Brickwood and Co.—Interim, 5%.

Bullard and Sons, Ltd.—Interim, 5%.

W. Butler and Co.—Interim, 5%, tax free.

Fremlins, Ltd.—Interim, 4%.

Hewitt Brothers, Ltd.—Interim, 5%.

Ind Coope and Allsopp, Ltd.—Interim, 7½%.

Manbré and Garton, Ltd.—Interim, 5%.

Mann, Crossman and Paulin.—Interim, 10%.

Moors' and Robson's Breweries.—Interim, 5%.

Morgans Brewery.—Interim, 5%.

Mowbray and Co.—Final dividend 6½%, making 9% for year.

Newcastle Breweries.—Interim, 2½%.

Northampton Brewery.—Interim, 5%.

Openshaw Brewery.—Interim, 5%.

P. Phipps and Co.—Interim, 3¾%, tax free.

John Smith's Tadcaster Brewery.—Interim, 10%.

Stroud Brewery.—Interim, 7½%.

Usher's Wiltshire Brewery.—Interim, 2½%.

Walker and Homfrays.—Interim, 5%.

Webbs (Aberbeeg).—Interim, 8%.

Bents Brewery Co.—Profit for 15 months to March 30th, £823,647. Brought in, £77,182. Provision for deferred repairs, £40,000; taxation (paid and reserved), £563,848. Final dividend on ordinary, 7½%, making 37½% for the 15 months; forward, £109,202.

Brampton Brewery.—Net profit to March 31st, £38,528, after £6,000 to deferred repairs and £52,895 to taxation. Brought in, £51,892. Final ordinary dividend 7½%, making 10%. Forward, £59,919.

Cannon Brewery.—Net profit for 1945, £280,324, after taxation. Brought in, £211,861. Final dividend on deferred ordinary 9½%, making 12%. To reserve for deferred repairs, £100,000; properties and contingencies, £65,000; forward, £212,860.

Chesters Brewery.—Net profit, year to March 31st, £120,965, after taxation and £9,000 for deferred repairs. Brought in, £74,720. Dividend on ordinary 20%, and bonus 7½%; to properties improvement reserve, £25,538; contingencies, £2,820; pension trust fund reserve, £5,000; payment to employees, £3,500; forward, £78,229, subject to directors' remuneration.

Dutton's Blackburn Brewery.—Profit, before taxation, year to March 31st, £361,510. Final ordinary dividend 5%, making 7%.

Fuller, Smith and Turner, Ltd.—Net profit for 1945, £131,034, after £59,193 for taxation. Brought in, £35,046. Final ordinary dividend 5%, making 12%. To repairs reserve, £25,000; special reserve, £10,121; forward, £37,290.

Gaskell and Chambers, Ltd.—Net profit for 1945, £50,671, after £40,000 for taxation and £3,622 depreciation. Brought in, £33,358. Final ordinary dividend, 15%, and victory bonus 5%, making 25% for year; to general reserve, £20,000; forward, £36,923.

Charles Hammerton and Co.—Net profit, year to February 28th, £106,260, after £106,000 for taxation. Brought in, £75,050. To debenture redemption, £10,884; properties reserve, £10,000. Final ordinary dividend 11%, making 18%.

G. Hopkins and Sons, Ltd.—Net profit for 1945, £30,782. Brought in, £16,278. To taxation, £22,000. Final ordinary dividend 11½%, making 17½%; forward, £17,515.

Northern Clubs' Federation Brewery.—Surplus on working for half-year to March 31st, £172,239, after providing for interest due on share and loan capital and depreciation. Dividend to clubs on bulk beers, 46s. a barrel on their net purchases, and discount to clubs on bottled beers 12½% on net value of purchases; for deferred repairs, £1,000.

Nottingham Brewery.—Net profit for 1945, £27,012, after £30,439 for estimated taxation and £5,000 for deferred repairs. Brought in, £29,018. Final ordinary dividend 11%, making 15%; £44,311 to reserve for improvement of properties and contingencies which has been transferred from reserves made in previous years for taxation, stocks and bad debts no longer required, and profit on sale of capital assets during the year; forward, £40,322.

Ohlsson's Cape Breweries.—Provisional net profit, year to March 31st, £178,489, after £520,000 for taxation. Final ordinary dividend 15%, making 20%.

Reffells Bexley Brewery.—Net profit for 1945, before taxation, £30,922. Brought in, £7,850. To taxation, £23,500; writing down goodwill, £1,000; for reconstruction of buildings, £2,000. Dividend on ordinary, 10%; forward, £8,641.

W. B. Reid and Co.—Net profit, year to March 31st, £23,208, after £90,000 for

taxation. Brought in, £19,617. Final ordinary dividend 6%, making 10%; to debenture redemption sinking fund, £1,453; licensed properties improvements reserve, £8,500; forward, £19,532.

John Rowell and Son.—Net profit, year to March 31st, £27,489, after £100,000 for taxation and £7,600 for deferred repairs. Brought in, £31,507. Final ordinary dividend 11½%, making 15%; to reserve for contingencies, £10,000; forward, £31,497.

Royal Brewery, Brentford.—Net profit for 1945, £42,850, after taxation. Brought in, £55,878. To reserves, £20,000. Final ordinary dividend 4%, making 12%; forward, £55,061.

Fredk. Smith, Ltd.—Net profit, year to March 31st, £48,835, after £12,579 for repairs to properties and provision for deferred repairs and £65,334 for taxation. Brought in, £28,997. Including bonus of 5%, total ordinary payment 20% for year. To reserve for licences insurance, £1,000; reserve for taxation, £12,000; for rebuilding and improvements of properties, £16,000; forward, £30,296.

Smith's Potato Crisps (1929).—Net profit for year, £95,653, after providing £42,832 for income tax and taking credit for E.P.T. recoverable, £36,753. Final ordinary dividend 20%, and bonus 5%, making 32½% for year.

South African Breweries.—Final ordinary dividend 11½%, making 16½%, tax free, for 1945. Net profit, after taxation, is indicated at about £430,000.

Taylor Walker and Co.—Net profit for 1945, £297,190, after £262,427 for income tax and N.D.C. and £48,588 provision for future taxation. Brought in, £167,107. To deferred repairs, £80,000; property improvement and contingency reserve, £50,000; plant and machinery replacement reserve, £20,000. Final ordinary dividend 7½%, making 10%; forward, £174,923.

New Companies.

Arthur Morris and Co., Ltd., was registered on May 9th, 1946, as a private company with registered offices at 9, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1, to acquire and carry on the business of Arthur Morris and Co., hop merchants, of the same address. The directors and sole shareholders are A. John Morris and Stewart H. Morris.

Hop and General Warehouse, Ltd.—Private company. Registered March 15th. Capital, £50,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To carry on the business of storers of hops and other commodities and general warehousemen in all its branches, hop merchants, malt factors, corn merchants, wine and spirit merchants and importers, etc. The subscribers (each with one ordinary share) are: Wm. F. W. Rain and E. C. Brydges, both solicitors, of 18, Austin Friars, E.C. The directors are:—D'Arcy G. C. Collis, 68, Borough High Street, S.E.1; Francis C. Jackson, 76, Borough High Street, S.E.1; Arthur J. Morris, 9, Southwark Street, S.E.1; Harry L. A. May, 9, Duke Street Hill, S.E.1; Francis N. Richardson, 15, Southwark Street, S.E.1; all hop merchants. Solicitors: Slaughter and May, 18, Austin Friars, E.C. Registered office: 34, Borough High Street, S.E.1.

J. J. Simpson (Accrington), Ltd.—Private company. Registered May 16th. Capital, £7,000 in £1 shares. Objects: to acquire the business of a beer bottler carried on by John J. Simpson, at Bertha Street, Accrington. The directors are: John J. Simpson, 2, Mansion Street South, Accrington, and Geo. E. Gibson, Blockade Hotel, Accrington. Solicitors: Britcliffe and Son, Accrington. Registered office: 2, Mansion Street South, Accrington.

Caleys and Morgans Table Waters, Ltd.—Private company. Registered May 23rd. Capital, £1,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To acquire the business of manufacturers of and dealers in aerated, mineral and other waters and beverages and brewers of ginger beer and cordials carried on by A. J. Caley, Ltd., and Morgans Brewery Co., Ltd. The subscribers (each with one share) are: R. S. Hummett, 125, Roll Gardens, Ilford, cashier; and C. W. Hewison, 94, Muncaster Road, S.W.11, solicitor's clerk. Morgans Brewery Co., Ltd., may, while holding 55% of the issued ordinary capital, appoint two directors, and John Mackintosh and Sons, Ltd., may, while holding 45% of the issued share capital, appoint a director. Solicitors: Jacobson Ridley and Co., S.W.1.

Bitterne Brewery, Ltd.—Private company. Registered March 26th. Capital, £1,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To carry on the business of licensed victuallers, hotel and restaurant proprietors, wine, spirit and beer merchants, mineral water manufacturers, hop merchants, malt factors, bottle and stopper makers, coopers, bottlers, etc. The directors are: Victor J. Sly, Porthway, Mousehole Lane, Southampton; John A. Sly, Manor Farm, Bradley, near Alresford; Mrs. Joan M. Grant, Betty L. Sly and Mrs. Beatrice V. Sly, all of Myra, Upper Bitterne Road, Southampton.

Joseph Hobson and Son (Export), Ltd.—Private company. Registered March 30th. Capital, £1,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To carry on business of exporters of black beer, cordials, wine, spirits and any other products manufactured or merchanted by Joseph Hobson and Sons, Ltd., at Dantzic Brewery, Regent Street, Leeds, etc. The first directors are: Joseph E. Hobson; John Martin.

Obituary.

We regret to announce the death of the following members of, and others associated with, the Trade:—

Mr. Richard Stewart Bradshaw, a director of Taylor Walker and Co., Ltd., on the 3rd inst., aged 76 years.

Mr. Jack Snell Bland, chairman of Duttson and Knight, Ltd., London and Bristol, on the 13th inst. Mr. Bland was a vice-president of the Allied Brewery Traders' Association.

Mr. Percy Robert Brewis, chairman and managing director of John Symons and Co., Ltd., cider makers, of Totnes and London, on the 19th ult. Mr. Brewis joined the company 50 years ago and was appointed chairman and managing director four years ago. He took a keen interest in Trade protection and had occupied the presidential chair of nearly 70 different licensed victuallers' protection associations.

Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, chairman of the South African Breweries, Ltd., on the 1st inst., aged 80 years. During his political career he held office as Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, 1921-22, and Minister of Health, 1922-23.

Sir J. Crosland Graham, J.P., chairman of the Birkenhead Brewery Co., Ltd., on April 30th last. He had been a member of the board since 1919 and chairman since 1939.

Mr. John Henderson, chief cashier of James Aitken and Co. (Falkirk), Ltd., aged 68 years. He had been associated with the company for 53 years.

Mr. Norman A. Marshall, for nearly 40 years a representative of Messrs. R. and W. Paul, Ltd., Ipswich, and their associated companies, on the 28th ult., aged 71 years.

Wills.

Mr. Graham Halsey Arnold, of The Cliff House, Wickwar, Glouc., retired brewer and quarry owner, who died on September 19th last, left £78,787, with net personalty £74,036. (Duty paid £18,392.)

Mr. Henry Byrd, of 13, Waterside, Evesham, retired brewer, who died on November 29th last, aged 81 years, left £30,451, with net personalty £23,547. (Duty paid £3,907.)

Mr. Thomas Davis, of Riverside, Church Lane, Cheshunt, Herts., retired cooper, who died on December 13th last, left £3,885 gross, with net personalty £984.

Mr. William John Smith, of 16, Duke Street, Cromarty, formerly of Courage and Co., London, who died on January 22nd last, left personal estate in England and Scotland valued at £13,280.

Odd Items.

Lt.-Col. H. D. Wise, M.C., of Ipswich Malting Co., Ltd., Ipswich, has joined Tennants Brewery, Sheffield.

Mr. M. V. Courage has accepted the presidency of the Licensed Victuallers' Benevolent Institution.

Major K. Mead has been demobilised and has joined the brewing staff of the Cheltenham Original Brewery Co.

Mr. R. S. Sandbach has been appointed head brewer of Joshua Tetley and Son, Ltd., Leeds.

Mr. Peter Kew has been demobilised and has resumed his position as representative for Messrs. Duttson and Knight, Ltd., 88, George Street, Croydon.

Mr. Derek Hobson, B.Sc.Tech.(Hons.), has joined the brewing staff of Bent's Brewery Co., Stone, Staffs.

Major F. W. Colley has retired from the board of directors of the Nottingham Brewery, Ltd.

Mr. A. E. Osborne has been appointed brewer at Richard Clarke and Co., Ltd., Stockport.

Mr. C. E. Tryon has been appointed an additional director of the Tadcaster Tower Brewery Company.

Mr. William Birkett, representative of Arthur Morris and Co., hop merchants, has retired after 44 years' service with the firm and 54 years in the hop trade.

Capt. F. S. Willoughby Hancock has been elected a director of Arnold and Hancock, Ltd., Wiveliscombe and Taunton.

Sir Stephen Tallents, K.C.M.G., C.B., has retired at his own request from the post of Public Relations Officer to the Ministry of Town and Country Planning.

Mr. C. Carter, a director of Hope and Anchor Breweries, Ltd., Sheffield, has been elected a member of the Penistone Urban District Council.

Mr. Tom Bevan, M.C., has now returned to Messrs. Charles H. Bevan and Son, hop merchants, 76, Borough High Street, London, after serving through the war in Abyssinia, North Africa and Italy.

Mr. C. Whittam Fryers, secretary of the Northumberland and Durham Brewers' Association, has moved his office to Atlas Chambers, 88, Westgate Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne: Tel. 23165.

Lt.-Col. F. N. Richardson (Wigham-Richardson and Co.) has been elected chairman of the Hop Merchants' Association in succession to Mr. Nigel Hanbury.

Mr. A. L. Jolliffe, head brewer of Tennant Brothers, Ltd., Sheffield, has been elected president of the Incorporated Brewers' Guild in succession to Mr. Ernest Le May.

Sir Richard Wells, Bart., D.L., managing director of Charles Wells, Ltd., Bedford, and a vice-president of the Brewers' Society, has been elected Chancellor of the Primrose League in succession to the Lord Ebbisham.

Mr. T. Goodman, head brewer of Joshua Tetley and Son, Ltd., Leeds, has retired after 43 years' service with the company. Presentations have been made to him by the directors and by the staff and employees.

Sir Archibald Flower, chairman of Flower and Sons, Ltd., Stratford-on-Avon, since 1895, has resigned from the board of directors. Four of the present members of the board are direct descendants of Edward Fordham Flower, the founder of the firm.

Mr. R. W. R. Law, O.B.E., M.C., has been elected treasurer of the London Chamber of Commerce Mr. Law is a director of Barclay, Perkins and Co., Ltd., chairman and managing director of Plymouth Breweries, Ltd., and a delegate for the Devon Brewers' Association on the Council of the Brewers' Society.

Mr. J. J. Lundgren and Mr. C. Malcolm Oats have been appointed directors of James Shipstone and Sons, Ltd., Basford, Nottingham.

Col. C. H. Tetley, D.S.O., chairman of Joshua Tetley and Son, Ltd., Leeds, has retired from the post of Pro-Chancellor of Leeds University after 20 years' service in that office.

The Bank Bridge Rubber Co. announce that the offices of the company have been moved from the war time address at Horsham to 4, Lower Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 7783; telegrams, Escalating, Sowest, London.

Yorkshire Brewers' Association.—Mr. J. Simpson has retired from the secretaryship and has been succeeded by Brigadier G. W. Tarleton, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., whose address is Inveresk, Wetherby Road, Harrogate; Tel: Harrogate 83896.

The King's Birthday Honours List includes the following: **Knights Bachelor,** Capt. Jocelyn Bray (a director of the Surrey Public House Trust Co.) and Mr. Charles J. G. Palmour (a director of the Wenlock Brewery); **C.B.E.,** Lt.-Col. Albert Buckley (chairman of the Birkenhead Brewery Co.).

Birkenhead Brewery Co., Ltd.—Lt.-Col. Albert Buckley, D.S.O., J.P., has been elected chairman of the company in place of the late Sir J. Crosland Graham, J.P. Mr. Frank Holt resigned from the board as from March 31st last for reasons of health, and Mr. Thomas Warren Job, A.C.A., has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Archibald Murchie, O.B.E., J.P., has been elected to fill the vacancy caused by Sir J. Crosland Graham's death.

Mr. Frederick William Littleton, general manager, has expressed his desire to retire after having given valuable service to the company since 1897, and since 1920 as general manager. He has been elected as an additional director as from the date of his retirement—namely, September 30th next. The new board will, therefore, be constituted as follows: — Lt.-Col. Albert Buckley, D.S.O., J.P. (Chairman), Mr. Stuart Downs, Mr. Thomas Warren Job, A.C.A., Mr. Archibald Murchie, O.B.E., J.P., Mr. Frederick William Littleton. Mr. W. J. R. Watts, A.C.A., the present secretary, has been appointed general manager, to take effect upon Mr. Littleton's retirement.

Dominion Notes.

AUSTRALIA

June 1st, 1946.

The newly elected Federal President of the U.L.V.A. of Australia (Mr. N. H. Connelly), at a dinner tendered to delegates attending the annual conference in Adelaide recently, strongly criticised the Australian liquor laws. "The liquor laws of to-day are all wrong," he said. "We have become two-fisted drinkers, and our drinking has become just a swill. This has come about through our so-called temperance friends, and 6 o'clock closing is responsible for the present undesirable state of affairs. It is our job to alter this. . . . Provision should be made for every man to have his drink at leisure, and not while he is at work. He should not have to drink at a specified time, and this state of affairs could be eliminated by 10 p.m. closing."

Criticism of another kind recently came from Mr. D. B. Hunter, a member of the New South Wales Legislative Assembly, who alleged that N.S.W. beer was greatly inferior to that brewed in other States. "Experienced drinkers," he said, "say that it lacks quality and alcoholic content, and is second-class in its effects on the mind, body and soul." Mr. Hunter said that N.S.W. breweries spent less on ingredients and employed less staff proportionately than other States, and he quoted that in 1941-42 the N.S.W. production of £4,492,748 necessitated materials valued at £1,508,752, whereas the Victorian production of £3,504,521 used materials worth £1,954,969. "N.S.W. breweries used 30.01 bushels of malt per 1,000 gallons of beer," he said, "but Tasmanian brewers used 41.76 per 1,000. And N.S.W. breweries used 22.67 lb. of hops for that same amount of beer, against South Australia's 30.34 lb."

Despite lifting of controls, beer throughout the Commonwealth is still short. Breakdown in the electricity power-house at Perth has resulted in the closing of the local bottle manufactory, and it is expected that it will be at least six weeks before this can be in production again. General Manager McWilliam, of the Swan Brewery, states that the bottle supply in Western Australia, without this breakdown, is now insufficient to meet demands. There is no likelihood of any immediate increase in supplies of barley, a deficiency of at least 33 per cent. has been reported in the hop crop (with the "lightest ever" in New Zealand), and a possible shortage of sugar is forecast owing to severe Queensland floods, so that the brewing position is by no means what it might be.

But when building restrictions are lifted the Springfield Brewery, Mitcham (S.A.), intends to spend at least £50,000 on extensions planned to treble the brewery's output within two years. Plans will then be set into operation to cope with the growing export trade to Khartum, Singapore, Malaya, and the Netherlands East Indies. Reports are circulating that large inter-State brewing interests may acquire control of the Springfield Brewing Co., and these rumours are neither confirmed nor denied by the management.

Net profit of South Australian Brewing Co., Ltd., for 1945 was £86,572, a matter of £4,033 more than that of the previous year. In addition to the installation of bottling plants (reported in these columns last month), the company has also ordered from England 30 new storage containers, and it is hoped that these will come to hand before next summer.

Net profits of Queensland Brewery, Ltd., have shown a steady climb over the past four years, being £74,440 in 1942, £93,896 in 1943, £114,809 in 1944, and £121,063 in 1945. A dividend of 5½ per cent. has been maintained throughout, and ceiling price of the £1 shares is now 28s.

Ballins Breweries (New Zealand), Ltd., who showed a profit of £43,609 for the year to September 30th last, report that the turnover of their brewery department showed a steady increase, but that the wine and spirit, cordial and aerated water departments showed a decline in sales, mainly due to import restrictions and the difficulty in procuring raw materials.

The Volum Brewing Co., Ltd., Geelong (Victoria), reports a profit of £4,073 for the half-year to February 28th.

A net profit of £4,890 was made by Dunedin Brewery and Wilson Malt Extract Co., Ltd. (New Zealand), for the year ended February 28th.

The directors of Swan Brewery, Ltd., have declared a 6d. dividend on ordinary shares, payable on June 5th.

It is expected that, when normal tourist traffic is resumed, the demand for hotel accommodation will be enormous, and to that end Pioneer Coaches, Ltd., a firm now run by Ansett Airways, proposes to establish " a chain of luxurious hotels from Melbourne to Darwin." Cost of the scheme is expected to be in the vicinity of £500,000.

SOUTH AFRICA.

June 1st, 1946.

In previous notes I have referred to the progressive policy which is being shown by the firm of Chandlers, Ltd., the Transvaal's oldest brewers and the smallest of the three brewing firms which supply the Trade in South Africa. During April they announced the issue of their 300,000 reserve shares in order to provide for the company's present and immediate future requirements. Since the war they have been acquiring licensed houses quietly here and there, and it is reported that anticipation and foresight have brought them one or two rich rewards in the new goldfields area of the Orange Free State.

Following upon this has come the news that a substantial interest in the shareholding of the company has now been acquired by Mr. Norbert Erleigh's New Union Goldfields Corporation and an even more rapid expansion of their business (of which a growing advertising campaign may be a sign) is predicted. The shareholding which has been taken over was previously owned by Sir Ernest Oppenheimer's " African and European " Group and formed part of a big deal between the two magnates in which 250 acres of land, a country club and a fashionable resort hotel also changed hands in exchange for certain valuable mining rights and interests in mining companies.

Mr. J. Milne, the man behind the scenes in the recent big hotel deals made by Amalgamated African Hotels, Ltd., has expressed his agreement that " it is an unhealthy trend for the Trade when exorbitant prices are paid for hotels, because overpayment means over-capitalisation which, in turn, means economising in the running of hotels and the cutting down of services rendered to visitors." In a statement made to the *South African Hotel Review*, Mr. Milne said that as far as A. A. Hotels, Ltd., is concerned, this was not the case, because with their chain of hotels and the huge organisation behind them, they were in a better position to withstand the strain of rising costs—not only in purchase prices but in food, equipment and wages. He pointed out in regard to the high prices being paid for buildings that whereas before the war an investor looked for 10 per cent. on his money he was now satisfied with 5 per cent.

The ever-increasing scarcity of cereals is having its effect upon the catering trade, which has adopted all sorts of ingenious expedients in order to give the public the things it likes. With wheaten flour virtually banned from confectionery great use is being made of cassava flour—made from a root grown on the East African coast—which gives cakes an exceptional lightness and makes them barely distinguishable from the normal species. Cornflour and potato flour are also being used as substitutes, but all these are expected to become as short as wheaten flour within the month as the demand is exhausting the relatively limited supply.

The South African public has heard with relief that the Government is at last to introduce rationing of essential foods—at least in the nine principal cities of the Union. There has been an insistent clamour for this for nearly three years, but the Government has consistently refused to attempt to introduce rationing owing to the almost insuperable difficulties created by the mixed races which form our population, each one of which has often markedly different staple diet. However, when the shortage of maize and wheat meal threatened to become catastrophic the services of Sir Henry French, the British food expert, were sought, and he has recommended the immediate introduction of a restricted form of rationing. In spite of the urgency, it is expected that it will be near the end of August before the scheme can be put into effect owing to the time that it will take to build up the necessary organisation. At the time of writing there is no indication as to how the rationing will be carried out in hotels and restaurants, but it is thought that the same system will be followed as in Great Britain.

A running stream of agitation is coming from the anti-liquor section of the people who, in numerous letters to the daily Press, quote astronomical figures for the quantities of cereals which are used in the brewing of beer and the manufacture of alcohol, particularly the natives' drink, " kaffir beer," which is brewed entirely from kaffir-corn.

The whole question was well ventilated in Parliament last month. In reply to questions, the Minister of Agriculture

stated that no wheat, oats or rye were used in the manufacture of alcohol. Barley was the only cereal used for brewing beer in South Africa and brewers were only receiving about 45 per cent. of their barley requirements. As far as kaffir-corn was concerned, it was being used to make kaffir-beer which was rich in vitamins and formed an important part of the natives' diet. It was not considered advisable to restrict the use of kaffir-corn for making beer.

"South-West" beer—the German beer brewed in South-West Africa—is being seen more often in bars and hotel lounges of the Union, where it has always been popular but scarce. Exports from S.W. Africa to the Union during 1945 were valued at £13,256, which is a considerable increase over the figures for the previous year, and is mainly due to the resumption of despatches by the two local breweries.

They are, however, unable to fulfil adequately the local demand, and exports to the Union must be maintained at a level far below the demand. Both breweries are inundated with orders from the Union.

South-West Breweries, Ltd., recently sought an authority to increase its share capital from £60,000 to £80,000 for replacements and improvements.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS—APRIL.

EXPORTS.

Quantities.

	Monthly average 1938	Month ended 30th April 1945	Month ended 30th April 1946	One-third of Year 1938	Four Months ended 30th April 1945	Four Months ended 30th April 1946
Beer— *Bulk Barrels*						
To Eire	4,693	3	—	18,771	26	156
„ Gibraltar	799	1,041	144	3,195	4,565	1,298
„ British West Africa	904	114	38	3,617	122	62
„ British India	4,398	5,018	6,078	17,594	6,755	23,398
„ British West India Islands	806	—	60	3,223	—	66
„ Other British Countries	5,798	3,743	3,791	23,193	5,469	27,765
„ Egypt	1,477	192	625	5,908	730	2,692
„ Iraq	336	23	—	1,343	90	255
„ Other Foreign Countries	4,228	4,587	281	16,913	18,086	4,594
Total *Bulk Barrels*	23,439	14,721	11,017	93,757	35,843	60,196
Total *Standard Barrels**	22,591	11,304	9,262	90,365	27,483	48,573

Value.

	£	£	£	£	£	£
Beer—						
To Eire	16,266	10	—	65,063	91	628
„ Gibraltar	1,757	4,404	717	7,030	21,209	7,117
„ British West Africa	4,771	1,095	390	19,082	1,171	640
„ British India	17,345	52,735	70,680	69,379	71,845	286,404
„ British West India Islands	5,496	—	974	21,984	—	1,054
„ Other British Countries	28,450	39,061	34,892	113,799	55,002	286,980
„ Egypt	4,897	1,800	5,915	19,587	8,379	28,664
„ Iraq	1,999	256	—	7,997	998	2,533
„ Other Foreign Countries	14,261	60,692	2,145	57,044	212,961	53,721
	95,242	160,053	115,713	380,965	371,656	667,741

RE-EXPORTS.

Quantities.

Beer *Bulk Barrels*	1,990	1,714	2,104	7,960	4,489	8,189
Beer *Standard Barrels**	2,527	2,283	2,873	10,108	5,976	10,936

Value.

	£	£	£	£	£	£
Beer	23,266	22,071	31,407	93,065	56,395	117,762

IMPORTS.

Quantities.

Beer *Bulk Barrels*	74,552	79,761	102,861	298,209	323,004	377,817
Beer *Standard Barrels**	71,361	66,015	84,722	285,444	267,524	315,570

Value.

	£	£	£	£	£	£
Beer	218,427	337,535	433,215	873,708	1,367,312	1,601,502

* The standard barrelage shown is the calculated equivalent of the recorded bulk barrelage.

OUTPUT OF BEER.

A monthly return showing the number of Standard and Bulk barrels of home-made beer charged with duty in Great Britain and Northern Ireland:—

	STANDARD.			BULK.		
	England, Wales & N. Ireland.	Scotland.	Total.	England, Wales & N. Ireland.	Scotland.	Total.
April, 1946 ...	1,618,059	148,533	1,766,592	2,571,183	235,209	2,806,392
March, 1946 ...	1,350,159	128,457	1,478,616	2,101,735	201,413	2,303,148
Feb. 1946 ...	1,263,628	117,268	1,380,896	1,970,952	182,838	2,153,790
Jan. 1946 ...	1,598,706	153,464	1,752,170	2,496,003	241,805	2,737,808
Dec. 1945 ...	1,513,474	146,689	1,660,163	2,371,752	232,910	2,604,662
Nov. 1945 ...	1,565,878	155,573	1,721,451	2,452,858	245,955	2,698,813
Oct. 1945 ...	1,658,124	164,061	1,822,185	2,623,707	262,204	2,885,911
Sept. 1945 ...	1,579,104	153,201	1,732,305	2,519,638	247,685	2,767,323
Aug. 1945 ...	1,785,988	171,791	1,957,779	2,865,313	272,579	3,137,892

FIVE YEARS COMPARED.

STANDARD BARRELS.

Year	1940.		1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
Duty	104s.		165s.	165s.	240s. 7½d.	281s. 10½d.	286s. 5½d.
Quarter ended March ...	3,921,007		4,105,399	4,241,785	4,337,195	4,667,242	4,566,081
June ...	4,701,755	May to July, 135s.	4,836,824	4,575,024	4,786,223	5,088,013	5,240,016
September ...	4,912,858		5,353,706	4,925,910	5,155,492	5,273,585	5,556,728
December ...	4,631,101	Aug., 165s.	4,862,290	4,455,790	4,584,816	4,750,770	5,203,799
	18,166,721		19,158,219	18,198,509	18,863,726	19,779,610	20,566,624

In 1939 the total was 18,889,409 standard barrels, and the duty was raised from 80s. to 104s. For the datum year 1938-39 the total was 19,080,274.

EIRE BEER EXPORTS.

The Eire trade statistics compiled by the Eire Department of Industry and Commerce give the following figures of exports of ale, beer and porter, and imports of barley and hops:—

	EXPORTS.		IMPORTS.			
	Ale, Beer and Porter (Std. Brls.)	Value £	Barley cwt.	Value £	Hops cwt.	Value £
January, 1946 ...	79,980	376,877	69,025	100,086	6,997	140,029
January, 1945 ...	74,109	349,600	113,284	164,272	9,333	186,870
February, 1946 ...	73,775	345,465	123,004	178,356	3,710	74,118
February, 1945 ...	62,719	293,654	131,413	190,617	4,381	91,647

Markets.

HOPS.

English.—The varied changes of temperature since our last report have not, fortunately, affected the growing crop. Hops, as is well known, have remarkable powers of resistance, and, barring unforeseen circumstances, growth should be normal this season. The figure of brewers' estimated requirements of the 1946 crop has not yet been announced, but it will no doubt be somewhat similar to the 1945 estimate.

Continental.—H.M. Treasury has given permission for the expenditure of dollars to purchase a quantity of 1945 German hops recently offered to brewers. No reliable news is available as to the exact number of bales that can be obtained, or the quality. Some of the 1944 German hops purchased in sterling have arrived in Great Britain and others are on the way. These, together with the saving that may be effected by the enforced reduction in beer production, will undoubtedly improve the general stock position in this country, which is at a dangerously low level at present.

American.—While ceiling prices are officially unchanged, the market there is weak, due to the continuance of the grain cut.

BARLEY.

Following a period of ready purchasing of best quality barley came the instruction by the Ministry of Food that the production of malt for beer-brewing should be reduced by 10 per cent. This brought to a close most of the buying for this purpose, although there were occasional purchases by maltsters who required to complete their curtailed allowances. For the best lots the full rate of 100s. per 4 cwt. at farm was paid.

Demand for food manufacture has remained steady, requirements in this section being largely covered at 97s. to 100s. Offerings of milling sorts were not large and were readily absorbed by the Ministry at 90s., while potentially millable were taken at 80s.

Prices.—There has been an easier tendency in the barley market recently. During the earlier part of May the tone was firm, and there was covering by maltsters of their balance requirements allowed under the recent Order for the season. Farmers also made a point of getting barley of malting quality to market before end of the season conditions, accentuated by the Order, became more generally operative. In the result the average price of barley for the week ended May 25th peaked to 24s. 9d. per cwt., as shown in the subjoined table. Since then the tone has weakened, though supplies coming to market have fallen off, seasonal influences being emphasised by the public holidays. The best brewing barleys are still quoted nominally up to 100s. per 448 lb., with fine secondary sorts ranging from 97s. upwards per 448 lb. The best milling barleys still realise 90s. per 448 lb. without much difficulty, where obtainable, and potentially millable sorts are still quoted at 80s. upwards per 448 lb. Feeding barleys 58s. per 448 lb.

Sales of home-grown barley for the past 41 weeks of the agricultural year were:—

Sales to—	1946 cwt.	1945 cwt.
May 4th ...	17,553,221	16,541,523
Week ending—		
May 11th ...	123,619	113,923
May 18th ...	113,404	84,456
May 25th ...	144,289	93,767
June 1st ...	113,164	84,246
June 8th ...	59,237	97,400
	18,106,934	17,015,315

The average prices (per cwt.) of home-grown barley during the corresponding weeks were:—

Average to—	1946 s.	d.	1945 s.	d.
May 4th ...	24	7	24	11
Week ending—				
May 11th ...	24	8	24	0
May 18th ...	24	5	24	2
May 25th ...	24	9	24	1
June 1st ...	24	7	23	9
June 8th ...	24	1	23	7
	24	7	24	9

MALT.

The tone of the malt market has remained firm, but conditions have become increasingly nominal with the approach of the end of the season and owing to the effects of the recent Order. There has been no change, however, in the range of values, and for the small trade outside existing contracts the tendency has been in sellers' rather than buyers' favour.

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BREWING AND MALTING NOTES.

By BRETTANOMYCES.

Rainfall and the Composition of Brewing Liquors.

Although the ionisation theory has thrown much light on the way in which the various mineral constituents of brewing liquor exert their influence on the composition and character of the worts produced therefrom, the tenets of Southby still remain the backbone of liquor treatment in this country. The use of gypsum in pale ale brewing, chlorides for mild ales, and the desirability of carbonates in water for stout production, are still established as the foundation for the general treatment of brewing liquors—a remarkable fact, considering that much of Southby's work was even earlier than that of Pasteur.

Liquor treatment, however, usually implies the *addition* of inorganic salts to the brewing liquor, in order to improve its suitability for certain beers; either that or the removal of carbonates by boiling or other treatment. What of the constituents already present in the naturally occurring water? It is well known, of course, that many breweries have become established where they are because of some peculiar suitability for a particular type of beer, as witness Burton-on-Trent for pale ales and London and Dublin for stout. In addition, however, to the major saline constituents of such natural waters, there are invariably present minor matters in solution which are not usually considered of much importance in brewing. It must be realised that even a soft water with a very low content of dissolved solids is a natural vehicle-carrying material, accumulated either in wells, lakes, rivers or reservoirs after travelling quite considerable distances over, and perhaps through, rocky formations capable of contributing small amounts of dissolved matter to the water. These constituents may be so small in amount as almost to defy ordinary chemical analysis, although they can be detected qualitatively by more sensitive means. One hesitates to ascribe any fluctuation in, say, the health of the yeast, character of the fermentation or the stability of the finished beer to fluctuations in the quantity of such minor mineral constituents, present only in so-called "traces." In recent years, however, the importance of trace elements and compounds has become so empnasised in many branches of biology that one sometimes gains the erroneous impression that they are more important than the major constituents. It is, nevertheless, a fact that traces of zinc, molybdenum, boron and copper are now proved to be essential ingredients in the food of such widely diverse organisms as man, sheep and moulds.

A brewer of the writer's acquaintance has put forward the view that the rainfall has a considerable influence on the health of his yeast and fermentations. He says he has noticed consistently over a number of years that, in times of drought when water reserves are low, his yeast shows a marked falling off in health, with resultant trouble in the fermentations and with the finished beer. It seems reasonable to assume that when a very small quantity of water is passing over the natural mineral formation, on its way to the brewery tank, it is likely to pick up a higher concentration of various mineral constituents than it is when, in times of flood, large quantities of water are rushing along, with relatively smaller contact with the sources of mineral soluble matter.

As far as we are aware, such a coincidence has never been established on a scientific basis, but our brewer friend insists that there is a definite correlation between the state of his fermentations and the recent rainfall figure.

"Sterilising" Casks.

One often hears this expression used, and although those who say it may not really believe that it is possible to sterilise a cask completely, the very use of the word "sterilise" may lead to this belief. A few words on this subject are,

perhaps, therefore not out of place. It is probably true to say that it is impossible to sterilise a cask by any means which are capable of leaving the cask in a suitable condition for subsequent filling with beer. The ordinary methods employed, such as steaming, filling with hot water, etc., do have some effect on superficial bacteria adhering to the surface of the inside of the cask, if these bacteria are of a non-spore-forming nature. This would be good enough if all such bacteria were killed, since it is probable, according to Shimwell, that spore-forming bacteria are of little danger to the brewer. In point of fact, however, even severe steaming does not kill even those bacteria capable of growing in beer, as can be readily demonstrated by examining a "sterilised" cask by bacteriological methods. The reason for this is undoubtedly that since wood is a porous material, and at the same time an excellent heat insulator, the temperature of the wood a little way below the surface is not high enough to ensure the death of the organisms lurking there.

Self-Sterilisation of Casks.

Many bacteria, contrary to popular opinion, are extremely short-lived organisms when once they have ceased multiplying. It seems to be a rule in the bacterial world that (spore-formers again excepted) they must multiply or die; they cannot remain very long in a state of dormancy in an exhausted medium. In the case of acid-producing beer-bacteria this is particularly the case. They produce acid in order to supply themselves with the energy they need, but, in doing so, create an acid environment in which they cannot survive for very long. An empty cask, still wet with beer, provides an excellent pabulum for the growth of acid-producing bacteria, notably acetic acid species. These, rapidly convert the adhering alcoholic liquor to vinegar, and in so doing render the timber of the cask unsuitable for the survival of beer-spoiling species. In hot weather, particularly, such a cask will soon smell "vinegary," and it is often looked on with distaste by the brewer, who prefers a cask to smell "sweet." In actual fact, however, a cask which smells vinegary after steaming is probably freer from beer-spoiling bacteria than one which smells sweet. For it is a well-known fact that the more acid the medium the more easily are the bacteria therein killed by an elevated temperature. To put this in another way: if it were practicable to fill a cask with hot, dilute vinegar, it would stand a much better chance of becoming "sterilised" in respect of beer-spoilage bacteria than the same cask filled with plain water of the same temperature.

Rousing.

Rousing, in some form or another, is a feature of many, perhaps most, fermentation systems. The dropping system is essentially a system involving the rousing of the wort at or about half gravity, whilst "beating" and other quite crude methods of agitating the fermenting wort are still employed in some breweries. The reasons for incorporating some form of rousing in the fermentation process are several and various, but the result hoped for is usually the same—namely, to ensure a complete or adequate attenuation. Some brewers consider that rousing is effective because it aerates the fermenting wort; others maintain that aeration is of relatively small importance, and that the removal of dissolved gas is the object aimed at. In most cases, however, whatever the reason put forward for the rousing process, the result (namely, a higher degree of attenuation) is probably achieved more by the redispersal of the yeast into the depths of the wort than by either aeration or gas removal. In other words, it is agitation rather than aeration which is to-day believed to be the best way of obtaining a more thorough fermentation. If the yeast tends to rise to the surface, it is automatically removed from contact with the wort which it could ferment, and therefore such wort tends to remain incompletely attenuated. By shaking or beating the yeast back into suspension, the desired few degrees' drop in gravity is attained. That such agitation can attenuate wort below the figure obtained in the absence of agitation has been conclusively demonstrated in the laboratory. By continually shaking in small flasks, the yeast has been kept in suspension, and thus enabled to produce the attenuation of which it was intrinsically capable, as distinct from the attenuation it would have produced if allowed to go out of suspension. Experiments showed that even yeasts which gave widely different attenuations under brewery conditions, and were perhaps classified as "flocculent," "powdery," etc., gave surprisingly similar results when compelled to remain in suspension by the continual shaking technique.

BOTTLING NOTES.

"Star" Brilliant Beer.

It is the considered opinion of many English visitors to the United States that American bottled beers are, as Charles Graves wrote, "thin and metallic." In fact, lovers of good ale over here do not envy the Americans their brilliant, strip-filtered beverage, and fight shy of suggestions that involve further developments in the treatment of our "bottled sunshine" on American lines. It seems to us that such beers will never be tolerated in our eminently beer-drinking country. What is really desirable is just a little more body in the beer, rather than the present thirst-quencher consisting of permanently brilliant liquor (as water is called in the brewing room) coloured by "empyrumatic" products emanating from kilned barley corns, and rendered attractive to the eye, titillating to the nose, by the use of the CO_2 pump.

One would imagine that filtration carried to excess is likely to injure the finer qualities of a bottle of beer, but the extent to which damage might be expected is, in some degree, governed by the materials used in the brewing. In pre-war days there was no country in the world in which a more generous grist was provided for the mash tun, and an English beer could no doubt withstand a certain amount of knocking about during the process of achieving star brilliancy. However, there is a limit, and as the general average of bottled ales is nowadays perfectly brilliant, we may assume that the limit of stripping has been reached and standardised.

There is in this country a natural prejudice against the addition of this or that nostrum, intended to achieve more or less permanent brilliancy, but it is obvious our prejudices in this respect are not shared by the American brewer or bottler. It may be argued that thirsty customers become accustomed to whatever is given them, and that the extent of the sales in bottled goods, obvious to anyone who has visited the States, is proof positive that American beers are all that can be desired by those who patronise them.

Cool Draughts in the Tavern.

In conditions of small and spasmodic demand, the light-gravity, chilled and filtered bottled ales often fail to retain their pristine virtues. The beverages may suffer from changes in temperature and rough journeys. Sometimes in the country inn a bottle is taken down from the shelf behind the bar, where it has rested in the warm atmosphere of the parlour for days or even weeks.

The aim of bottlers should be the ideal which might be achieved if the goods are seldom or never submitted to a temperature higher than that pertaining as the bottled goods leave the stores. Of course, the remedy for damage caused by uneven temperature conditions is nowadays available, and the bottling industry will gradually but surely install the modern assemblies of cold-storing plant as and when restrictions are removed.

The reason why lager beer is so popular in foreign countries is because it is nearly ice-cold. In this country we can follow this lead, and if the vendors of bottled beer will install the means to maintain beers at about 54 deg. Fahr. all through their life as consumable goods, all might be well both in the town tavern and the country inn. Many of our smaller firms bar the expense of installing refrigeration equipment in their houses. However, shortly before the war, at least one of the go-ahead engineering concerns offered accommodation on hire-purchase terms, financing the scheme themselves, and giving maintenance and free advice during the first year's working. For the second and following years a renewal of this service was to be negotiable on "easy terms."

It is likely that such offers will soon be renewed as restrictions are eased. It is in the interest of both parties, manufacturer and user, to keep the plant in sound working order. The actual running costs of each such plant have been studied carefully, and the elimination of any necessity for frequent repairs and renewals has become a fine art.

Detergents.

The threefold function of detergents are (i) to clean the empty containers thoroughly and speedily; (ii) to prevent the formation of scale or film of obscurative nature, detracting from the clarity of the glass; and (iii) to effect the extermination of all living organisms.

ENGINEERING NOTES.

Fuel Efficiency.

The Fuel Efficiency Committee continues to hammer away at industrialists, and in general there is no doubt their efforts are crowned with some success. For our part, we have devoted much space in furtherance of the official propaganda, and in our experience the campaign has produced excellent results. But the need for more widespread effort or co-operation appears to be uppermost in the official mind, and in the latest *Fuel Efficiency News* we read: "An example of an industry in which the best fuel practice could with advantage be established is brewing." It seems that at a certain brewery the coal consumption *at one time* was 225 lb. per barrel, whilst another brewery has reduced its coal consumption from 60 lb. to 28 lb. per barrel.

Doubtless a consumption of 20 lb. is possible, for we know this has already been achieved, but probably the average is round about 50 lb. Naturally, the brewer is chary of changes that might affect the quality of the beer, but for all that it is essential that the engineer and the operative brewer should sit down together to decide what can be done with safety.

In fact, a panel has been set up by our industry and the Ministry of Fuel and Power for this very purpose, and other industry panels are in course of formation. The point is, however, can the Ministry maintain even the present supplies of coal, and can it give any hope of selling us fuel of better quality, or better value for the heavy charges nowadays inherent in the purchase of coal?

The Furnaceman's Manual.

Brewers who have found much of interest and value in *The Stoker's Manual* will appreciate the recent issue by the Fuel Efficiency Committee of a companion volume, *The Furnaceman's Manual*. This new booklet is now available, and additional copies for the staff can be obtained on application to the Ministry's Regional Officer.

Unlike *The Stoker's Manual*, the latest publication is issued as a Fuel Efficiency Bulletin, and may therefore be obtained free of charge. In a real sense it is a companion volume, since care has been taken to omit from its pages, as far as possible, information that has already appeared in *The Stoker's Manual*. Every furnaceman should, therefore, possess a copy of both these publications. The booklet to which we refer is written to give information that will be of value not only to the man on the firing floor, the man who operates the furnace, the gas controller, or whatever he may be called, but also to the junior technical staff. The principles of furnace operation are set forth in some detail, and must be applied by the reader to his individual conditions and plant.

An account is given of the fuels used in furnaces, and of their characteristics, and the general principles of combustion are discussed, but in a way that does not repeat the information given in the earlier book, written for the stokers.

General Principles of Heating.

The general principles of heating and of heat transmission, including insulation and heat storage, are described by the writers of this booklet for furnacemen in direct and simple language, and separate sections deal with the burning of solid fuel, gaseous fuel, liquid fuel, and pulverised coal, whilst furnace draughting is rightly considered so important that it receives a section to itself. Further, one finds an account of the various sources of heat loss in the furnace. A final section deals with plant maintenance, including the important operation involving the measurement of fuel. Brewery works managers will appreciate a point we have so frequently stressed in these notes; we refer to the keeping of records, which is regarded as a most essential part of plant maintenance, since it is the key to early intimation that something needs attention.

The works engineer knows that steam waste is coal waste, because it was his job to turn coal into steam. But the brewer, perhaps, does not always realise this so definitely, because steam to him is apt to be regarded as something available, shall we say, like liquor out of a tap. It is essential to keep an eye on the fuel cost of steam per barrel of production.

TRANSPORT NOTES.

Government Road Policy.

When presenting safe driving awards to London Transport bus, tram and trolleybus drivers recently, Mr. Alfred Barnes, Minister of Transport, spoke on road policy. He said that although he had seen many activities develop in and around the safety-first campaign he thought the efforts of London Transport one of the best and most practical he had seen so far. He hoped their record of fine achievement would receive full publicity.

He went on to say, "I recognise that probably the greatest contribution I can give as Minister is to inaugurate a policy whereby eventually our roads will be fit for the type of mechanical traffic they have to carry."

Road Improvement Plans.

It was reported by the Chairman, Mr. Barnet Janner, at a meeting of the Parliamentary Highways Development Committee recently, that a deputation from the Committee had seen the Minister of Transport and discussed proposals for road improvement and development.

The Committee, which is sponsored by the Roads Improvement Association, urged that our road system should be remodelled and modernised throughout by a ten-year programme upon a prearranged master plan at a cost of £20 million annually over the average pre-war expenditure upon roads. The Minister stated that the future development of roads would have to be on a long term programme and he would give careful consideration to the proposals made to him. The preparation of a master plan was well in hand and would proceed more rapidly as additional technical staff become available. The provision of the necessary finance would, however, depend on Cabinet policy of priorities. The restoration of the roads to peace time standards was having first attention, but that would not prevent him from entering into commitments for extensive improvement schemes if he was convinced of their desirability.

The Committee referred to the relief of £3,500,000 that was estimated would accrue to Local Authorities in the financial year 1946-7 from the Ministry taking over additional trunk roads and increasing the grants to classified roads and expressed the hope that the Minister would urge Local Authorities to disburse this money upon additional road work in their respective localities, and the Minister stated this was his intention.

Nationalisation.

Asked whether, before the introduction of legislation to nationalise the road haulage undertakings throughout the country, he would now consider holding a public inquiry for ascertaining whether it is in the public interest to introduce this legislation, the Minister of Transport said that the Government had already announced their intention to bring long distance road haulage services under national ownership, and no reason could be seen for holding a public inquiry. Further asked if the Minister was aware that this would cause untold hardship to the small hauliers throughout the country, and did he really think there was any justification for this proposed legalised confiscation of the results of their many years of hard work and toil by which they had built up this industry, and the reply was that that appeared to be anticipating legislation.

Surplus Vehicles.

In reply to a question why the decision to sell surplus motor vehicles by auction was not being put into effect forthwith, Mr. Wilmot, Minister of Supply and Aircraft Production, stated that to ensure that the auction sales were conducted efficiently, considerable detailed preliminary work was necessary. That was being tackled with all speed. In reply to a further question as to whether reputable private enterprise auctioneers were to take charge of the sales, Mr. Wilmot said that had already been done.

Mr. Wilmot also stated that because there was an accumulation of special types and of a large number of other vehicles, it was thought best to clear them off by offering them to the public in the first place, but any cars which were suitable for reconditioning and sale through the scheme agreed with the trade, would be selected before the auction began.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Toxicity of D.D.T. to Man.

The practical uses and limitations of D.D.T. are gradually becoming known as knowledge increases, but so far little has been published about its effects on operators using it, one of the first considerations that arises when it is decided to use it on any appreciable scale. It is of interest, therefore, to note a preliminary report that appeared recently in *Nature* from Stammers and Whitfield, of the Medical Department of the Navy. Routine spraying of ships and shore establishments was carried out for insect control in Colombo, using 5 per cent. D.D.T. in grade 2 kerosene. This was applied with knapsack sprayers, and owing to the heat none of the 15 men, who were all natives, would use the protective clothing provided. Wearing only overalls open at the neck, with sleeves rolled up, and often bare-footed, they worked continuously on this job for seven months, in many cases nine months, washing their hands before meals and most of them washing all over at the end of the day. Owing to the fact that most of the work was done indoors, often in confined spaces, they were frequently working in an atmosphere saturated with D.D.T., drips and leaks from the sprayers causing the overalls generally to be saturated with the solution, and white crystals of D.D.T. being noticeable on the exposed skin. Their health was watched very carefully throughout the period and compared with that of a similar group of men whose work did not bring them into contact with the insecticide. In the words of the authors: "The clinical and special investigations, and the general demeanour and labour output of the men indicated that no ill-effects whatsoever had been incurred from the prolonged exposure to the solution and from working in confined spaces in a mist of spray." Detailed findings will be published shortly in the *Bulletin of Entomological Research*.

Yeast Chromosomes.

There is some difference of opinion as to whether the Feulgen reaction results in the staining of chromosomin or the desoxyribose nucleic acid in the chromosome, but that does not lessen the value of the test for identifying chromation and chromosomes and it has the advantage that, unlike ordinary staining methods, it does not affect volutin. In order to demonstrate that yeast has chromosomes conforming in their behaviour to those in higher plants, Subramaniam and Ranganathan, writing in *Nature*, report that they studied a strain of distillery yeast. Their method was to inoculate lightly a thin layer of wort and after 24 hours to pour off the supernatant liquid, leaving the resting cells on the bottom. These had fresh wort added and metaphase and anaphase were observed 50 to 55 minutes later, at which point wet smears were made, fixed for 30 minutes in osmic vapour, hydrolysed for seven minutes and stained for 24 to 48 hours. Evidence was obtained of the production of diploid, triploid and tetraploid cells in the progeny of what was originally a single cell. It is suggested that the tetraploid is genetically unbalanced, causing lagging in chromosome movement during reproduction, with the result that diploids and triploids are produced with specially high frequency. The question is raised as to whether the peculiar behaviour of the four spores from one ascus studied by Winge and Laustsen may not have been due to an unbalanced chromosome constitution.

Starch Determination by Polarimeter.

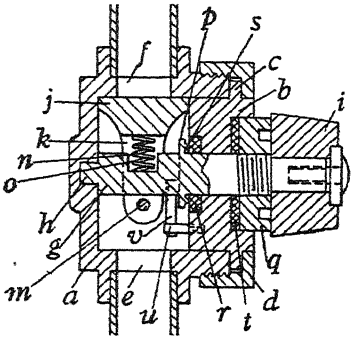
Considerable variations in the specific rotatory power of starch have been reported by different workers, and in a series of reports (*Can. J. Research*) K. A. Clendinning and others discuss the causes of these differences. Several methods are compared, and that of Hopkins, using a calcium chloride solution, is preferred. It was found that the optical rotatory power of starch is affected by the molarity of the salt solution, being increased as the latter is increased up to saturation. The most satisfactory pH figure for the calcium chloride solution of density 1.30 is from 2.2 to 2.5, in which range the specific rotatory power of starch is relatively insensitive to heating time. Starches from 20 different sources were examined by the improved technique, and surprisingly little difference was found in the values of any of them, whether from brewing cereals or from such widely different sources as the potato or bean. It is concluded that a value of +203 deg. is suitable for calculation of starch content in using the calcium chloride polarimetric method.

Patents.

Patent Specification 576,507. "**Improvements Relating to Stop Cocks.**" Gaskell and Chambers, Ltd., a British company, of Dale End Works, Dale End, Birmingham, and John Sinclair Weightman, A.M.I.Mech.E., a British subject, of the company's address.

This invention has for its object to provide a stop cock in a form which is specially suitable for controlling the flow of beer.

The invention comprises the combination of a hollow body part provided with inlet and outlet openings, a removable cover enclosing an open side of the body part, a hand operable actuating spindle carried by and extending through the cover, a spring-loaded closure member movable by the spindle over a cylindrical



or arcuate seating surface within the body part, and relatively movable parts provided on the spindle at opposite sides of the cover and adapted by exerting a clamping action on the cover not only to prevent undesired axial movement of the spindle but also to prevent fluid leakage from the interior of the body part.

In carrying the invention into effect as shown, a hollow cylindrical body part *a* is employed, which is relatively short in the direction of its axis, and which has an open side enclosed by a removable cover piece *b*, the latter being formed with a narrow peripheral flange *c* which is clamped between the adjacent side of the body part and a flanged retaining ring *d* in screw thread engagement with the body part. The periphery of the body part *a* is provided with inlet and outlet openings *e*, *f* at diametrically opposite positions. Arranged coaxially within the body part *a* and extending through a central hole in the cover piece *b* is a rotary spindle *g*, which is supported in part by the cover piece and in part by the engagement of a short trunnion *h* on the inner end of the spindle with a blind hole in the closed side of the body part, the outer end of the spindle being fitted with a finger piece *i*. Also arranged within the body part *a* is a closure member *j* having a curved surface which bears against a cylindrical seating surface formed by the inner periphery of the body part, or against an arcuate surface formed on the inner periphery of the body part. The portion of the spindle *g* lying within the body part *a* is of square cross section, and engages a slot *k* formed in the closure member *j*, so that the latter is movable angularly by but is radially slidable relatively to the spindle, the outer end of the slot being closed by a transverse pin *m*. The closure member *j* is held in contact with the seating surface above-mentioned by a helical spring *n* arranged between the spindle *g* and the inner end of the slot *k* in the closure member, the spindle being formed with a recess *o* for accommodating the adjacent part of the spring.

At a position adjacent to the inner side of the cover piece *b* the spindle *g* is formed with a collar *p*, and on the portion of the spindle at the outer side of the cover piece is screwed a nut *q*. Also the inner side of the cover piece *b* is recessed to accommodate a washer *r*, and the adjacent side of the collar *p* is formed with an annular ridge *s* adapted to bite into the washer under the action of the nut *q*. Further, the outer side of the cover piece *b* is recessed to accommodate another washer *t* and the adjacent part of the nut *q*. The collar *p* and nut *q* serve by exerting a clamping action on the cover piece *b* to prevent undesired axial movement of the spindle without interfering with its rotary movements. Also the engagement of the ridge *s* on the collar *p* with the washer *r* serves to prevent fluid leakage from the interior of the body part *a*.

Actuation of the finger piece *i* imparts angular movement to the closure member *j*, causing it to expose or close the outlet opening *f*, and the amount of movement permitted may be limited by any conveniently arranged stops. These stops may have the form of pins or other projections *u* arranged in the body part *a* and adapted to co-operate with a pin or other projection *v* on the spindle *g*.

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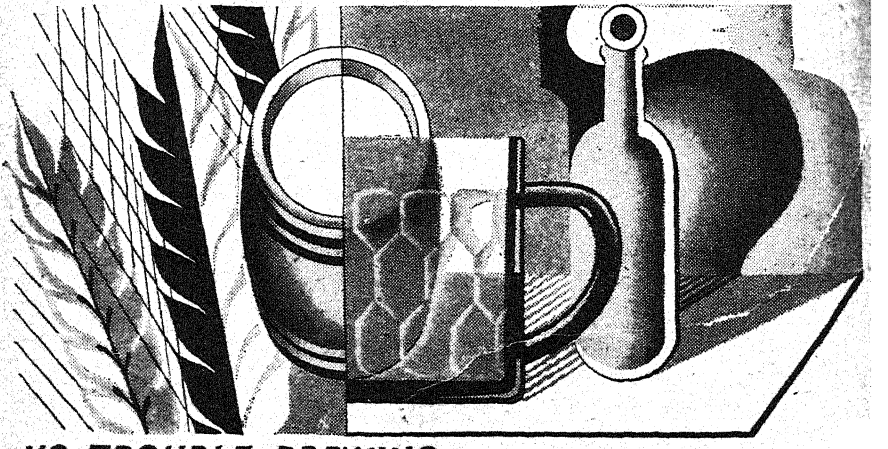

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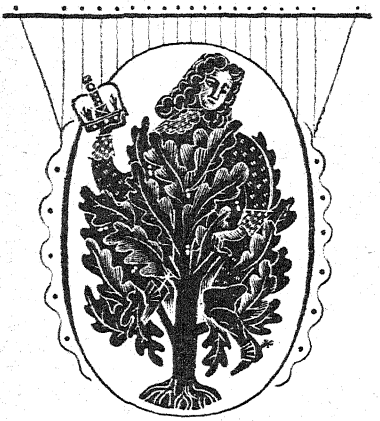

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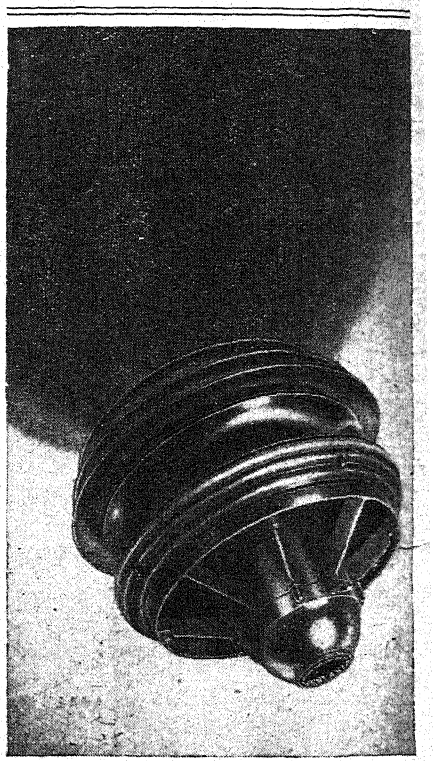

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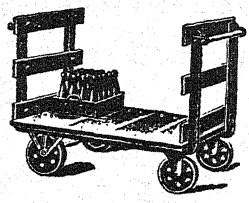

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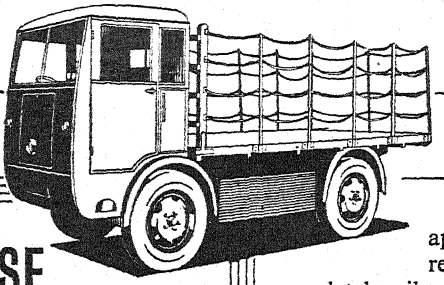

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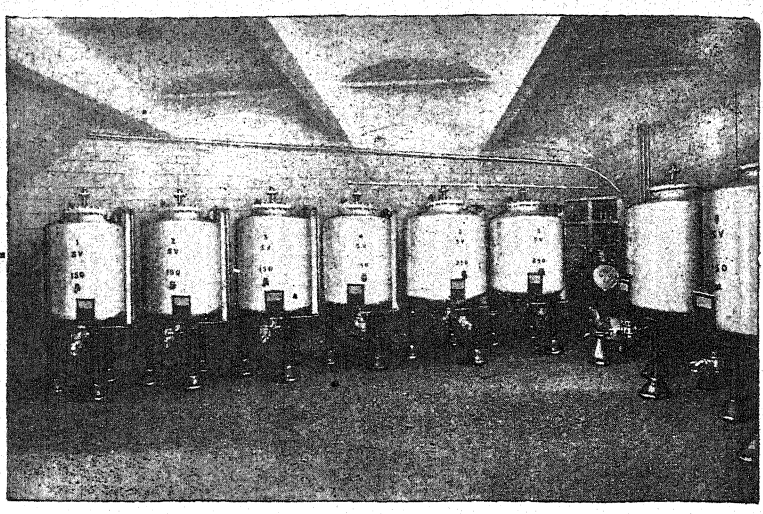

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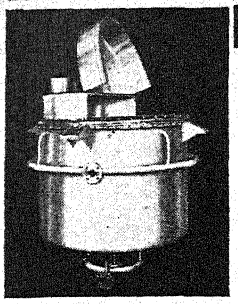

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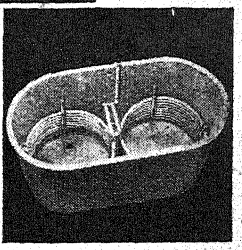

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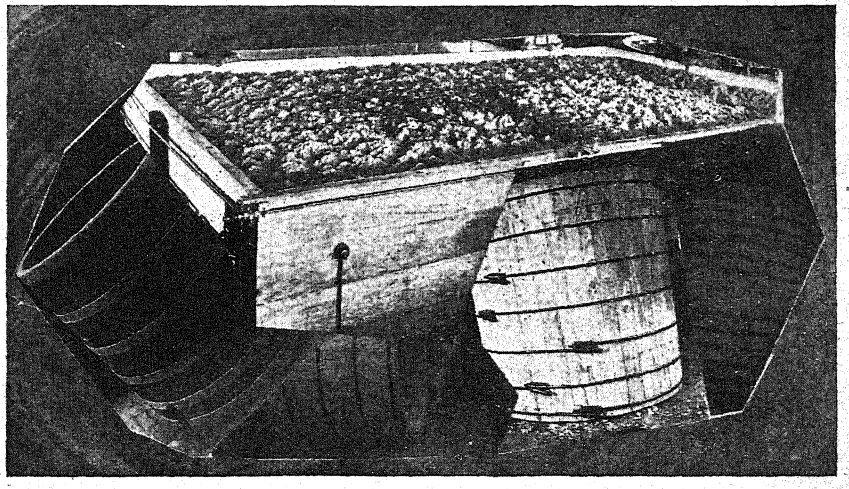

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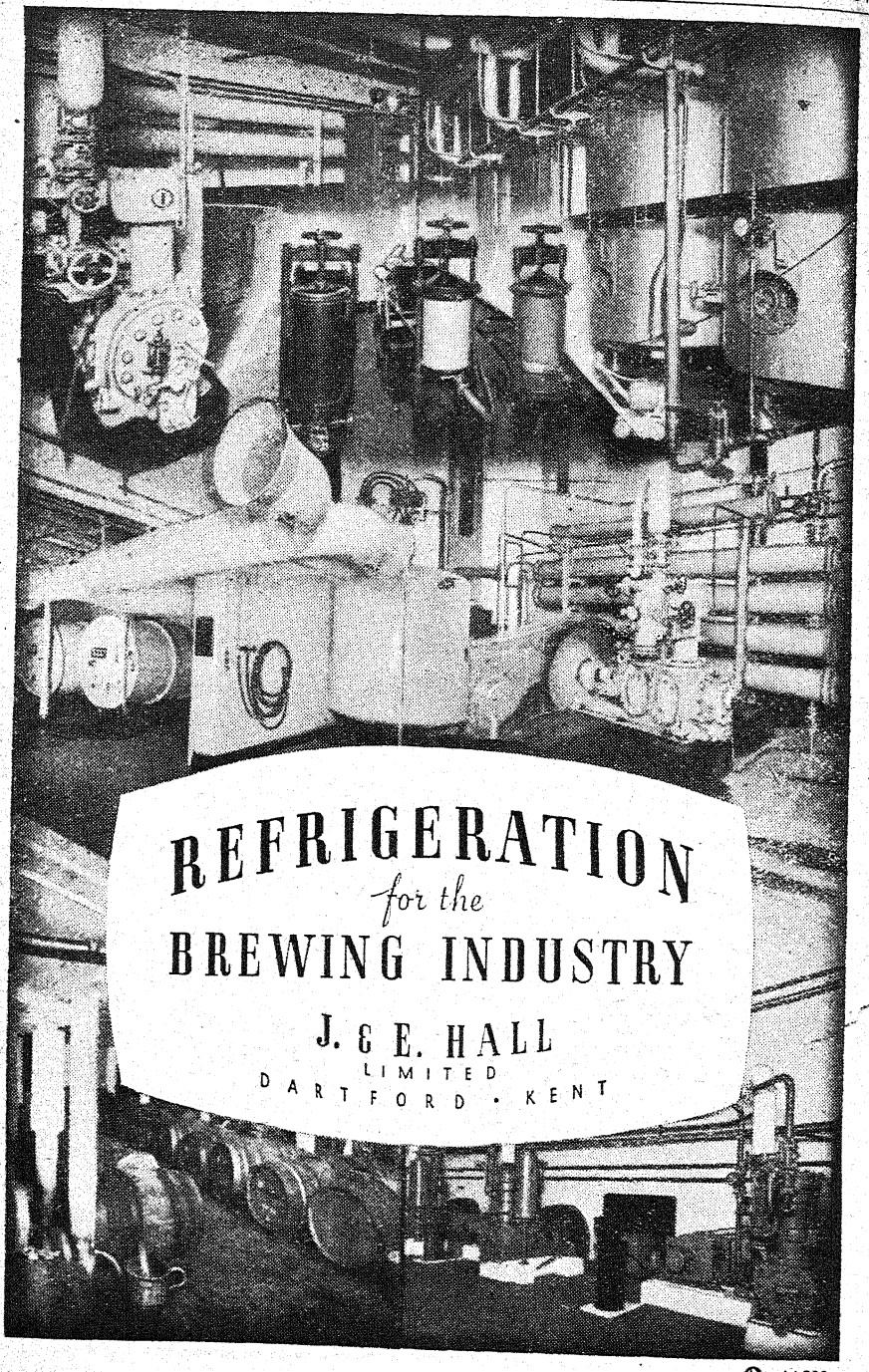
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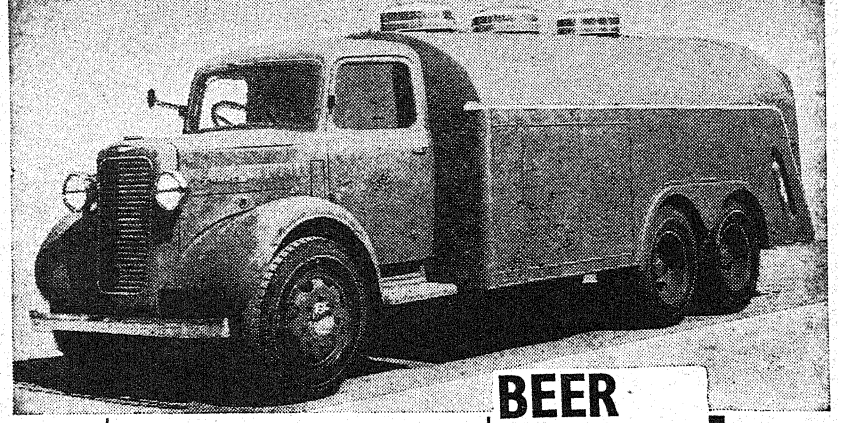

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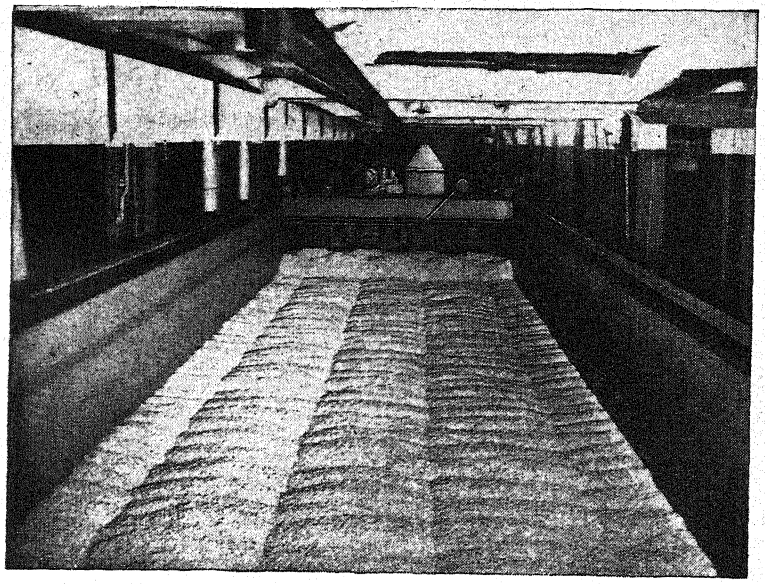

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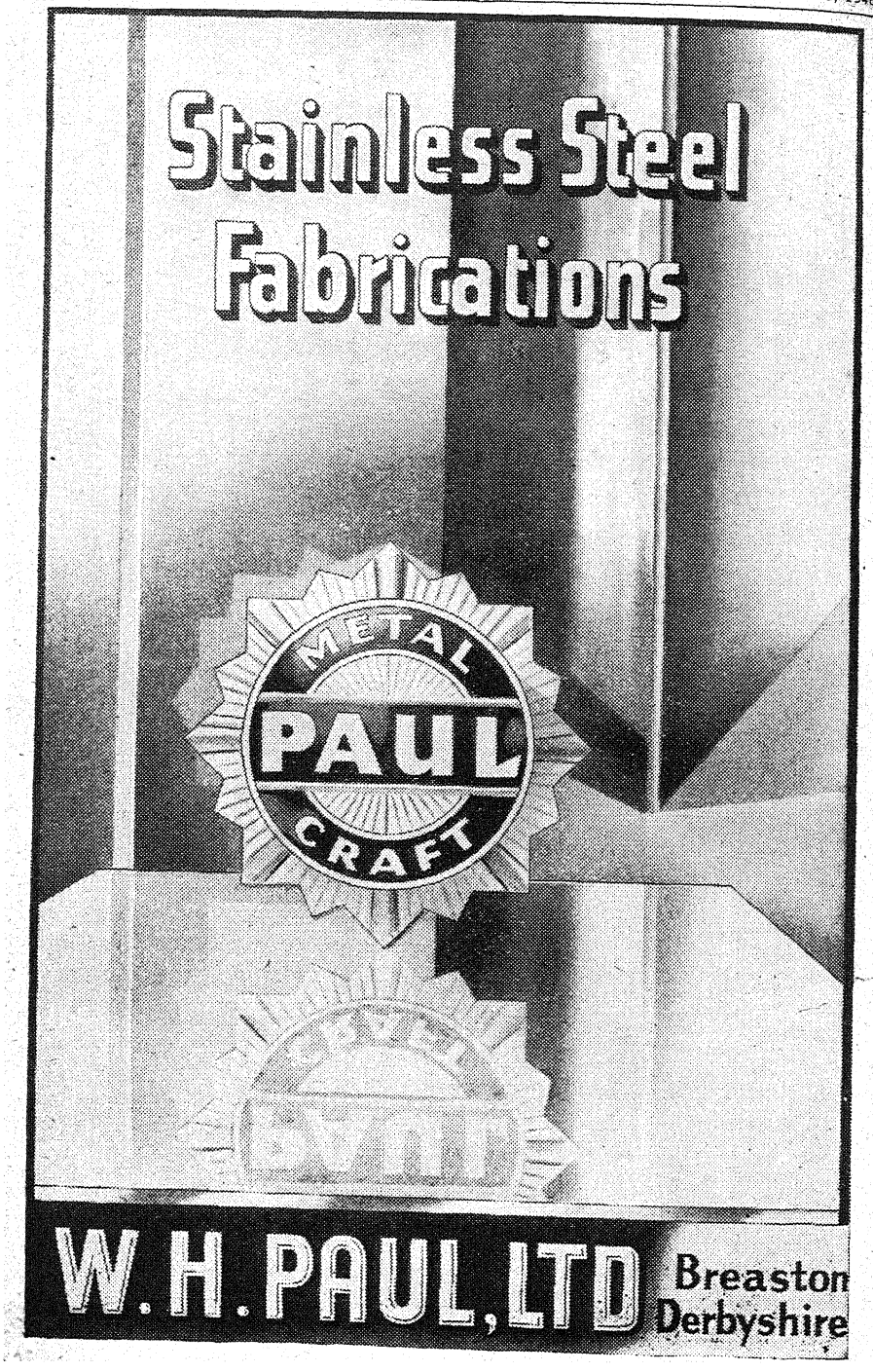
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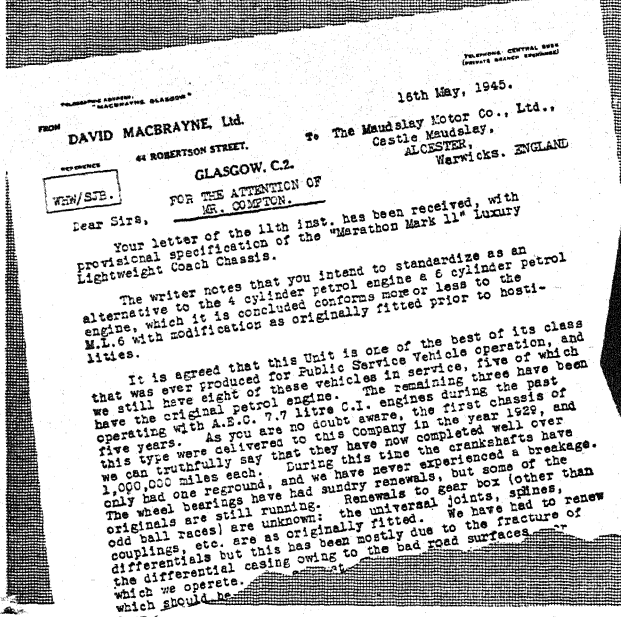

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To The Maudslay Motor Co., Ltd.,
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FOR THE ATTENTION OF MR. COMPTON.

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Your letter of the 11th inst. has been received, with provisional specification of the "Marathon Mark II" Luxury Lightweight Coach Chassis.

The writer notes that you intend to standardize as an alternative to the 4 cylinder petrol engine a 6 cylinder petrol engine, which it is concluded conforms more or less to the M.L.6 with modification as originally fitted prior to hostilities.

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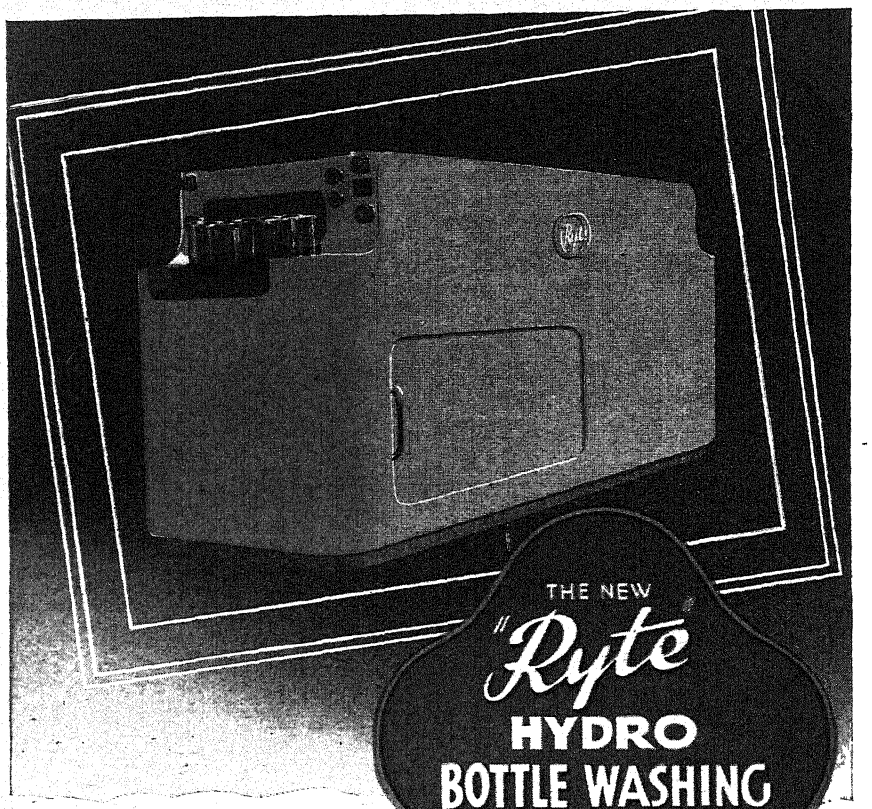

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THE
BREWERS' JOURNAL
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Hop and Malt Trades' Review.

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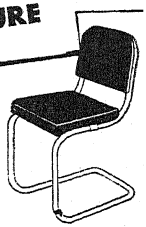
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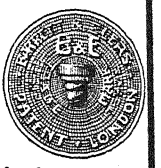

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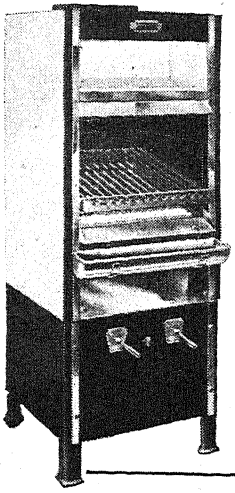

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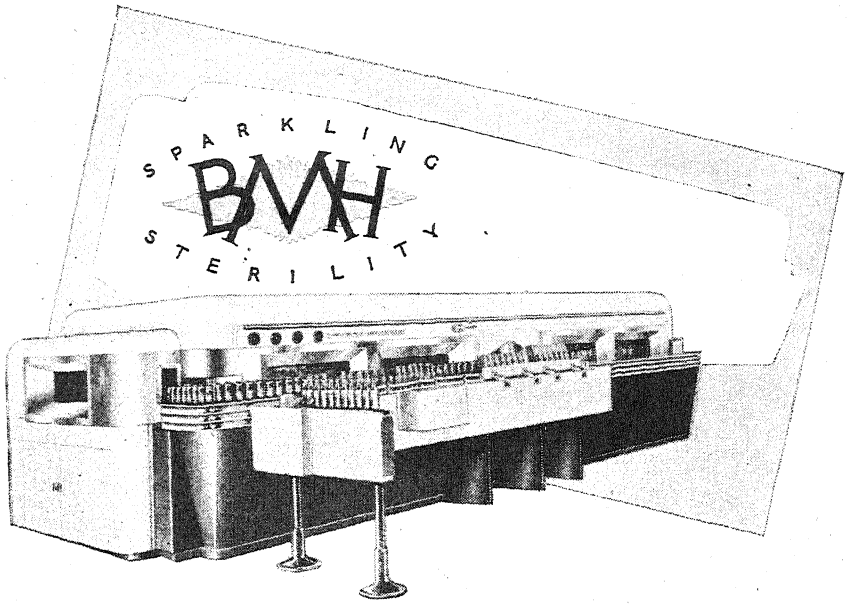

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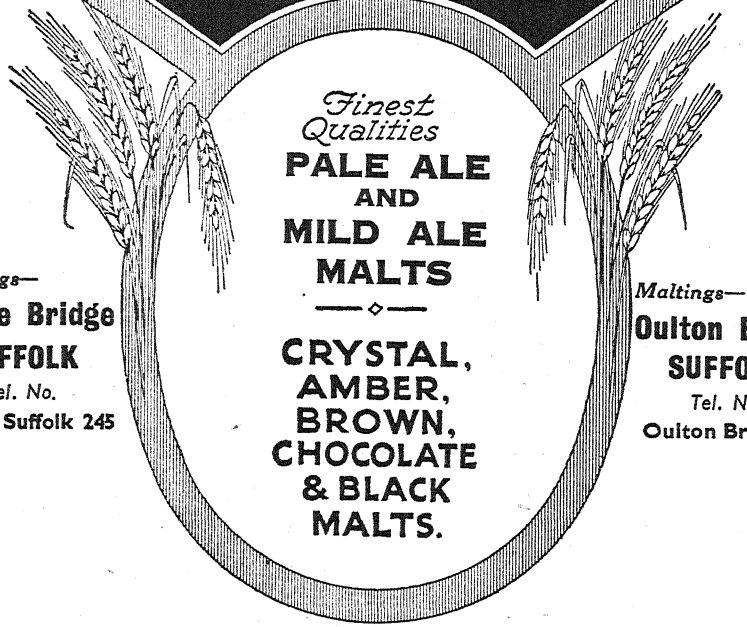

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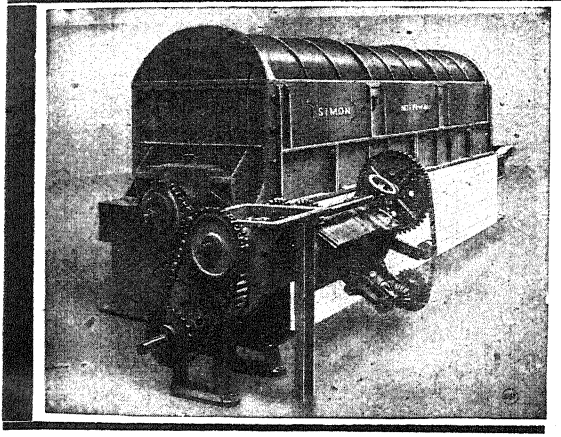

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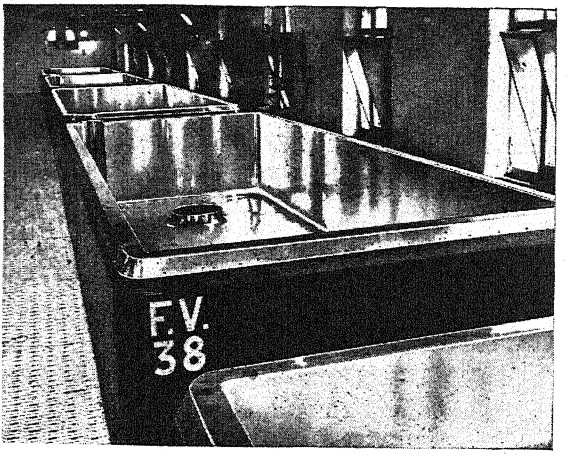

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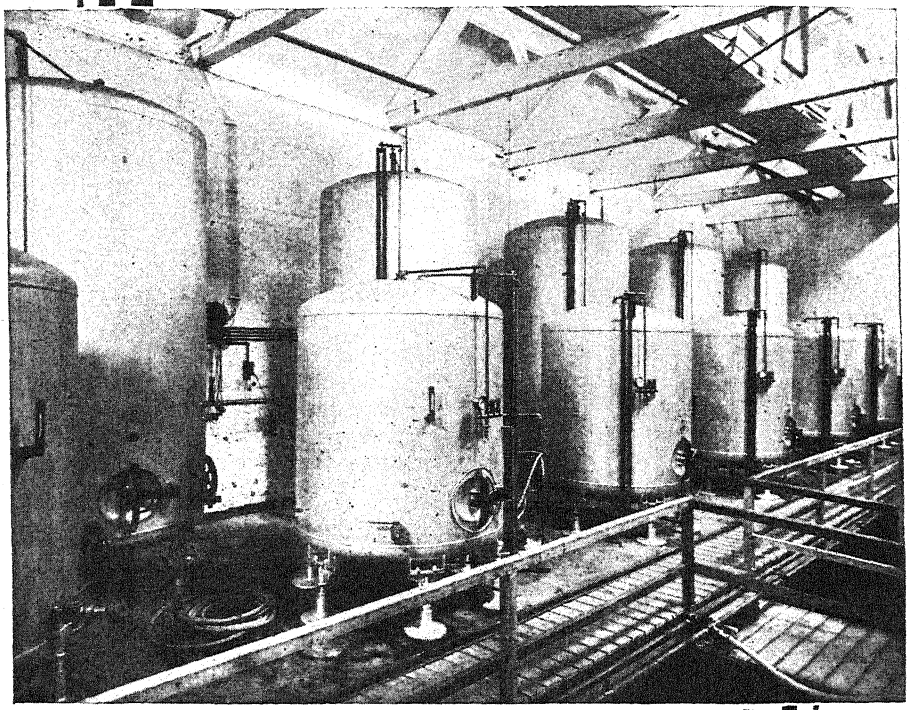

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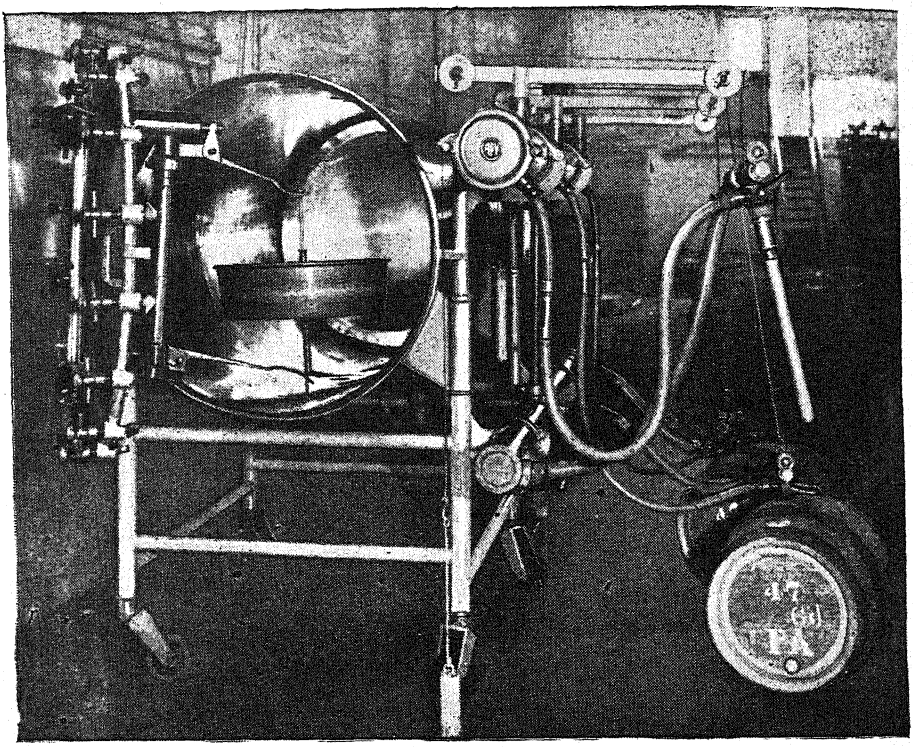

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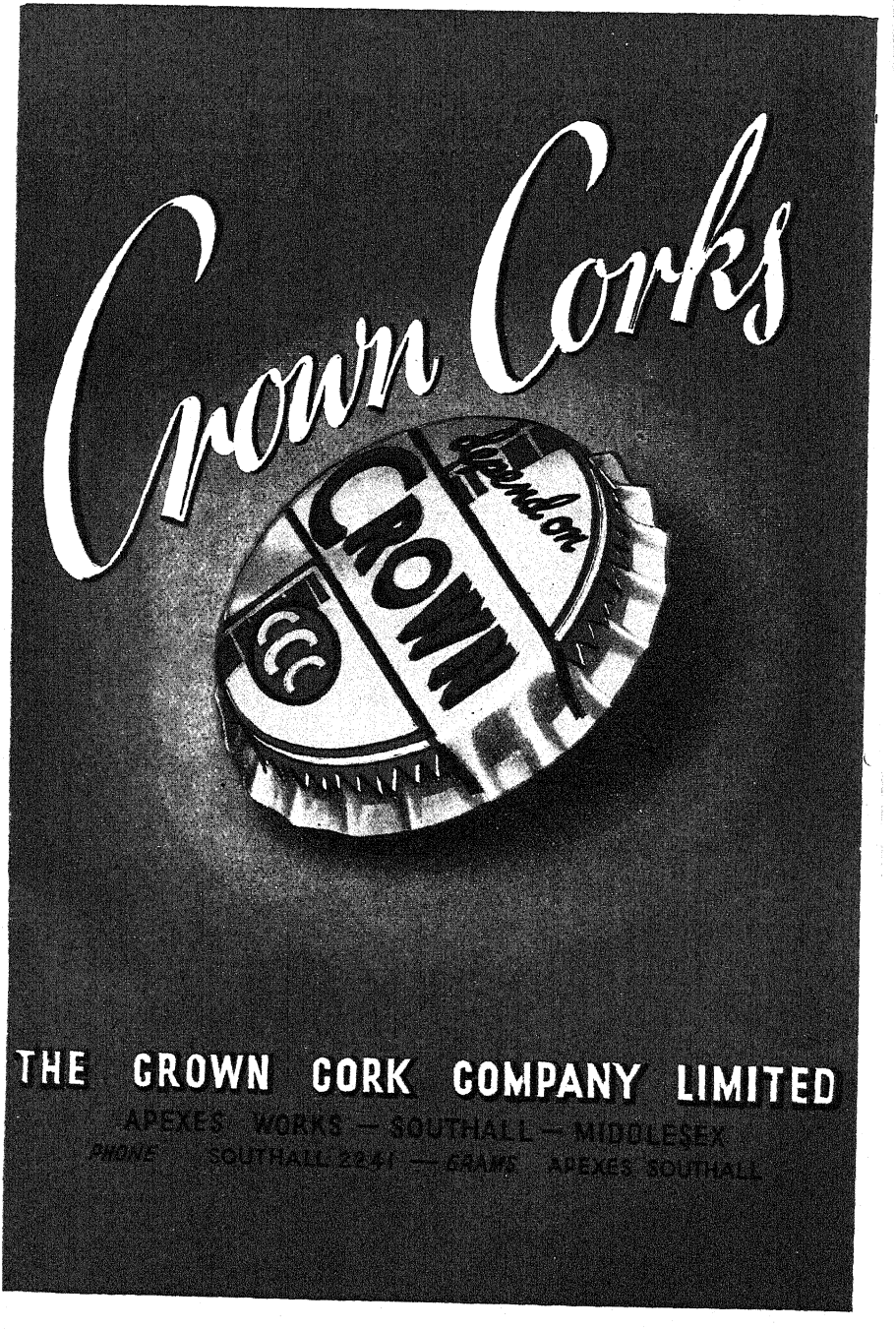
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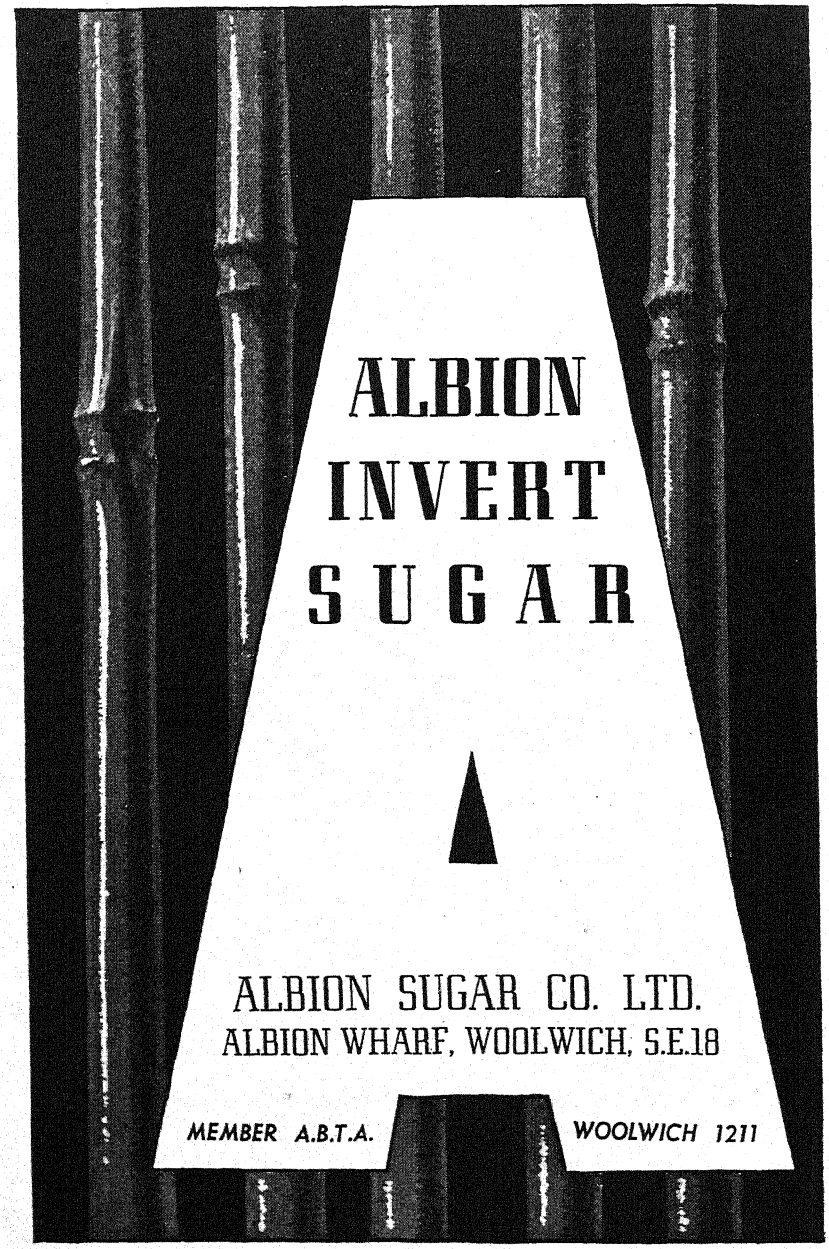
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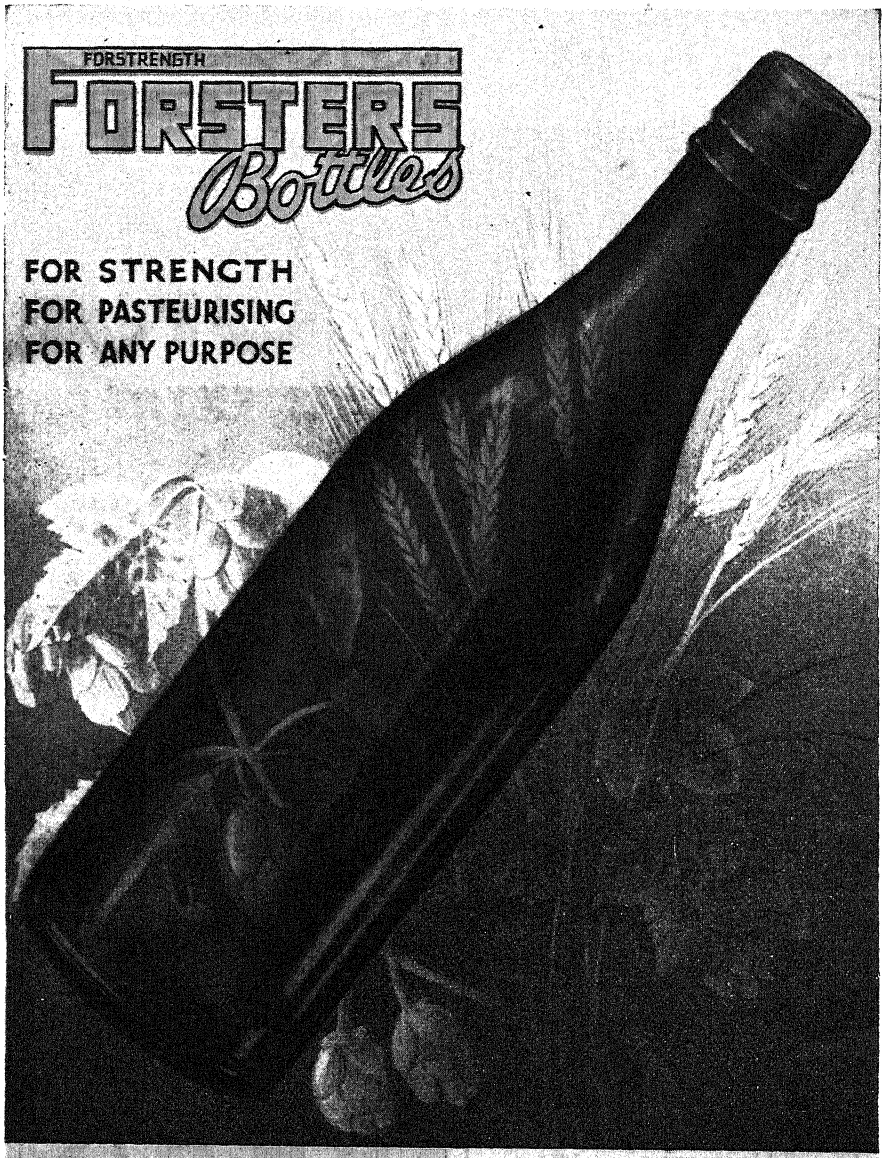

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There's never any 'bloom' on the bottle when Dymex is used. Dymex contains a special material for overcoming water hardness. Dymex also keeps the washing machine clean and free from lime scale. It possesses powerful penetrating properties, rinses easily, is a quick and effective germicide.

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Cleanses better — Sterilises more — Overcomes water hardness

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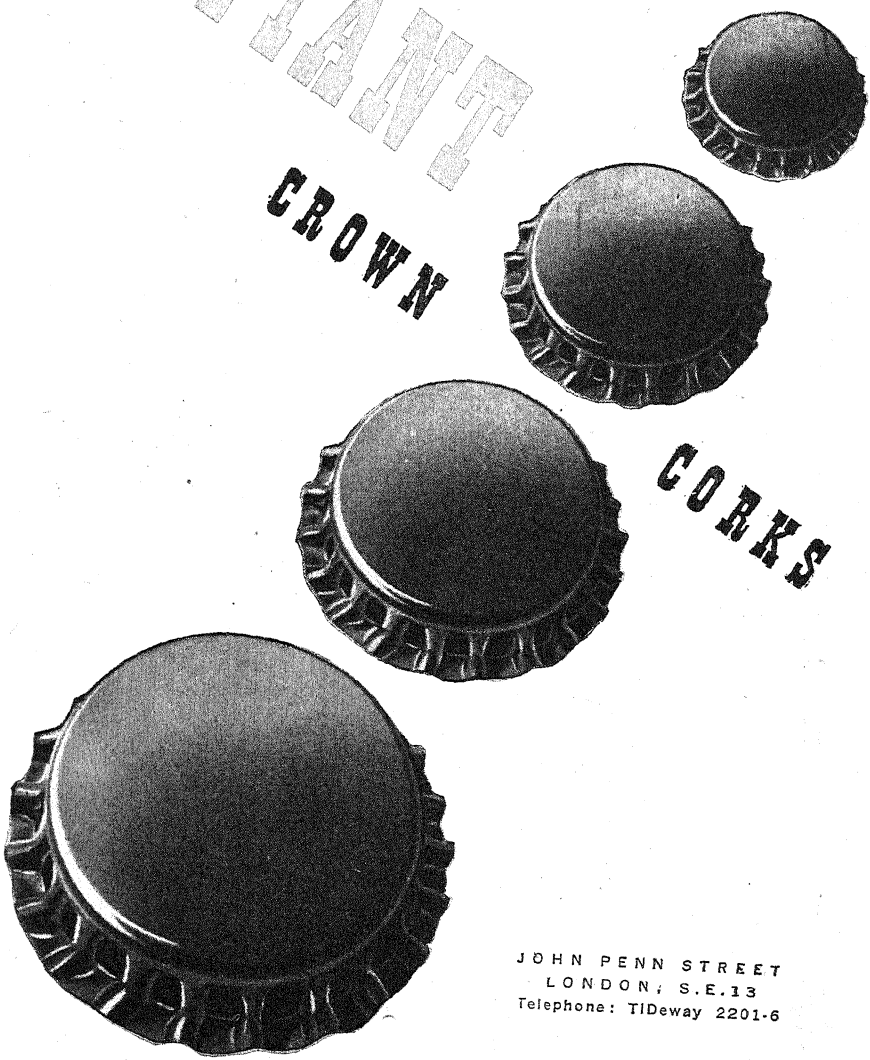

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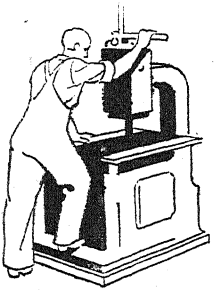

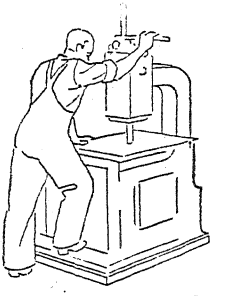

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HOURS OF PRECIOUS time are lost in that patch of shadow. Errors flourish there, and inaccuracies multiply. No wonder industrialists working under high pressure are glad to find a way to cut the shadow out! OSRAM Fluorescent Lamps—next best thing to daylight—provide a steady, even radiance with no hard shadows. Economical, too! The 80-watt OSRAM Fluorescent Lamp, for example, gives approximately three times as much light as a tungsten lamp for the same amount of current. This is the logical lighting for industry!

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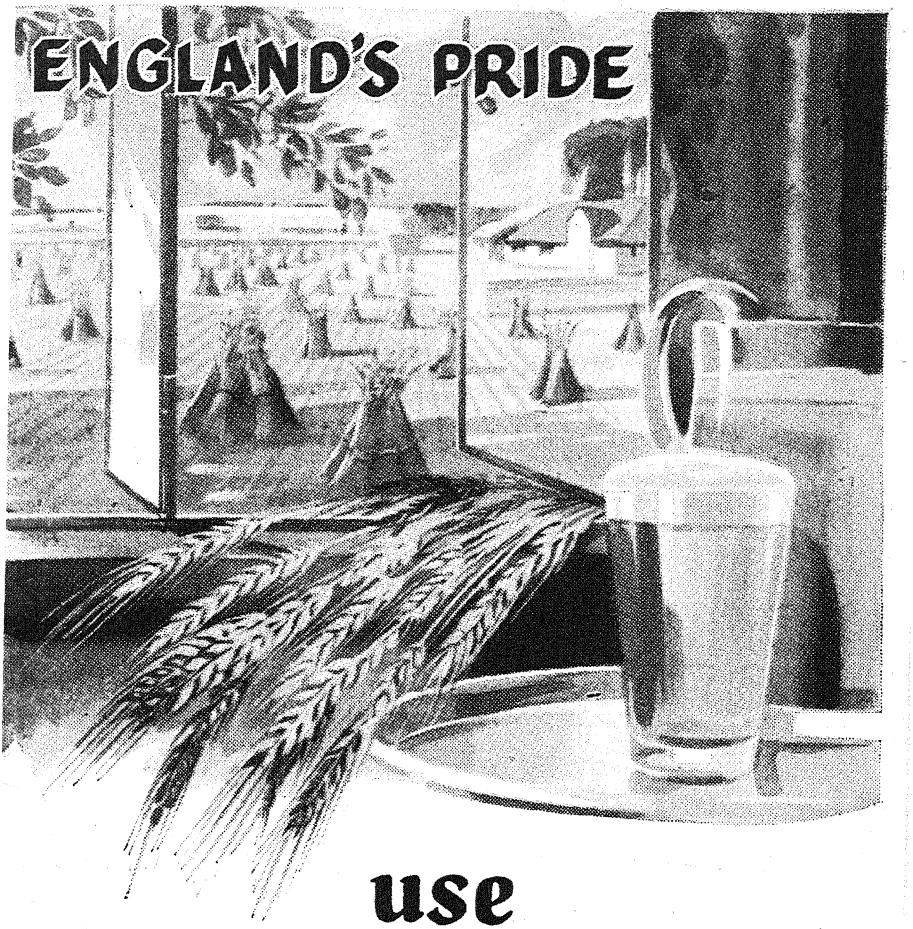

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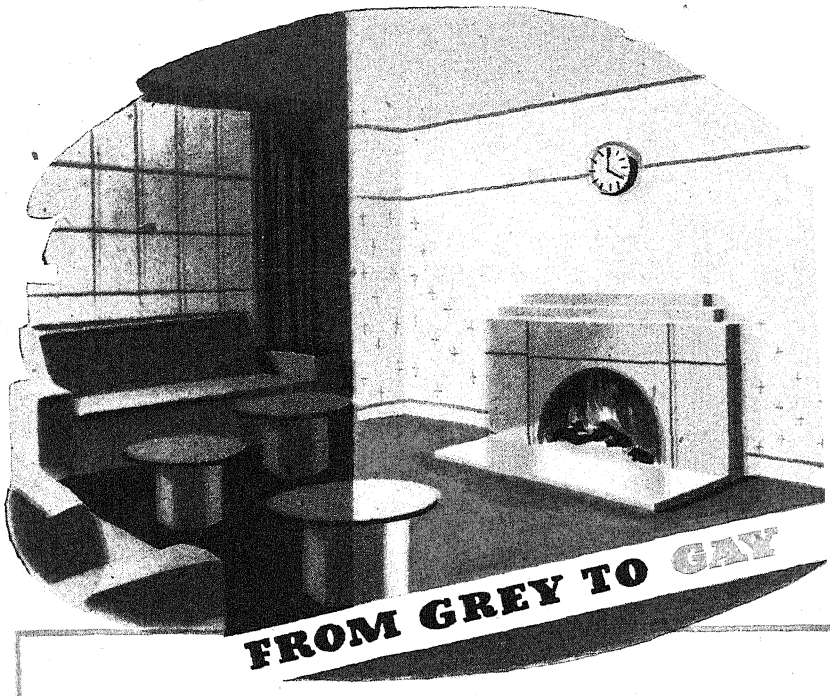

Wipe out the grey memories of blackout, "making-do" and requisitioning—paint into your hotel new colour, life and gaiety with these two paints that are ideally suited for the job.

'**NEOFEX**' SYNTHETIC GLOSS FINISH. **For all interior and exterior glossy surfaces. Gives a brilliant glass-like film that will not chip, crack, fade or discolour. Supremely resistant to moisture, dirt retention, extreme temperature changes, the ravages of sea air, and the atmospheres of industrial districts. Can be cleaned repeatedly with soap and water. Its high spreading power ensures low application costs. For Plaster, Wood, Metal, Wallboard, etc.**

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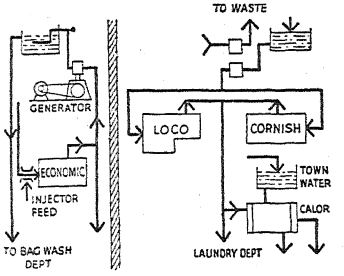
THERMAL LINKAGE SAVES LAUNDRY 23% OF COAL BILL

More plants, of all types, adopt proved production-economy technique

Thermal Linkage saves fuel. Thermal Linkage cuts production costs. Thermal Linkage increases output. Those are the three proved reasons why progressive factories everywhere are adopting Thermal Linkage.

Thermal linkage means integrating your various heat-using processes and, as far as possible, operating them as a single co-ordinated heat-using unit. Instead of being independently supplied to several separate points of consumption and the surplus going to waste, heat is circulated and re-circulated from point to point so long as there is work for it to do.



LAUNDRY'S BIG ECONOMY

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Thermal Linkage—

A laundry, in two sections (with separate boiler plants), one each side of a road, used 5,550 lb. of steam per hour and consumed 41 tons of coal weekly.

AFTER

Thermal Linkage—

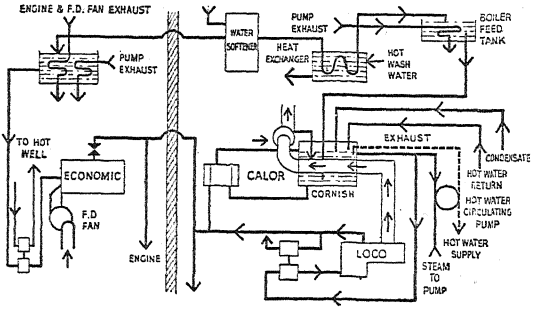
The laundry maintained the same output on a reduced coal consumption of only 31½ tons per week. Replacement of a condemned boiler was also rendered unnecessary, saving £6,000 of new plant.

URGENT ACTION NEEDED

Fuel efficiency and improved production will remain a pressing need. How much could your existing plant benefit from the application of these principles? No scheme of reconstruction or plant conversion should commence without Thermal Linkage being considered.

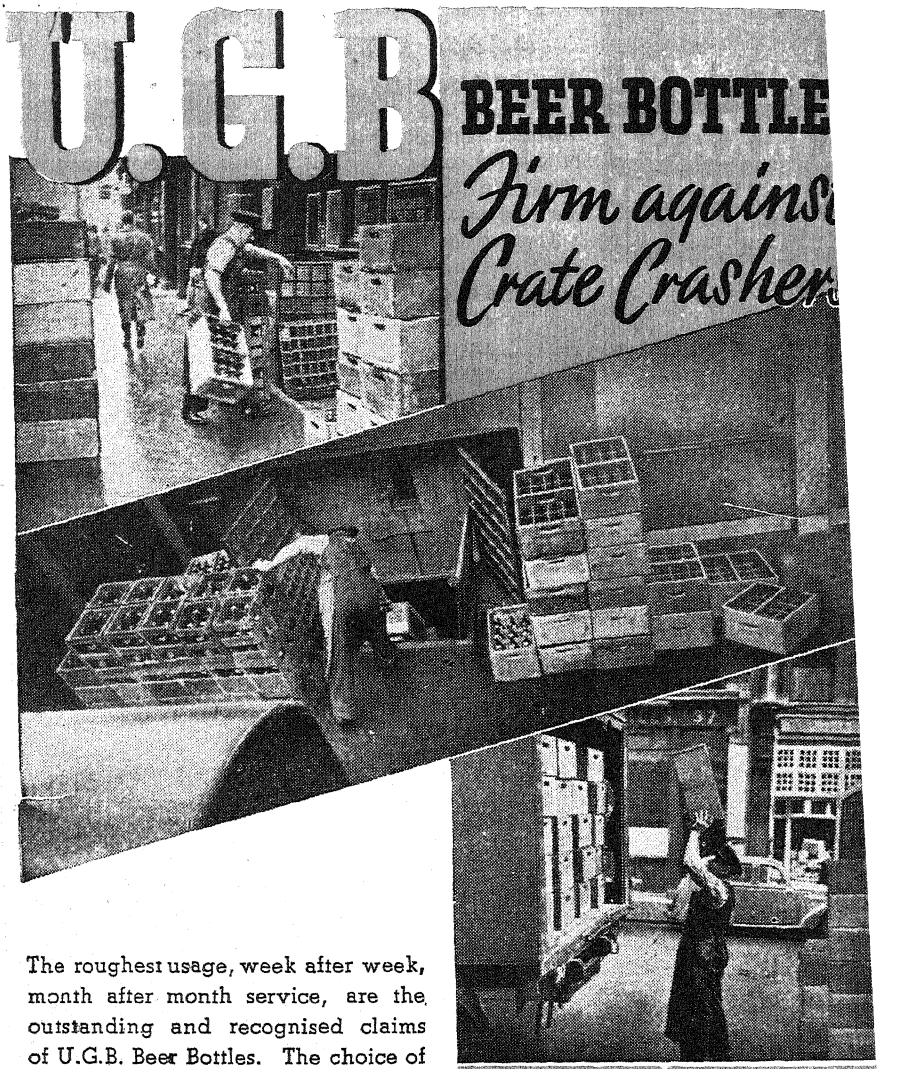
FOR GENERAL INFORMATION see Fuel Efficiency Bulletin No. 21 (The Construction of a Factory Heat Balance).

FOR SPECIFIC ADVICE and guidance contact your Regional Office of the Ministry of Fuel and Power.



FOR COMPLETE DETAILS SEE "FUEL EFFICIENCY NEWS" DECEMBER, 1945.

ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF FUEL AND POWER



The roughest usage, week after week, month after month service, are the outstanding and recognised claims of U.G.B. Beer Bottles. The choice of the leading brewers for STRENUOUS, CONTINUAL HANDLING and technical supremacy in manufacture.

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WHAT WAS TRUE IN 1900——————IS EQUALLY TRUE TO-DAY

Copy of a Letter to Brewers of 47 years ago.

24, Moorgate Street, E.C., 10*th January*, 1900.

Dear Sir,

I have pleasure in sending you the Annual Statement of our experience. Fifty appeals conducted by us in the past year (167 since our foundation) is a record never before distantly approached. This concentration of experience is a growing protection to Trade interests, and is all the more valuable because of the force of combination which lies behind it. We have earned the position of a Trade Institution, not only by virtue of our Insurance protection, but because of our knowledge and the assistance we can and do render. It is significant that the proportion of appeals lost this year is much greater than ever before, which should be a warning to the Trade against too confidently judging future risk by past experience. I am, yours faithfully,

(*Signed*) J. K. O'DONOGUE, *Manager.*

47 years ago.

THE LICENSES & GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.,

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Telephones :
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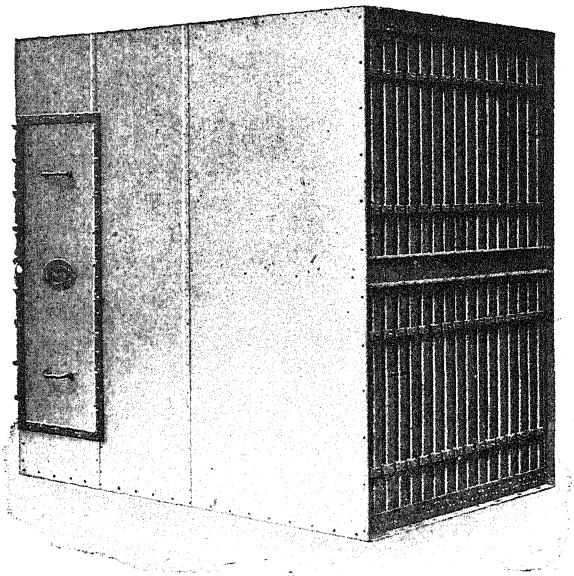
PURE AIR

IN YOUR BREWERY IS A VITAL NECESSITY



The "Howorth" Air Filter.
A Vital Part of Our Plant.

1858–1945

JAMES HOWORTH & CO. LTD.

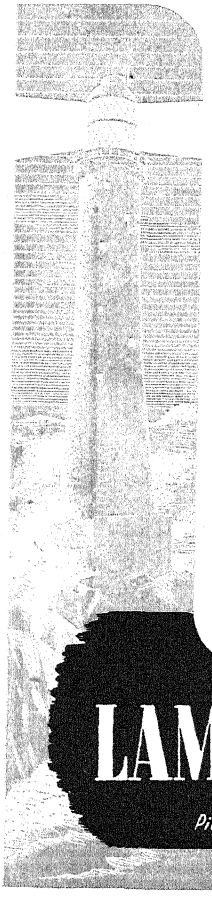
VICTORIA WORKS FARNWORTH, Nr. BOLTON

Tele.: 59. 'Grams: "Ventilator," Farnworth.

LAMBERTS FOR DEPENDABILITY

SILCOSE

THE IDEAL SOFT-FLAVOURED CARAMEL FOR NUT BROWN ALES, DARK MILD ALES AND STOUT



★ SILCOSE is a colouring Caramel of outstandingly fine flavour—round and smooth without a trace of acridity or harshness. Although of a bland nature, Silcose has a flavour of sweet agreeable fulness—that makes it exceptionally suitable for tinting stout. It adds character, without in any way harshening or spoiling the bouquet of the beverage. Silcose may be used at any stage of the brewing process or in the cellar and is perfectly soluble to a brilliant solution.

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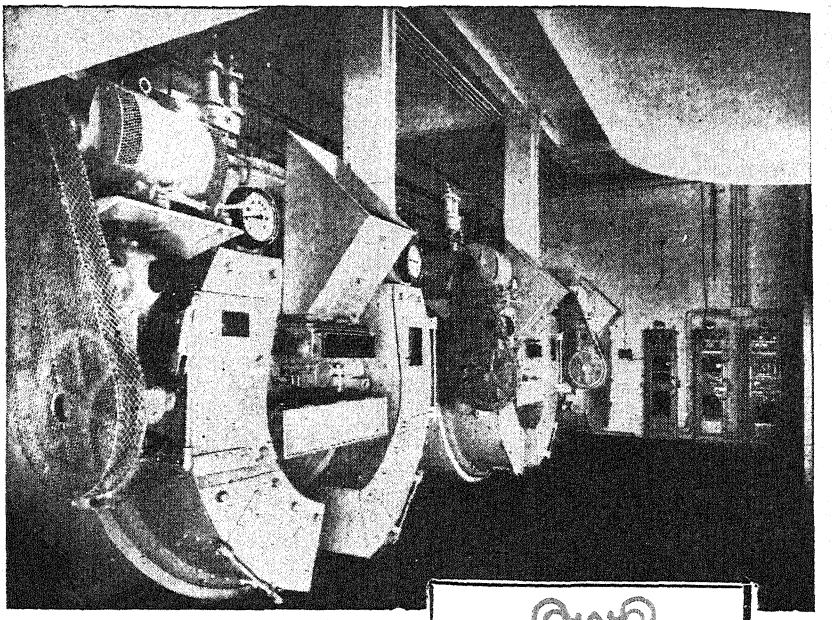
LAMBERTS *for Caramel*

Pioneer Specialists in Caramel & Primings for over Sixty Years



(With acknowledgments to :
Messrs. E. G. Phillips, Son & Norfolk, Nottingham—Consulting Engineers.
Messrs. Danks of Netherton, Ltd.—Boiler Makers.)

In the interests of fuel conservation, cleanliness in the form of smokeless and gritless combustion, ease of control with varying qualities of fuel, and the need for a constant head of steam, many of our War Factory boilers are fired by "Hodgkinson" Mechanical Stokers. The termination of hostilities now enables us to divert our full productive capacity to Industry, and your enquiries embodying details of the type of plant it is intended to equip will receive our careful consideration.

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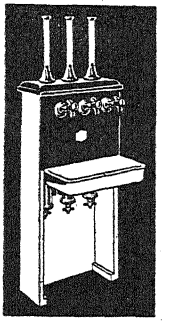

OF SUPER-DALEX

THE Licensed Trade welcomes the Super-Dalex as a major improvement in beer engines. Post-war Product Number One of Britain's Biggest Barfitters, it is the first beer engine that can be dismantled for cleaning and reassembling *in seconds without tools by unskilled labour.*

Bring your bars up to date. Full details on request.

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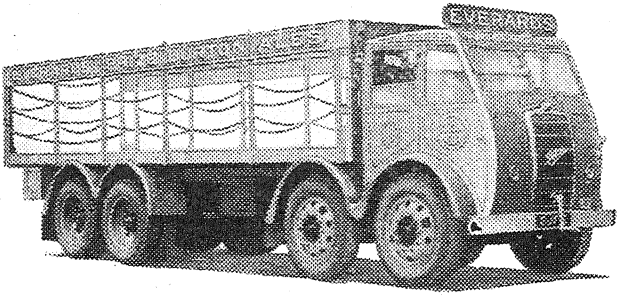

The paying proposition

ECONOMY and RELIABILITY.. all the time!

Their solid construction has been specially designed to carry maximum loads with speed, efficiency and safety at exceedingly low running and maintenance costs.

Foden
NO OTHER NAME MEANS QUITE THE SAME

Foden Est. 1856. This firm has no connection whatsoever with any other firm making commercial vehicles

BAIRD'S
ANTHRACITE
MALTING
COAL

Best Quality.

Low Arsenic Content.

BAIRDS & SCOTTISH STEEL LTD.

Colliery Owners and Iron and Steel Makers.

168, WEST GEORGE STREET, GLASGOW, C.2.

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IN

BREWING

THE USE OF

DIXON'S ENZYMIC MALT

IN THE MASH TUN ENSURES

HEALTHY YEAST AND FERMENTATIONS

ONLY A SMALL PERCENTAGE IN THE MASH TUN IS NECESSARY

Full Particulars from

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Telegrams: "Generico, Ipswich" "Generico, Fen, London"

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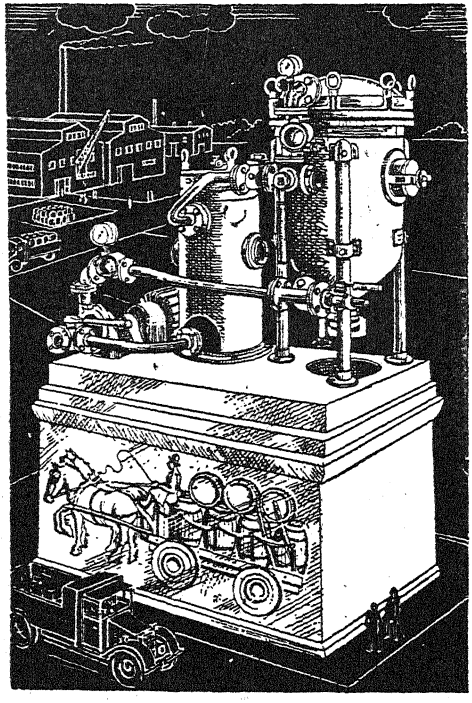
A Monument to Brilliance



The sparkling clearness and attractive taste of beer is a monument to the brilliant performance of the Metafilter. The Metafilter completely frees beer from haze, fibres, yeast, spores, bacteria, and floaters; and gives to it a bright, consistent transparency. Beer filtered through a Metafilter retains its original flavour, body, and head; and its reputation as the national beverage is considerably enhanced.

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Conforms in every way with the Pure Food Act.

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(Members of the Allied Brewery Traders' Association.)

See also page 801.

CONSISTENCY in present day quickly consumed LOW GRAVITY BEERS can be secured by using GOLD MEDAL PRIMING FULL

THE BREWERS' ideal is consistency—regularity of flavour and condition. A sugar which will not give this is a waste of sugar ration.

A normal slow fermenting priming, if used in present-day beers, upsets the ratio of body to flavour—hence a FASTER PRIMING IS NEEDED.

A beer which will show " life " a day or two after racking is preferable to one which is sweet and mawkish owing to the liberal use of the wrong type of Priming. Especially is this so if the " life " will continue to the end of the cask.

The addition of Gold Medal Priming Full brings out the natural flavour, and a low average gravity handicap can be overcome by its use, for a beer of, say, 35 O.G. is not comparable with one of 32 which has a lasting crispness.

To appreciate the truth of this point, just make a trial of our Gold Medal Priming FULL, which is quite different from ordinary Primings.

One of our largest customers has let it be known that his beers now have a bite two days after racking, and retain their condition to the end. His latest report on the splendid bottled beer containing this sugar, is that it is perfect in condition, flavour and brilliancy, three to four months after bottling.

Gold Medal Priming FULL is a perfectly balanced priming. It gives an extract almost equal to Invert, and so makes it possible to produce a much better beer at considerably less cost.

As Invert is ideal for Copper use, so is Gold Medal Priming FULL ideal for the Cask. You will be well advised to make a trial of this Priming and to judge it not by its low first cost, but by its flavour-content and the results it gives.

Get on the right line now, while trade is good, and so be at the top and prepared to meet the keen competition which will arise when the present period is over. Harvey Steel Sugars, Ltd., Liverpool, 5, Makers of Invert Sugar and Primings.

HARVEY STEEL SUGARS LTD. CASTLE BRAND LIVERPOOL

WHEN YOU WANT FLAVOUR

remember — HARVEY STEEL'S

The Index of this issue will be found on page 794.

THE

BREWERS' JOURNAL

AND

Hop and Malt Trades' Review.

Entered at Stationers' Hall] (ESTABLISHED 1865)

VOL. LXXXII. No. 973. LONDON, JULY 17, 1946. Subscription 30s. Per Year Post Free.

HOME SECRETARY AND BEER SHORTAGE.

IN his reply to the question asked by Mr. Arthur Lewis (Lab., Upton), which is quoted in full on another page, the Home Secretary said that in view of the continuing need for economy in manpower and fuel he would not feel justified in proposing legislation requiring licensees to keep their houses open throughout the permitted hours when they were not in a position to supply their customers. He considered it highly desirable, however, that uniform opening and closing hours should be adopted to meet the danger of people moving from one house to another and so depriving regular customers of their fair share of the liquor available, and he advised licensees to make arrangements for such shorter hours of opening in consultation with the Licensing Justices and the police as a means of insuring themselves against the possible risk of objection being taken to the renewal of a licence which was not fully used. Though expressed in cautious terms appropriate to a ministerial reply on a question having legal implications, this statement suggests that the Home Secretary and his legal advisers share the view expressed by Sir Roland Burrows, K.C., in the valuable opinion published in our June issue, that there is no common law or statutory obligation upon licence holders to open their premises throughout the permitted hours, and it may be hoped that those Licensing Justices who have taken the line that they are entitled to insist on such opening will at last appreciate that their insistence has no justification in law and is regarded administratively with disfavour.

In the opinion referred to, Sir R. Burrows indicated as his view that, in the case of an old on-licence, opening throughout the permitted hours could only be enforced by the Justices by the indirect method of asking the licensee for an undertaking to that effect, failure to fulfil which would entitle the Justices to refuse renewal without compensation. He pointed out that the licence holder could not be compelled to give such an undertaking

and that if it were refused the Justices could only refer the question of renewing the licence to the compensation authority. The sanction, he said, is imperfect, because the compensation authority may take the view that the licence is required in the neighbourhood and, even if they thought it could be dispensed with, might have no money in the compensation fund. It must not, however, be inferred that the control of the Justices over the hours of opening and closing is thus circumscribed in all cases. The Home Secretary gives a strong hint to the contrary when he refers to the risk of objection being taken to the renewal of a licence which is not fully used. Quite properly, he does not indicate whether in his opinion that objection if substantiated would be one which would entitle the Justices to refuse to renew the licence without compensation on the ground that the premises had been ill-conducted or whether it would entitle them only to refer the licence for compensation. The words "that the licensed premises have been ill-conducted" which first appeared in the Licensing Act of 1904 have received little judicial consideration, but, as is well known, the power to refuse renewal of a licence without compensation on that broad ground was included in the Act to preserve to the Licensing Justices, who were deprived by the Act of their power to refuse renewal of a licence on the ground of redundancy, their disciplinary control over the conduct of licensed premises, and it must be assumed that the "ill conduct" which the words contemplate is not limited to actual violations of the law but may extend to any practice or mode of trading which tends to derogate from the usefulness of the licence or to be detrimental to public order.

The Home Secretary in his statement lays stress on the need for uniformity of opening and closing hours, and it is clear that unless uniform hours are observed, an undue burden is thrown upon houses which are open with the result that any system of rationing supplies becomes impossible. The practices of selling out and shutting up, or of back-door admissions, if adopted by only a small number of the licensees in any area, may be destructive of any ordered arrangement agreed with the Justices and the police. For this reason the Home Secretary has thought fit to hint and we have ventured to emphasise that the punitive powers of the Licensing Justices in such a situation probably extend far beyond mere reprehension. We are not unmindful of the difficulties of licensees who are called upon to transact a reduced and less remunerative business under conditions which must almost invariably impair the pleasantness of their relations with customers, regular or occasional. Adherence to uniform hours of opening and closing appear, however, to be the most likely expedient to commend itself to the general public in the long run and, as the Home Secretary and their Trade organisations agree, it is by this means that licensees will best discharge their duty to serve the public in this time of shortage of supplies.

NEW TOWN LICENCES.

In the concluding paragraph of a leading article entitled "Licences in the New Towns" in our June issue, we pointed out that the New Towns Bill contained no provision for the removal of licences from the areas from which the population of the new towns will be drawn, such as is made in the Licensing Planning Acts, and expressed the view that, in the very different circumstances, it would be unreasonable

for the owner of a licence in, say, London or Manchester, to claim to be entitled to remove that licence to a place 20 to 50 miles away in the wake of some of his customers: such an arrangement, we thought, would lead to a highly uneconomical distribution of beer. As one of the objects of the new towns is the dispersal of industries, we anticipated that the corporations to which the management of new towns is to be entrusted would tend to favour the local brewers in the allocation of sites, and especially so if the nucleus of the new town itself contained a brewery or breweries.

These observations have provoked from a reader the criticism that the views expressed represent only one side of a question of some difficulty, and the critic states some considerations on the other side, the more important of which we reproduce below, with our comments appended.

> The increased population of new towns will come largely from old towns. These are to be replanned to a lower density of population, with increased open spaces, street-widths and so forth. This means that an appreciable number of licensed premises in the old towns will have to go—their sites will be needed for road widenings, housing schemes, open spaces, and so forth.
>
> If their licences can be removed to areas where an increase of population demands more licensed houses, the local authority of the old town is relieved of paying compensation for them.
>
> It suits the owners of the licences much better to get them removed than to be paid compensation for them. It would hardly be just that local breweries in the neighbourhood of new towns should get a windfall at the expense of local authorities and owners of licensed houses in old towns.
>
> It may be relevant to call attention to paragraph 11(c) of the report of the Morris Committee, upon which the Licensing Planning Act, 1945, is based.

Paragraph 11(c) of the report of the Morris Committee is headed *Overspill Areas*. The Committee observe that the process of replanning normally involves displacement of some of the population from an area which is being replanned and the provision of alternative accommodation possibly some distance away, and they considered that *where such overspill areas entered into the picture of replanning* the opportunity should be taken of removing to those areas some of the licences which ceased to be required in the area of serious war damage. The simple answer to our critic's argument seems to be that new towns are not overspill areas as defined by the Morris Committee at all. They are not to be created by decanting the population of a definite area in an old town, but are to receive increments of population from various quarters by the coming to reside in the new town of the persons employed in the industries, the establishment of which in the new town is of the essence of the proposal, together with the professional men and tradespeople who will minister to their needs. Pushed to its logical conclusion, the critical argument amounts to this: that the owner of a licence which becomes redundant *in situ* as a result of replanning should be entitled to claim its removal to any area, however remote and unconnected, where an increase of population demands more licensed houses. It would be difficult to frame any system of dealing with multitudinous claims of this sort on any basis of justice or even of convenience.

> The suggestion that delivery outside a radius of 20 to 50 miles from a brewery is uneconomic will hardly bear examination. Nearly all the important breweries in the country are glad to own houses more than 20 miles from the brewery, to which they deliver regularly; and most important

breweries are glad to own and deliver regularly to licensed properties up to 50 miles away.

The argument based on the dispersal of industries appears to be of theoretical rather than practical interest. The decision whether an important brewery is to remain on its present site or be "dispersed" is not likely to depend on whether it owns a few licensed premises in new towns or not.

Finally, the public interest is best served by affording to the new towns the widest practicable choice in the type of licensed houses available to them in their new surroundings.

In the first of these paragraphs our critic appears to have overlooked that we used the expression "uneconomic" and not "uneconomical." We had in mind rather such considerations as prompted the zoning of beer deliveries during the war, than the question of profitability to a particular brewery. As regards the third paragraph, it is not clear to us why the necessary diversity of type of licensed houses cannot as well be achieved by the local brewers as by brewers from the larger centres.

In his remarks about the dispersal of industries the objector appears to be arguing against himself. It is exactly because the important brewery is likely to remain on its present site that the existence of its tied houses in the new town is undesirable, in the sense that it is inconsistent with the policy underlying the establishment of the new towns. That policy is to bring employment to the residents so that they may live and move and have their being therein and not merely sleep there. If, therefore, there is a brewery in the nuclear township the managing corporation should, as in duty bound, do all they can to expand its trade. If the breweries are in a neighbouring old town, with which the new town must have many reciprocal relationships, it is in the interest of the new town and the surrounding countryside to develop them. To take a concrete instance it is surely preferable that a brewery worker resident in the new town of Stevenage should find his employment in Hertford which is readily accessible by bus or bicycle than that he should have daily to make a tedious, troublesome and costly journey to London.

In the years following the war of 1914-18 the policy of "rationalising" industry or concentrating in large units ran riot, with consequences that are now seen to have been unsatisfactory, to say the least. The brewing industry adapted itself readily enough to that fashion and we have more confidence than has our critic in its capacity to adapt itself to the current and, as we believe, saner policy of dispersal, which we also believe to be more in accordance with the tradition of the industry.

LICENSING PLANNING.

THE Brewers' Society has recommended its members to do everything in their power to co-operate wholeheartedly with the Licensing Planning Committees and help to make their work a success. This is a recommendation which we must strongly endorse, since these committees will seek and require assistance much of which brewers with their specialised knowledge alone can give.

Already in 24 war-damaged areas these committees have been set up to advise upon the number, nature and distribution of public-houses.

They represent equally the local Licensing Justices and the local planning authorities.

A spokesman for the brewing industry has commented:

"The war has given everybody concerned with the liquor question in England and Wales, including public authorities and private persons, a wonderful opportunity which they never had before, and which may never return, of seeing that the provision of public-houses shall fit in with the general character of a district and the true needs of the population. In place of the old rigid system under the Licensing Acts, the new Act will allow reasonable flexibility if it is interpreted in the broad spirit of the Morris report, on which it was based.

"The governing consideration is that public-houses should be situated where they are wanted by the public and should cater for the needs of that public.

"Set formulas such as those based on the acreage of a district or the consumption of beer in its licensed houses, or the proportion of licences to population, are liable to be misleading. If public-houses are too few or too small or of the wrong type, or in the wrong place, the public will be driven to obtain what they want through less desirable channels."

Licensing Planning Committees have a big problem before them and will have to rely to a large extent on the special knowledge and experience of the Trade in working out their schemes for the sanction of the Minister. They will have to find out when the peak trade occurs in the area and what accommodation must be provided in order to cope with it: what is the demand for food, recreation and entertainment in public-houses; what is the demand for variety of type and how far a choice should be offered to the public.

The public interest should inspire and the public requirements must govern all the arrangements under the Act. If it realises the hopes of the legislature a new chapter will open which may well put the public-house in a relationship to society and social needs entirely different from that which it has occupied in the past.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS.

The Cut in Beer Production.

After the announcement of the cut in beer production some confusion prevailed in many quarters as to the precise extent of the reduction. At a news conference on April 30th, Sir Ben Smith stated that it had been decided to cut the standard barrelage of the twelve months ending September 30th, 1945, by 15 per cent. The then Minister of Food explained that the total quantity of beer produced in bulk barrels during the twelve-month period to September, 1945, was 24.52 per cent. more than pre-war, and that therefore the 15 per cent. cut would mean that bulk production would be nearly 6 per cent. above the pre-war figure.

The Brewers' Society have pointed out that to have operated a cut in relation to the pre-war year would have resulted in great inequalities because of the war time movement of population. In the interests of the public, therefore, it was necessary that the cut should operate as nearly as possible on the current distribution in all districts. The latest period of comparison available was for the year ending September, 1945, and this period was adopted as the basis on which to assess the reduction.

Reduction on a Month to Month Basis.

In explanation of the cut being apparently more than 15 per cent.,

the Brewers' Society issued a statement pointing out that since last September bulk production had been stepped up to meet the increased demand of the men returning from overseas. Therefore it was misleading to make production comparisons with recent months. Apparent anomalies in retail quotas may be explained when it is made clear that the reduction will operate on a month to month basis according to the output in the corresponding months of the year ending September 30th, 1945. This month, therefore, each brewery will brew 85 per cent. of the production in July, 1945. Under the Government's decision under-brewings may be carried forward from month to month but over-brewings may not be carried forward to the following month and are not allowed. Retailers can ascertain the monthly allocation to which they are entitled by referring to their allocation during the corresponding month of 1945 and reducing it by 15 per cent. Under-deliveries in one month can be made up in subsequent months.

As compared with preceding years, 1944-1945 (with production figures totalling nearly 32,000,000 bulk barrels) was a good year on which to base the cut. Obviously the reason for the present shortage must be found in the greatly increased demand for the national beverage. More people are drinking beer today than ever before, including, of course, a large number of former wine and spirit drinkers.

Carlisle and the Beer Shortage.

As an area under State Management, Carlisle's efforts to surmount the difficulties created by the shortage of beer are worthy of record. The State Management Scheme officials recently decided that the evening sale of beer and spirits in their licensed houses in Carlisle and suburbs shall begin in all premises at 7.30 p.m. on every night of the week. This will bring all the houses into conformity, and the management hope that the arrangements will help to smooth out many of the difficulties which have arisen and ensure an equitable distribution of available supplies. The houses will be open and all the other facilities, including the bowling greens, billiards, etc., will be available during the whole of the permitted hours, even though no evening sales of liquor take place until 7.30 p.m. The management hope to be able to continue service until 10 p.m.—the usual closing time. The sale of intoxicants is also to take place as far as possible during the midday opening period.

Supplies and Retailers' Profits.

At a recent meeting of the Hitchen and District Licensed Victuallers' Association, the chairman, Mr. R. T. Douthet, dealing with the loss of profit resulting from the cut in beer supplies, said that the matter of a compensation arrangement with the brewers would have to be considered. "Observer," in the *Wine and Spirit Trade Review*, finds this an occasion for expressing himself forcefully on "compensation" in such a connection. He says: "Perhaps I am unduly touchy on this subject, but this reference to what is termed 'compensation' seems to me most distasteful. Surely if licensees, faced with a cut in beer supplies, cannot make sufficient profit to pay their way, then the remedy is increased profit. Why not call it such? In the tied house system there seems to be a tendency to over-emphasise the subservience of the tenant by creating a situation whereby he appears to rely on the benevolence of the brewer. Any policy whereby the tenant goes cap in hand to the brewer for some monetary award seems to me abhorrent. If licensees are not able to make sufficient profit, then the remedy is simple. The retail profit margin should be increased. Whether this increase is achieved by way of increased retail selling prices or a reduction in the price charged by the brewer, is a question for decision by the two interests concerned. I know that

the brewers are always willing to help a tenant who is in financial difficulty by reducing his rent or making other monetary adjustments, but this tends to create an inferiority complex among tied licensees."

It is quite possible, of course, that there are some tenants, as well as brewers, who will consider that "Observer" *is* unduly touchy on the subject.

Inns' Revival of Arts and Crafts.

A scheme for promoting arts and crafts which have to do with the public-house is under consideration by the Brewers' Society, in consultation with the Central Institute of Art and Design and appropriate societies, the Arts and Crafts Exhibitions Society, the Red Rose Guild of Craftsmen, the Art Workers' Guild and the Rural Industries Bureau. A joint committee has been formed which will prepare a plan for submission to the Society and other co-operating bodies, and it is hoped to stage a central exhibition which will later either tour the country or else split into local sections or at least serve as a model for regional versions. Subjects discussed include the inn sign in all its forms and materials, metal work and cutlery, plaster work, glass, fabrics, mural painting, silver and pewter, pottery and tiles. Luxury and high costs are to be avoided.

Whether the hand-made exhibits shall be regarded as prototypes, later to be produced by machinery in such quantities as to affect public taste, has yet to be decided. The triple objective at the back of the project for the moment is that the arts and crafts which have languished during the war should gain relief, that the Trade should take the lead in the work of restitution in accordance with the best tradition of the inn, and that the public should be encouraged to see and buy better but not necessarily dearer things.

Sunday Darts Ban in Sheffield.

Neither the police nor Licensing Justices have any authority to forbid the playing of any lawful games (with the exception of billiards) on a Sunday in licensed premises. Yet in Sheffield there has been a "ban" on the playing of darts in public-houses on Sundays since February last following a statement by the Chief Constable to the Licensing Magistrates that it was "undesirable." Breweries in the city, states the *Yorkshire Post*, then sent a notice to public-houses drawing attention to the Chief Constable's "warning." Later the Home Secretary stated that there was no law in existence to prevent playing of darts on Sundays, so that it is not surprising that the secretary of the Sheffield Darts Association has described the "ban" as a travesty of justice. It had been said that gambling took place, but the rules of the association were strictly against this. The police had failed to bring forward any evidence of gambling.

It was recently decided to form a deputation to interview the Chief Constable to find out who imposed the "ban," and why. The deputation was to include a Conservative M.P., a Socialist M.P. and a vicar, with representatives of the Sheffield Darts Association. The Rev. C. Wardle-Harpur (vicar of Attercliffe) said he was a member of the deputation, adding: "There are many ways in which men can occupy themselves on Sunday, but as golf and other games are played, I support the playing of darts, because I do not like discrimination against one game."

The deputation, headed by Col. Harry Morris, M.P., interviewed the Chief Constable on the 6th inst. After the meeting, Colonel Morris said that there had been a friendly discussion which had cleared the air considerably. It was now for the Darts Association and the licensees to discuss what action they should take.

"Trade Singled Out."

The report of the Scottish L.T.D.A. referred to an assurance of support which the Trade gave to the Government at the beginning of the war, at the same time asking that the great burdens on the Trade and the responsibilities of licence-holders should not be forgotten and that reasonable consideration should be given to them. It continued: "We consider that we had a right to expect that when the war ended time would not be lost in lightening the burdens of taxation and that some of the restrictions imposed by the war would be removed. Something has been done in removing some of these restrictions, but it is a matter of great regret and disappointment that the burdens on excisable commodities remain. They present a striking example of the way this Trade, compared with others, has been singled out for exceptionally harsh treatment."

"Safer than Milk."

According to American brewing journals some women over there use beer as a hair-setting lotion, Mr. H. J. Bunker, of Barclay Perkins, Ltd., told the summer meeting of the food group of the Society of Chemical Industries at Ayr when he read a paper on the nutritive value of yeast and fermented liquors. A double whisky at 30 per cent. u.p. gave 113 calories, he said, so that if a person wanted all his calories in whisky it meant about three bottles a day. In strong beers it was possible to get over 400 calories in a pint—more than in a pink of milk. "I am not going to say it is better for you than a pint of milk," he added, "I would only point out that it is a much safer drink as very few organisms grow in it and you cannot say that of milk."

A New Sport.

The complications introduced by the cut in barley into the once simple business of getting a drink have called out the best in the British character, according to at least one observer. Now that a glass of beer is the reward of a persevering quest all over the town, he doubts "whether the exhilaration of eventual success offsets the petty frustrations of the chase. But at any rate the new state of affairs has been accepted with typical British good humour and the pursuit of ale has been neatly described as 'beer-stalking.'" — *Manchester Guardian.*

Critics of Women Drinkers.

Women seem to be coming in for a good deal of criticism in regard to their drinking habits these days. Not many weeks ago Mrs. Helen Sprackling, director of the women's division of Allied Liquor Industries, New York, supporting her contention that American women did not know how to drink, declared: "Women are silly about drinking. They mix them. They will start out with a couple of Martinis made with gin, drink a couple of bottles of beer with their dinner, and then wind up the evening with rye-whisky and soda."

Now Ray Milland, star of "Lost Week-End," has joined forces with the critics. This British actor, whose portrayal of an alcoholic won the 1945 Hollywood Academy award, says—according to a report from New York: "I have nothing against a woman who takes an occasional cocktail. But the trouble is that most women don't know when to stop. And when they drink too much they literally fall apart. Besides, women always look worse than men when they imbibe too freely."

In his view, the reasons for this are that women are more sentimental than men, and are likely to be more emotional. When they drink, he says, they have little control over their emotions, and that is what gets them into difficulties. Whether Ray's observations are directed against British as well as American women is not clear.

THE BEER CUT.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ON CLOSING DURING PERMITTED HOURS.

The difficult situation arising from the cut in beer production coupled with the heavy demands for available supplies has been accentuated during recent weeks. The closing of public-houses during permitted hours has been the subject of varying comment throughout the country, and the decisions taken have differed considerably. Views of the Brewers' Society, the Birmingham and Midland Brewers' Association, various Licensing Benches and the letters of two licensees are given below.

The Brewers' Society.

The view of the Brewers' Society remains the same as it was in relation to shortage of beer supplies during the war —viz., that the available supplies should be spread over, as far as possible, the whole of the permitted hours.

Birmingham and Midland Brewers.

The Birmingham and Midland Counties Wholesale Brewers' Association issued the following statement:—

"At the present time, for a variety of reasons, the demand for beer undoubtedly exceeds the supply, and members of the Association realise that they have an obligation to give the best possible service to the public.

"Their difficulties, and those of licence holders are considerable, but can be eased by co-operation between all concerned.

"Members of the Association appeal to the public to assist licence holders to the best of their ability in the present very difficult position.

"Many suggestions have been received for possible solutions. The public may be assured that all are being carefully considered, but some are quite impracticable.

"It has even been reported that in one instance a police officer addressed a meeting of licence holders on the subject. If this is correct, it would be interesting to know his authority for so doing.

"The policy of the Association ever since the position first arose in the summer of 1941 has always been that 'as regards hours of sale each individual licence holder must have regard to the particular problems of his own house'; and in view of their confidence in the discretion of their tenants and managers members cannot, as at present advised, see any reason to depart from this policy.

"At the same time, the public may be certain that the position is being constantly reviewed, and if any better solution than the present policy can be evolved it will be adopted.

"In some places short uniform hours of sale have been suggested.

"Such an arrangement would only make the position even more unsatisfactory than it is to-day. No individual licence holder would be legally bound by it, and in any event the requirements of the public vary so much in different localities, that any uniformity over a large area would inevitably lead to a part of the public being unable to obtain their refreshment at the time they habitually require it.

"Members of the Association desire to give an assurance that they are sparing and will spare no effort to give the best service by brewing the maximum amount they are allowed to do. They are confident that the licence holders, too, are anxious to give of their best."

Advice to Westminster Traders.

The City of Westminster Society has advised the members of its conclusions, viz.:—

"(*a*) That the supplies of beer available were not sufficient for permitted hours;

"(*b*) That in many cases the inadequate supplies were being treated as goods to be sold as quickly as possible, rather than as commodities to be dealt with so that the greatest number of people could be accommodated, and especially over the longest period of time.

"(*c*) That when licensed houses sell quickly and close, the public are not

getting reasonable consideration, with the result that if the public get irritated (and the public do get irritated) we should not be on very strong ground.

"Even such an unwelcome thing as a cut in beer supplies savours of novelty for a little time, but when the novelty wears off attention gets focused on the people who have charge of the article so much sought after by the public, and it is here that the licensee will want his house in order.

"While they have no desire to dictate to members, the executive feel, however, that they would be wanting in their duty if they did not emphasise the importance they attach to the recommendation made at the special general meeting of May 20th.

"To give practical application to this, the suggestion that one-ninth of the week's supplies be sold on each of the five days Monday to Friday, and two-ninths on Saturday and on Sunday, would seem to be a good principle to work upon. If members co-operate in this way they will have the satisfaction of knowing that they are working as part of an organised scheme drawn up for the general good."

Strange Idea from Kendal.

The Mayor of Kendal (Mr. T. H. Dobie), at the Local Sessions, said every trade was short of supplies, and many shopkeepers were said to have under-counter business. Licensees should, perhaps, consider a similar principle for the benefit of regular customers. The magistrates had decided that premises must remain open all the permitted hours, despite the fact that several licensees urged that opening hours should be only 8 to 10 p.m., with midday openings on Saturdays and Sundays.

One-Day Closing.

All licensed houses in Grantham and district are to close completely on Wednesdays. This is the official decision issued by the Licensed Victuallers' Association to all members. The minimum hours of opening agreed upon between the Licensed Victuallers' Association, the Licensing Justices, the Chief Constable (Mr. W. Weatherhogg), and the local brewery companies, are: Saturday and Sunday, 12 to 2 p.m., and 8 to 10 p.m.; Wednesday, all houses closed; other days, 8 to 10 p.m.

"We hope the closing of our houses on each Wednesday," said Mr. C. L. Burch (secretary of the Society), "will enable licensees to be open with supplies during the agreed minimum hours on other days, and that in the near future the curtailment of opening hours will become unnecessary."

Opening Every Day.

Leicester is to open its public-houses and clubs during the beer shortage on every day of the week. It was decided recently that all clubs and public-houses shall open daily, including Sundays, from 12.30 to 1.30 p.m., and 8.30 to 10 p.m.

Licensees in mid-Essex have agreed to keep public-houses open at all licensed hours in spite of the beer shortage.

For "Regulars" Only.

Following complaints that an increasing number of licensees were adopting the practice of closing their doors after admitting regular customers at pre-arranged times, the Salford Licensing Justices recently decided to invite representatives of the Trade organisations to discuss with them standardised opening times during the period of beer shortage. The magistrates regard this new practice as a contravention of the conditions attaching to the issue of licences.

Public Much to Blame.

A Brierley Hill licensee has stated: "The public are much to blame. As soon as there's a beer shortage they start drinking more. One of my customers recently produced a toilet jug and asked to be served with nine pints—a thing he has never asked for before."

Says a Stafford landlord: "Many of my customers who are regular half-pint drinkers have suddenly taken to drinking pints."

Kingston-on-Thames.

Kingston-on-Thames licensed victuallers having conferred with the local Borough Justices, it has been agreed that the houses shall be open: Week-days, 12 till 2 p.m., and 8.30 p.m. until 10.30 p.m.; Sundays, 12 until 2 p.m., and 8 p.m until 10 p.m. The Justices have intimated that they expect all houses to be open during those times, even if sold out, and that they will take a serious view of failure to observe the arrangement now in force. The Justices have also pointed out that the scheme would enable licensees to serve the public far better than would be possible if one house were open at one time and another at a different time.

"Cannot Order Licensees to Keep Open."

Mr. Chas. Boyle, Chairman of Leeds Licensing Justices, has stated: "We cannot order licensees to keep open when they have no beer. The public complain to us, of course, and objection may be raised to the renewal of a licence at Brewster Sessions in February. We hear that some licensees are reserving beer for special customers. That is wrong in principle, I suppose, but I can quite appreciate the licensee's point of view."

Burton-on-Trent.

New opening hours for Burton-on-Trent are believed to be the shortest of any town in the country. The Licensed Retailers' Association have agreed to open from noon to 2 p.m., and from 8 to 10 p.m. on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays, whether they have beer for sale or not. The experiment approved by the local police is intended to checkmate those who go from inn to inn, clearing regular customers out. Mr. G. E. Sleigh (a former President of the Association) said that one week he could only open for sale for six and a half hours.

Two Days Closing.

All licensed houses in Nottingham are closing on Mondays and Thursdays. Licensed premises within a certain radius of the centre of the city will open on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays from noon to 2 p.m. and from 7 to 10 p.m., and on Sundays from 12.30 to 1.30 p.m. and from 8 to 10 p.m.

Accumulating Supplies.

The decision of Halifax Licensed Victuallers' Association members to close on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of one week recently, in order to accumulate their week's supply before starting with a co-ordinated programme of an hour's opening at noon and two hours in the evening had the approval of the Chairman of the Halifax Licensing Committee.

"Stronger Steps" Threatened.

Hinckley Bench, through their Chairman, Mr. James Bennett, called attention to the fact that some licensed houses were selling out supplies during the week-end and closing for the rest of the week. This meant, he said, that people were going from house to house, and as soon as one house had sold out they went across the road to the other, consequently houses were swamped out.

He suggested that all houses should open from 12-1 midday, and from 8-9 at night while supplies last. If all did that and opened and closed at the same time, it would prevent this running about. It was not fair for some licensees to be so swamped when other houses had sold out of supplies after opening just two or three days. "If something is not done," added Mr. Bennett, "stronger steps will have to be taken by the licensing authorities. I hope the licensees and public will take notice of these remarks."

Justices' "No Back Door Beer" Letter.

Because of curtailed beer supplies the Loughborough (Leicestershire) Division Licensing Committee have advised local licence holders of a uniform plan of 12½ permitted hours a week Public-houses are to be closed on Tuesdays and Wednesdays. "The Justices would look with great disfavour on any case brought to their notice in which selected customers were admitted through the back door or otherwise to licensed premises and served while the general public were excluded," says the Justices' Clerk in a letter.

The "Greedy" Customers."

A licensee writes to the *Kent Mercury* as follows:—

Through the medium of your excellent paper, may I endeavour to put before some of your readers the other side of the beer situation—*i.e.*, the licensee's side.

1. The main part of our living is gained by selling beer—obviously the more we sell, the better our living. There is therefore no reason why we should close if we could obtain supplies.

2. The rationing is the outcome of directions issued by the Government. We are not the Government—once again the answer is obvious; give them your grouses—we're fed up with them!

3. Nearly every licensee does his best for his own sake to see that supplies are served as equally as possible, but to be fair, imagine yourself faced with four or five hundred thirsty people, knowing full well you have at the most a half pint per person!

4. The first of the 4-500 customers orders four pints (unbeknown to the server) and nearly everyone else for the first 60 or 70 people orders three or four pints per person. The beer is then finished, and the remainder of the customers are disgusted, not with the greed of their fellow men, but because they have waited for nothing.

5. The misguided idea is very prevalent

that because a public-house is packed the licensee is making his fortune. The opposite is usually the case—ask your local licensee, he will tell you.

6. No house takes as much in four days as it does in seven, although it may have a staple allocation per week. The answer is that sundry items are seldom sold when beer-crashers are wandering around.

7. The sight of a mass of human vultures pushing glasses into one's face is just as obnoxious to us as the sight of four or five people trying to do the impossible is to the customer.

8. The shortage of glasses is not due entirely to the impossibility of obtaining them, but rather to "keeping" them. "Victory" week-end was celebrated in this house by the stealing of many glasses (costing roughly 1s. each).

To sum up briefly, the position could be better if: (1) the customers were less greedy, and (2) they would go to the houses they usually use.—Yours, etc.

A. G. WEBB.

The Clarendon,
237, Lewisham Way, S.E.4.

Another Licensee's Views.

Writing to the *Morning Advertiser*, a licensee says:—

Licensees, who already have to observe a vast number of regulations and restrictions, have had further baffling problems presented to them as a result of conflicting dicta from Licensing Benches regarding a presumed obligation to keep their houses open during the present beer shortage, even when they have nothing to sell.

My opinion, as a licensee of 45 years' standing, is that, considering the difficulties with which they are confronted, the brewers are doing their job splendidly in the allocation of available supplies, and this opinion is confirmed by the remarks one hears from policemen and grateful customers. Though these people, who are in a position to know, are generous in their tributes to the manner in which licensees are carrying on, some magistrates, in insisting that bars must be kept open when supplies have been exhausted, have even alleged that the practice has been resorted to of admitting privileged customers "by the back door." Conversely, one chairman is reported to have advised licensees to adopt "under-counter sales" for the benefit of regular customers.

What nonsense it all is! Whoever heard of a baker wasting electricity on heating and lighting by keeping his shop open after his bread had been sold out?

Plans for uniform restricted hours of opening are equally impracticable, for customers' needs vary as between town and country, and even between one district of a town and another.

I trust all Trade organisations will unite in opposing the futile suggestions made from time to time by some Licensing Magistrates.—Yours, etc.,

JAMES PRAT.

Woodbridge.

THE BREWERS' SOCIETY.

At the June meeting of the Council of the Brewers' Society it was reported:—

Reduction of Beer Output.—The Sub-Committee which had been appointed last month to consider hard cases arising under the reduction of beer output had presented an interim report. Three meetings had been held, and the Sub-Committee had appointed the Director of the Society as its chairman. A further meeting would be held on the following day. The necessity to reduce the standard barrelage output of all brewers presented many difficult problems. The position had been set out in a circular letter issued to all brewers by the Society on June 6th. It set out the view of the Society that where there had been exchange of trade during the datum year ended September 30th, 1945, or beer had been supplied by one brewer to another and the buying brewer was now supplying the account himself, there was an obligation on the brewer who had supplied the beer in the datum year to transfer the appropriate amount of basic barrelage. Many of these were straightforward cases where the Committee hoped that the two breweries concerned would arrange the transfer of barrelage by getting together. There were other cases which were more difficult, but the Parlia-

mentary Committee hoped that brewers would be able to arrange matters between themselves satisfactorily. If that could not be done, the only course would be to report the circumstances to the Sub-Committee, who would do their best to help the parties to find a solution.

The Sub-Committee asked the Council's approval to the principle that a part of the very small reserve of basic barrelage which was at the disposal of the Sub-Committee should be used to relieve brewers whose output had been directly affected in the datum year by reason of enemy damage. If this recommendation were approved, the Sub-Committee would make allocations forthwith to the brewers concerned.

The basic period had been fixed at the latest date which the Ministry of Food had been able to approve—namely, the twelve months ended September 30th, 1945. Since that date there had been a substantial increase in output, with the result that reduction of the standard barrelage to 15 per cent. below the datum year adopted meant in fact a considerably larger cut in the output immediately before the reduction took place. Another complication which had had to be faced was that the demand and therefore the output of beer varied considerably from month to month. Brewers had found the only practicable way to apply the reduction was to adopt a regular monthly ration to their customers, and that it was not possible to follow the seasonal variations of the basic year.

Some of the Society's Press advertising space was now being devoted to informing the public of the facts of the position that brewers were producing up to the limits permitted to them, and further advertisements on this subject would be issued.

Licensing Planning (Temporary Provisions) Bill, 1946.—This Bill had now received the Royal Assent, and its provisions that a county district might be designated a licensing planning area, and that a part of a licensing district might be designated an overspill area, were now in operation.

Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1946.—A letter had been addressed by the chairman to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, calling attention to the special difficulties of brewers as owners of licensed premises in relation to the terminal provisions for Excess Profits Tax. It would be impracticable to carry out all deferred repairs to such premises before the end of 1947, or before the end of 1948 to which in certain circumstances extension might be given for the purpose of charging the cost of such repairs against E.P.T. assessment. In regard to breweries, the industry was largely in the same position as other industries, and this aspect of the matter was receiving the attention of the Federation of British Industries.

Hours and Wages.—There had been a discussion with an official of the Ministry of Labour with regard to wages and conditions in the brewing industry. The recommendation of the Committee was that any arrangements on this matter should be made regionally, and that there should be liaison between adjoining regions. Local associations should be asked to summarise and communicate to the Society any such arrangements that have been arrived at in order that the information may be available centrally.

Employment of ex-Officers. — The Society had been approached by the Ministry of Labour on this subject. The universities were unable to accommodate all the men who were desirous of taking training courses, and the Ministry hoped that it might be possible in the case of the brewing industry to revive the pupilage system. It was understood, however, from inquiries made by the Institute of Brewing that the number of pupils at present undergoing training in breweries was equal to the prospective number of vacancies, but the Education Committee of the Institute was considering the question and their report would be awaited.

Travel Association.—It had been reported that further members of the Society had joined the Travel Association, and the Committee recommended such action to the careful consideration of any other members who had not already joined, in view of the importance of the tourist trade in the future.

Closing of Licensed Premises.—It had been reported that licensed premises in Leicester and Nottingham were to be closed on Monday and Thursday in each week, and that the hours of opening on other days were to be shortened by two hours in each session. It was understood that this arrangement had been agreed with the Licensing Justices and the police. While the Committee did not recommend that the Society should interfere in any way with this local arrangement, they felt that it was not one to be supported. The view of the Society remained the same as it was in relation to shortage of beer supplies during the war—namely, that the

available supplies should be spread over as far as possible the whole of the permitted hours.

Floating Breweries.—A letter of thanks had been received from the Admiralty for the advice and assistance given by the Society and its members in connection with the fitting up of brewing plant in amenity ships for service with the Navy in the Far East. The Committee desired to record their thanks to Messrs. Guinness and other members for their co-operation in this matter.

Malt for Brewing Overseas.—In view of the fact that sufficient malting capacity was now available in this country to enable sale-maltsters to supply direct to N.A.A.F.I. the small quantity of malt which it was still necessary to ship to the Far East for brewing for the Forces, the Ministry of Food had approved the direct purchase of their requirements by N.A.A.F.I. The collection of a monthly quota of malt from brewers generally in this country, which had been in operation since October, 1944, would therefore now be terminated, and no further calls would be made.

Beer for Troops Overseas.—Some difficulty had been found, owing to the reduction in the permitted output of beer, in maintaining the supply of beer to N.A.A.F.I. for shipment to the Far East at the required level. There had been some misapprehension as to the position, which was that the 15 per cent. reduction in standard barrelage as compared with the year ended September 30th, 1945, applied to the whole output of the brewery, including that brewed for N.A.A.F.I. But the monthly requirements of N.A.A.F.I. had been reduced from June onwards by a somewhat larger proportion. The position was complicated by the fact that N.A.A.F.I. were unwilling to take all types of beer suitable for the Far East which were offered to them. The Committee strongly recommended that all brewers who had been providing beer for N.A.A.F.I. prior to the reduction of output should continue to do so.

BREWERS ENTERTAIN SCOTTISH L.T.D.A.

Delegates to the Scottish L.T.D.A. meeting in Glasgow last month were entertained to luncheon in the Grosvenor Restaurant by Messrs. Wm. M'Ewen and Co., Ltd., brewers, Mr. William M'Ewen-Younger, managing director, presiding.

Extending a welcome to the guests, the chairman said they were meeting at a time when the beer cut had made things difficult for them all—and for their long-suffering customers. He was not prepared to criticise the cut that had been imposed and to fall into the trap, so common at present, of expressing an opinion on something about which one knew very little. He was not prepared to argue against the sacrifices they were asked to make on behalf of the people starving in Europe and elsewhere, but they were entitled to claim that there should be equality of sacrifice.

Certain countries, notably Denmark and Holland, were exporting beer in large quantities to overseas markets at a time when this country was barred from doing so and had to ration customers at home. When they considered what their soldiers had done to liberate these countries they should protest and make every effort to see that they also pulled their weight.

The present situation gave an opportunity to the small but highly organised and vocal minority who bore them no good will, and, who for reasons that he could never understand, labelled themselves as the Temperance Party. He had always understood that temperance meant moderation. The food situation gave them the opportunity to put forward their own views in the name of humanity. He did not question their honesty of purpose, but the Government would be ill-advised to listen to fanatics whose opinions were of no weight. He could never understand how these people could seek to deprive the working man of his glass of beer, especially in those days when, as they knew, its alcoholic content was not very great.

Returning thanks for the hospitality, Mr. David Watt, president of the Scottish L.T.D.A., proposed the toast of Wm.

M'Ewen and Co., Ltd., and in reminiscent speech recalled how the first proprietor of the firm, William M'Ewen, was an example to all his employees in industry, and became an M.P. for Edinburgh.

Mr. Gregor Eadie, director of the firm, said that during the first world war the difficulties of the Trade had been greater than those experienced in the recent conflict. They had been harassed then with restrictions and a drastic cut in supplies added to the threat of Prohibition. In the last war the Government took a broad view and decided that beer was essential to sustain the morale of the public. That decision was of great importance to the Trade and went a long way to dispel the bogey of Prohibition. All through the last war the Government had maintained its policy and reasonable supplies of beer were forthcoming. At the outbreak of war they had rationing of materials, and brewers had to depend on home supplies. The importation of barley ceased and brewers had to conserve material.

When the U-boat menace was at its height and cargoes of wheat for bread were being lost in the Atlantic, the Government decided to use barley in bread. At that time the Ministry of Food asked brewers to dry barley for bread, and they dried thousands of quarters of barley for that purpose. Had they not done so the grain would have gone to waste. The brewing industry did a great service to the industry and still managed to maintain a good supply of beer.

Mr. R. G. Brown, who recently succeeded Captain Cotching as Glasgow manager for the firm, spoke of the difficulty of following in the footsteps of one who had been so popular with Glasgow licence holders. His appointment had coincided with the beer cut, and it was difficult to establish friendly relationships with people whose needs one could not fully supply. He looked forward to many happy days of pleasant association with the members of the Trade.

Mr. John L. Sloan, Glasgow, in humorous vein, briefly recounted the war career of the chairman and warned his audience that, in those days of shortage, they could expect little by tackling him for supplies. Their only hope was to scour the shores from Land's End to John o' Groats in the hope of finding a barrel that had been washed up.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOURIST INDUSTRY.

The Attorney-General, Sir Hartley Shawcross, K.C., M.P., a former chairman of the Catering Wages Commission, stated at the annual meeting of the Travel Association, that while he could not speak for the Government he believed we needed in this country a joint organisation, of which the Travel Association would form an important section, for improving our tourist holiday and catering industries.

Lord Hacking, vice-president of the Association, who presided, thanked Sir Hartley Shawcross for the kind references to the Association in the Commission's report which, he, the chairman, believed the Government was at present engaged in studying. He would suggest to the Government two "don'ts." The first was don't nationalise tourism, don't take it in as a Government department. Essentials to the success of tourism were scarce in Government departments, for what was needed was quick action, great imagination, and, above all, sound knowledge of a very complicated machine only acquired by long experience. The tourist industry was composed of many industries compressed into one.

The second, "don't" was, if a board was to be set up to control tourism, and if appointments were to be made by the Government, don't let that board become a haven of rest for elderly gentlemen in the Civil Service who were not in the least likely to be qualified by experience or training to deal with a highly competitive commercial activity. Tourism was too important to be treated as a home for redundant members of the Civil Service. If that were done, they were likely to lose the support of those practical people who gave guidance and contributed so liberally to the funds of the Association.

His desire was simply to see that any

new organisation was a sound one. Confidence in the existing organisation was shown by the fact that the Government had set the Travel Association a target of £40,000 to raise from outside sources in twelve months, but within three months they were assured of considerably more than that amount. Their membership was also increasing from day to day. They would not, he felt sure, get such results under Government control.

Important Form of Exports.

Sir Hartley Shawcross said he shared the view that the development of the tourist industry was a matter of the very greatest importance. We were at present engaged on a drive to build up our export trade, but to balance trade to ensure our standard of living we had to increase exports by 175 per cent. over pre-war volume and by double that percentage in value. That was a difficult task. They would attain it, he thought, but the more they could get beyond it the higher our standard of living could become. Money coming into the country from foreign tourists was a form of export which we could not afford to neglect.

Foreign tourists to Britain probably spent £30,000,000 a year here before the war, a sum which was far less than was received by other countries, which had developed their tourist trade properly. Great Britain had great attractions to offer to tourists and there were opportunities to develop those attractions still further. He saw no reason why, properly developed, the tourist trade should not eventually bring in £100,000,000 a year. Numbers of tourists coming here would lead to better international understanding and a general development of the tourist and catering industries would help internal holiday trade.

He did not think nearly so much of our foreign tourist trade in future would consist of millionaire visitors requiring luxury accommodation. We should find the people visiting this country were very largely made up of middle-class people and large numbers of younger people. They would have to provide facilities competing with those obtainable on the Continent for visitors with a modest purse. We had rather failed in that in the past. Our cheaper hotels and boarding-houses had left a lot to be desired and had not been so cheap in the end. We could provide the facilities if we discarded the ideas of the past that anyone could at least cook who could not do anything else, and that anyone who was a good mixer could run a successful hotel. We should take a few lessons from the way those things were done in foreign countries.

Need for Joint Organisation.

He could not on that occasion speak for the Government, but his own views were no secret, for he had made them plain when he was chairman of the Catering Commission. He believed himself that we needed in this country a joint organisation, of which the Travel Association would form an important and essential section, not certainly to control the industry, but to assist the industry in developing and improving the tourist, catering, travelling and general holiday facilities.

The Travel Association was doing a most important work, but in spite of the admirable response to its appeal its funds had been limited, and it had not enjoyed the same official status or support as had been accorded to corresponding organisations abroad. These matters were now under consideration by the Government. In the meantime the interests and responsibilities of the various Government departments were being co-ordinated by the Board of Trade. That did not mean Government control. There was no question of the Government nationalising the tourist industry or of any fettering Government control being established in regard to it. What they wanted to ensure was that the assistance which the different departments could give was properly co-ordinated and mobilised by having one department which was to make the development of the tourist industry its special concern.

He could assure them of the high importance the Government attached to the tourist industry generally and to the work done by the Travel Association.

THE LONDONERS' ENGLAND.

Visitors to Charing Cross Underground Station will soon be able to see the much-discussed "Londoners' England" exhibition of water-colours and drawings now, after touring Greater London, reassembled for a combined showing in Central London.

The show has 140 pictures of contemporary scenes in London and Home Counties, the work of many distinguished artists being exhibited. The "Londoners' England" scheme is run by the Central Institute of Art and Design.

Pictures will be on view for a month, starting from to-day, July 17th, when the Dean of Westminster (the Very Rev. Alan C. Don, D.D.) will open the exhibition.

THE STORAGE OF GRAIN IN GERMANY.

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE CONTROL OF INSECT PESTS.

The following extracts are taken from the Report of an investigation carried out by E. A. Parkin and T. A. Oxley, of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Pest Infestation Laboratory, London Road, Slough, Bucks, acting on behalf of the Department and of the Ministry of Food, Infestation Branch, Gower Street, London, W.C.1.

The object of the visit was to obtain information upon the occurrence, biology and control of insect pests of stored produce in Germany. The most important of these materials is grain (including flour and offals) and attention was restricted to it almost entirely, but much of the information gained can be applied to other products. Attention was also given to some of the problems of grain storage not directly related to insect infestation.

The Supply of Grain and Periods of Storage.

The bulk of German grain consumption has always been met from home production, though during the years preceding the war there was a regular importation of cereals amounting to 5 to 10 per cent. of the total consumed. During the war, imports were very variable and were mostly (latterly entirely) from the east—*i.e.*, Balkan countries and Ukraine. The following data were given from memory and though probably not precisely accurate, perhaps give a fair comparison of annual imports and annual home production.

Grain.	Peace time imports.	Peace time home production.	War time home production.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Wheat ..	700,000	5,000,000	4,600,000
Rye	100,000	7,800,000	7,500,000
Barley ..	250,000	2,800,000	2,600,000
Oats.. ..	—	5,200,000	5,000,000
Mixed grain	—	1,200,000	1,000,000
TOTAL ..	1,050,000	22,000,000	20,700,000

There was, in addition, some maize production at home, and a substantial import, but both declined very considerably during the war.

It is clear that, apart from such "permanent" stocks as were built up in anticipation of war, the pattern of "normal" peace time grain storage was determined by the need to carry the home crop from the time of harvest to the time of milling. The problem was thus very similar to that of the British home crop, for German cereals are harvested in a climate of similarly high humidity and thus cannot be stored for long without special treatment (usually drying), except unthreshed in ricks. Agriculture in western Germany appeared to be very poorly mechanised, a condition which is probably largely forced upon farmers by the prevailing method of cultivation in relatively narrow strips and, in war time, by the shortage of oil fuel. These restrict the possibilities of mechanisation; in particular, strip cultivation restricts use of the combine harvester, which is almost unknown in the west, so that storage in ricks is probably the predominant method of carry-over between harvests. From the home crop there remains the substantial amount of storage in bulk which is necessary between threshing, when a threshing machine is available, and cartage to a dealer or mill when a sale under suitable terms can be arranged.

Large-scale storage for long periods was limited to the stocks which were built up as a reserve for war purposes in 1938 and 1939. Probably these stocks were largely of imported grain, though home grain was also included. These stocks were exhausted within the first few years of the war and subsequently there was very little long-period storage; in fact, even the silo storage capacity of the country was not fully utilised during the war. A mill in Mannheim estimated the mean storage period of grain in their silos during the war as six months.

No attempt was made to build up considerable stocks of flour or other finished cereal products; reliance was placed in

the milling capacity of the country to meet current needs at all times. Storage was, therefore, always in the form of whole grain.

Animal feeding stuffs are especially prone to insect infestation; in England, mills and dealers handling these materials suffer appreciable losses from infestation and there is evidence that traffic in animal feeding stuffs is an important cause of movement of insects about the country. Very little mention of insect infestation in animal feeding stuffs in Germany was made by any of our informants. It is likely that such infestation did occur, but we learned that, in order to avoid deterioration, policy was directed to reducing the periods of storage as far as possible, and this may have reduced losses due to insect infestation to a very low figure.

The quantities of animal feeding stuffs manufactured were very large. We were informed that bran constitutes, in peace time, about one-third of the total materials used in the manufacture of animal feeding stuffs. When flour extraction was low about 2,000,000 tons of bran were used for this purpose annually.

Types of Grain Store.

1. *Storage on Farms.*

We have no data relating to the relative periods of storage unthreshed, in ricks, and threshed, in bulk, on farms. Probably these varied in different districts according to the availability of threshing machinery and the amount of capital in the hands of farmers which would enable them to retain their crop for favourable prices. It was clear to us, however, that some period of storage on the farm was universal, and that the conditions of storage were often very poor. We did not see any farm stores, but were informed that storage in lofts and poor quality barns was very common. Such storage usually provides many cracks in floors and walls in which grain accumulates and remains unmoved from season to season providing a breeding round for an endemic population of insects.

2. *Storage on Warehouse Floors.*

Warehouse floor storage for cereals is generally considered to be inferior to silo storage and since, during the war, even silos were not fully occupied, it is probable that only the most modern floor-type warehouses stored grain in considerable quantity.

We had not opportunity to examine old-fashioned floor storage, but we were able to inspect an exceptionally modern store of this kind in Duisburg. This store was built in 1933, 25 years more recently than any floor storage construction of which we are aware in Britain; it is, therefore, interesting in showing the influence of modern ideas and methods of construction on this form of store. It was constructed in preference to a silo, since the variable circumstances of the Rhine grain trade made it desirable that some storage should be suitable for ordinary merchandise if bulk grain was not available.

The building is all concrete and has six floors, each of 900 square metres area, with a lift and a large Miag drier built in. The floors are designed to be filled to a depth of two metres, which gives a loading of 1½ tons per square metre and 1,350 tons per floor. Generally the structure follows normal lines, but the following special features are incorporated:—

1. All grain is held by bulkheads 3 ft. from the outer walls, thus providing a gangway and avoiding damp from the exterior.

2. Windows are metal-framed and, except on the top floor, they are contiguous. Thus, when all the windows are open, a continuous opening for ventilation is provided round the outer walls of each floor.

3. Windows are set rather low in the walls so that the tops are scarcely above the tops of the wooden bulkheads (which are 2 metres high), and thus it is almost impossible for rain to blow on to the grain surface.

4. The floors can be made sufficiently airtight for a Delicia fumigation to be carried out without sealing the entire building.

5. There is a double bend in each of the grain down-flow pipes on the second and fourth floors. These are intended to slow the fall of grain and thus reduce breakage of individual grains as they strike the iron distributors.

6. All surfaces are very smooth, and every effort has been made to avoid cracks and crannies which could harbour grain or insects.

3. *Storage in Silos.*

We inspected several silos attached to large mills, and discussed special types of

silo equipment with various persons. We did not inspect any large port transit installations. German silos are generally normal construction differing from British installations only in some of the refinements of equipment. The most important common feature which differs from British practice is the provision in many silos of means for forcing air through the grain. This is dealt with further in the next section.

Many silos are newly constructed, for the Nazi government started an " elevator programme " soon after their assumption of power. The government paid up to one-third of the cost of new silos built under this scheme.

The chief features of interest which we have noted in German silos are: —

1. Widespread use of rotary distributors connecting upper conveyors to the bins. These enable remote control of the upper floor mechanism by means of wire ropes, but they generally necessitate great waste of height in the top floor above the tops of the bins.

2. Widespread use of Redler conveyors.

3. Provision of " built in " temperature-indicating equipment in most silos. These are of the usual resistance thermometer type contained in iron pipes suspended centrally in the bins and giving three to five temperature readings in each bin. The type of installation is not novel, but it is much more common in Germany than in Britain. The inadequacy of temperature measurements at a few points in each bin was stressed by one expert who preferred to measure and record the temperature of the grain outfall during turning.

4. Provision of silo circulatory fumigation plants.

Special Methods of Grain Storage.

1. *Grain Drying.*

A considerable proportion of the native grain crop is dried before storage with the aim of reducing the water content of all grain to 14 per cent. There are no farm driers in the British sense. Only those few farms or co-operatives which are big enough to possess their own silo storage have driers. Generally, drying is carried out by mills or large elevators, a few of which are government-owned, and hence it may be assumed that drying is conducted under competent supervision.

Normally there was no government action to ensure that grain was dried, but in some wet seasons the drying of all grain was ordered and in that case the government would pay the cost of drying, and specify the maximum temperatures to be used. We learned that the maximum temperature specified was 35 deg. to 40 deg. C. for bread grain, but we were not told of any precise maximum. It is laid down that the specified maximum temperature must be the highest reached at any point; in a German drier of the usual type—*e.g.*, MIAG—with radiator preheating, this is measured in the grain immediately before it enters the cooling section. In some cases, at least, the Reichsnährstand required that a record of temperature at this point should be obtained by means of a recording thermometer and produced before sale of the grain.

No novel methods of grain drying appear to be in use, though experiments were mentioned to us on the use of infra-red heating of grain on a moving band and also of heating by high frequency electric fields. The lattter experiments were, however, probably directed chiefly to killing insects and were described as " unsuccessful." Infra-red heating was found to be too difficult to control and high frequency heating involved danger of burning some of the grain.

2. *Aeration of Grain.*

Forced aeration of grain as a means of prolonging its storage life, with or without preliminary drying, has become a fairly common practice in Germany. The literature shows that for a number of years before the war the idea of aeration was gaining ground and a number of systems were described. We found that one form of installation, the " Suka " silo is quite commonly installed in the more modern German silos, and the use of an ordinary drier without heat is not uncommon. In addition, silo circulatory fumigation plants are sometimes used, without fumigant, for aeration and cooling of grain. Some specially designed for the dual purpose are made.

The Suka silo is built with square bins. At intervals of four metres in depth a downwardly directed " shelf " surrounds the inner wall of each bin and an inverted V air duct is fixed across the hopper bottom of the bin. Beneath the air duct and each of the shelves, the grain leaves a space which acts as an air channel. Two air ducts run from bottom to top of each bin, one for incoming air and the other for outgoing air. The former

is connected to the bottom duct and to the underside of alternate shelves; the latter is connected to the underside of the remaining shelves and to the air space in the top of the bin.

The inlet ducts of all bins are connected to pressure trunks which run along the bottom of the silo, and the entry of air to the ducts is controlled by hand-operated flap valves. Air thus enters the grain at intervals of 8 metres depth and escapes at points midway between these; it is assumed that air passes evenly through all parts of the grain with a minimum path of 4 metres. The volume of air normally used could not be ascertained, but in a typical installation two 15 kilowatt blowers were provided, each of which could aerate two bins, though it was considered preferable to restrict one blower to one bin. Each bin of this silo holds 126 tons.

It is doubtful whether all parts of a bin full of grain are equally well ventilated by the Suka silo system, but, since a considerable amount of power is used, the ventilation is probably adequate even in the less well aerated parts of the bulk.

In addition to forced ventilation, natural ventilation without the use of a fan (the "Franck" system) was mentioned to us. We were unable to inspect one of these plants and we met no one who was able to give us a first-hand account of the system.

The performance and uses of aeration systems were discussed with various persons, including some foremen in charge of silos and the architect responsible for erection of one of the Suka silos. All were agreed that aeration easily controls spontaneous heating, either preventing onset or rapidly cooling down grain which has become hot. An ordinary MIAG drier with no heating equipment was "very effective" for cooling hot grain and "considerable drying" was claimed, but this is a doubtful claim. In the opinion of those who appeared to us most qualified to judge, aeration does prolong the storage life of damp grain, but does not avoid the necessity for drying of really wet stocks as these will deteriorate gradually even though they are kept cool. If aeration is available, the maximum permissible water content for prolonged storage is increased, but no estimate of the amount of increase was given. Evidently it is not expected that drying shall occur as a result of aeration, since one of our informants recommended aeration only at night because of the lower temperature.

One warehousing firm was required by the government to instal the Suka system in a new silo, but the Reichsnährstand never permitted its use as an alternative to turning or drying.

3. *Turning Over of Grain.*

As in Britain, "turning" of grain is the most widely practised technique for controlling heating, mustiness, and caking. It is regarded in most places, particularly where the operators are "old-fashioned," as a panacea for all forms of grain deterioration, probably because it is the only method available. The usual vague claims were made for cooling, drying, etc., without reference to any definite measurements.

(To be continued.)

VENTILATION OF STORED GRAIN.

The Ministry of Agriculture Weekly News Service states that research stations investigations during 1944 and 1945 have shown that while cold air ventilation of grain stored in bulk can be a means of holding damp grain for two or three days or for holding grain to enable a reasonable quantity to accumulate before starting the drier, in no way must such ventilation be regarded as a substitute for a grain drier.

Experiments have shown that under average atmospheric conditions, a reasonable depth of grain of 20 per cent. moisture subjected to ventilation sufficient to keep the grain cool, could not be stored without some deterioration since it was not dried to a safe level. The reason is that the normal relative humidity of the air makes it unsuitable for drying grain below 19 per cent. It has been found that to reduce a bin of wheat to 16 per cent. moisture content, the air used for ventilation must not have a relative humidity greater than 75 per cent. If the humidity was 85 per cent. drying below 19 per cent. could not take place which is well above the safe storage limit.

The general conclusion reached is that ventilation with atmospheric air is only suitable for temporary storage of grain with a moisture content of 17 per cent. or less and that as the combine-harvested grain in this country is only 17 per cent. or below on exceptional occasions, it is impossible to rely on cold air ventilation to obviate the use of a drier.

SHOP HOURS INQUIRY.

OFF-LICENCE ASSOCIATION'S MEMORANDUM.

The National Federation of Off-Licence Holders' Associations, in a memorandum submitted to the Committee of Inquiry into the closing hours of shops, state:—

This Federation represents the holders in England and Wales of liquor licences permitting the sale of alcoholic liquor for consumption off the premises. Whilst the last detailed Licensing Statistics issued by the Home Office covered the year 1938, certain additional figures have been given by the Home Secretary up to and including the year 1944. In 1944 there were 21,610 premises licensed for the sale of liquor for consumption off the premises. In order to obtain fuller information as to the kind of businesses covered by such licences, it is necessary to refer to the information available for 1938. These figures, it is submitted, are sufficiently accurate for the purpose under consideration.

Mixed Businesses.

In 1938 there were in England and Wales 22,052 off-licence premises. This number was classified by the Home Office as being 7,445 premises at which no goods other than spirits, beer, cider, wine and British wine are sold. The remaining 14,607 premises are classified as shops where goods other than liquor are sold. It will thus be seen that 66 per cent. of the premises covered by the grant of Justices' off-licences are "mixed businesses."

No information is available as to exact relationship between the sale of liquor and other goods. Whilst the majority of such premises, it is reasonable to infer, are combined in the dual sale of liquor and groceries, in many cases the classification of a "mixed business" may be warranted by the sale of tobacco and cigarettes, packets of biscuits, potato crisps, etc., which forms only a small part of the business transacted. However, the figures indicate that the off-licensee is interested to a considerable extent in the sale of goods other than alcoholic liquor.

Whilst the terms of reference of your committee are not such as to include a consideration of the hours of sale of alcoholic beverages, the members of this Federation are directly interested in the various transactions which are exempted from the ordinary closing hours for shops.

The First Schedule of the Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928, enacts, *inter alia*, that nothing in the Act shall prevent the sale after the normal closing hours of: "tobacco, table water or matches on licensed premises during the hour during which alcoholic liquor is permitted by law to be sold on the premises." The exemption thus conferred is closely allied with the exemption provision contained in the Shops Act, 1912, and the Shops (Sunday Trading Restriction) Act, 1936. The Act of 1912 provides that the provisions with regard to half-day closing shall not apply to: "the sale of tobacco and smokers' requisites." The Act of 1936 similarly permits the sale on Sunday of tobacco and smokers' requisites. Whilst the exemption thus conferred is identical under the Acts of 1912, 1928 and 1936 as far as it relates to the sale of tobacco and cigarettes, the measure of exemption accorded under the Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928, does not specifically include "smokers' requisites" but refers to "matches."

The exemption conferred by the Shops Act, 1912, as regards half-day closing does not apply to mineral waters, but under the Shops (Sunday Trading Restriction) Act, 1936, the sale of mineral waters is permitted, as this is specifically referred to in the exemption according to the sale of meals and refreshments for consumption off the premises.

The right to sell tobacco and cigarettes after the normal closing hour is not confined to the holders of liquor off-licences; it equally applies to premises licensed for the consumption of liquor on the premises as well as to the sale in theatres, cinemas and similar places of entertainment. The right to sell tobacco also applies to the sale in a café or restaurant as part of a meal, if the tobacco is for immediate consumption. The application of this latter provision would seem to be extremely difficult if not impossible.

Whilst this Federation is not competent

to speak for the holders of liquor licences which permit the sale of alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises, we nevertheless deem it desirable to refer to the close association between our section of the Trade and that section of the retail liquor trade which provides facilities for the sale of liquor for consumption on the premises. The provision of the facility whereby the public could obtain liquor for consumption in their own homes dates back to 1828 when the separate off-licence was created specially for this purpose. Until that time the right to sell for off consumption was conferred upon inns or public-houses and, at the present time, every on-licence still confers the right to sell alcoholic liquor for consumption either on or off the premises. In point of fact, a large number of public-houses have separate off-sales departments which specially cater for those desiring to purchase liquor for consumption in their own homes. Therefore, in our respectful submission, it is impossible to differentiate as between the off-section of the licensed trade on the one hand and the on-section of the trade on the other.

Hours of Sale.

In considering the right of licensed retailers to sell tobacco after the normal closing hours, it is necessary to refer to the total hours during which alcoholic liquors may be sold. In London the maximum hours of sale on weekdays is nine hours, the latest terminal hour at night being 11 o'clock. Elsewhere the maximum is 8 to 8½ hours, the terminal hour being not later than 10.30 p.m. On Sundays the maximum hours throughout the country is five, ending at not later than 10 p.m. In Wales and Monmouthshire the sale of liquor is prohibited on Sundays. The fixing of the permitted hours within the limits laid down by Parliament rests with the local Licensing Justices in each area.

Whilst the sale of alcoholic liquor is restricted to the hours thus fixed, this does not prevent licensed premises being open for the purpose of accepting orders for alcoholic liquor, and liquor which has been previously ordered and appropriated during a period of permitted hours can be delivered by the trader at any time thereafter.

Service to the Public.

The majority of retail traders which this Federation represents, find it necessary to remain open during the evening. Whilst they would no doubt welcome an opportunity to close earlier, it is fully realised that the retailer is a servant of the public and must govern his actions so as to provide the public with ample facilities for obtaining the consumer goods which they require. During the war years the interest of the consumer has possibly been somewhat ignored by force of circumstances, but when supplies return to normal, it will be the duty of the retail distributor to study the interests of his customers and provide reasonable and adequate shopping facilities. It was with this in mind that prompted us, in our letter to you of March 22nd, to express the view that the present shop hours are wholly adequate to meet the demands of the public and ought not to be curtailed.

EVIDENCE BY OFF-LICENCE FEDERATION.

Representatives of the National Federation of Off-Licence Holders' Associations gave evidence at the Home Office on the 20th ult., before the Committee of Inquiry into the closing hours of shops. Mr. R. G. Birmingham (secretary) stated: The Federation represented about 55 per cent. of the off-licence holders. Employees in the Trade got their weekly half-holiday independent of the usual early closing day. Off-licence holders sold tobacco and cigarettes, a trade which belonged to them many years before there was such a thing as a tobacconist's shop as it was known to-day. The Trade had sold tobacco and cigarettes since 1828. If any of the privileges which the Trade had enjoyed were taken away, the business would be driven into the clubs, which could sell during the hours that they were open to members.

Assistants' Hours.

Mr. T. H. Yates, who stated that he had 44 years' experience behind the counter, mainly in the industrial areas of Yorkshire, thought that the trading hours of retailers should remain as at present. Closing at 6 p.m. would prove an injustice to the industrial areas who wanted 8 o'clock closing, with 9 o'clock on the late night. Questions were asked regarding the hours of labour of assistants in the off-licence trade, and Mr. Yates said that there was a quiet part of the day which assistants could have off. Further, those who worked late came at a later hour in the morning. They also had a lengthy break in the afternoon.

Mr. F. B. Squires, the third of the Association's representatives, called atten-

tion to the difficulties experienced by the working-classes in making purchases when retailers' establishments closed at an early hour. Licence holders were also unpaid collectors for the Government, and their trade should receive consideration.

Mr. Birmingham pointed out that the people who were off-licence holders only had their hours controlled by statute. They opened possibly from 11 a.m. to 2.30 p.m. and again from 5.30 p.m. to 10 p.m. Those were the only hours during which they could do business. The greater part of the liquor trade was done at night.

Evidence was also given on behalf of the Multiple Shops' Federation, which had decided to recommend the following: General closing hour, 7 p.m.; late closing hour, 8 p.m.; early closing, 1 p.m. It was stated that it was the policy of the Federation to limit the working hours of assistants as far as might prove practicable, having regard to the reasonable necessities of the shopping public.

ORDERS AND REGULATIONS.

Bread Allowances to Caterers. — A Ministry of Food announcement with regard to bread rationing states:—

The *normal* allowances which must not be exceeded will be based on:—

(*a*) *Catering Establishments*:—
$\frac{1}{3}$ bread unit per meal *or* $\frac{2}{3}$ bread unit per subsidiary meal and $\frac{1}{6}$ bread unit per other meal.

(*b*) *Institutions*:—
(i) 9 bread units per resident/week.
(ii) $\frac{1}{3}$ bread unit per meal for non-residents.

In special circumstances these allowances may be increased if desired on reference to the food office—*e.g.*, where many residents are adolescents or are workers engaged in manual work. Applications should include a detailed statement of the special circumstances.

All meals in Category A Industrial Canteens and Packed Meals in Category B Industrial Canteens will qualify for an allowance of one bread unit per meal.

Each bread unit represents seven ounces, so that the allowance per meal available on this basis would be $2\frac{1}{3}$ oz. The alternative allowances of two-thirds of a bread unit for a subsidiary meal and one-sixth of a unit for each other meal were asked for by the industry to facilitate the operation of concerns doing a considerable trade in sandwiches and snack meals. Special provision is made for heavy workers. If a customer in a restaurant has more than this allowance the course will count as one of the three main dishes permitted.

Under the rationing scheme all traders, establishments, and manufacturers will be required to submit to food offices every eight weeks a return showing bread unit purchases, sales, usage (except in the service of meals), and stock. The first such return, however, will cover 12 weeks.

Control of Containers.—The Board of Trade points out that certain of the restrictions placed on the packaging of goods for the home market during the war are still in force, since economy in labour and materials, to effect which these restrictions were introduced, is still necessary.

The Control of Containers and Packaging (No. 4) (General) Order, 1945, and the British Standards Schedules referred to therein, prescribe standard sizes of new and secondhand metal containers (other than collapsible tubes), and of new glass bottles, which must be used for the packaging of goods for sale in the United Kingdom. On December 10th, 1945, packaging restrictions were abolished for metal collapsible tubes, paper, cotton, jute and stoneware containers, and used glass bottles.

Supplies of Provisions.—In a circular to national organisations representing wholesalers and retailers of groceries and provisions, the Ministry of Food state that caterers and institutions buying by wholesale will be allowed to renominate their wholesale suppliers for bacon, butter, cheese, cooking fats, dried fruits, eggs, margarine and sugar with effect from October 13th next. The Bacon Sector Scheme will terminate on the same day: the egg distribution scheme will, however, be retained in slightly modified form.

No change of wholesale supplier for flour or tea will be permitted and, except in the case of margarine and cooking fats, where a change of supplier from Marcom (the official margarine agency) to wholesaler or wholesaler to Marcom will be allowed, all changes must be at the same trade level. Thus a retailer, caterer or institution, may change from one wholesaler to another wholesaler but not from wholesaler to a first-hand distributor, nor can he change from a wholesaler of eggs to a packer-wholesaler, or the reverse.

Notification of War Damage.—From October 1st there will be an alteration in the procedure for notifications of war damage which are belated and therefore out of time. Form C. 1 will cease to be used, except for the few cases that are still in time. A new form obtainable only from the regional offices of the War Damage Commission will be provided, by means of which an intending claimant will have to request the Commission to exercise its discretion to extend the period within which notification may be given.

Building Material.—Further modifications have been made to the W.B.A. priority scheme for the distribution of building materials and components. Builders' merchants and manufacturers have now been told to make releases for work of an urgent character included in the following categories:—

Repair of a sanitary breakdown, to safeguard health;

Work to avoid imminent collapse of a defective part of a building. This may include painting for protective purposes and minimum repairs to maintain weather-tightness;

Essential renovation of defective gas, electrical and water services, drains and sewers;

Replacement of damaged stoves;

Urgent works required by statutory notice;

Builders' merchants supplying goods for these purposes have been assured of priority for replacements.

Unlicensed Residential Establishments.—The Catering Wages Commission has recommended that a special Wages Board shall be set up to regulate wages in unlicensed residential establishments. The Board will consist of 15 members to represent employers, 15 to represent workers, and three independent.

CRAWLEY-THREE BRIDGES NEW TOWN.

The Minister of Town and Country Planning (Mr. Lewis Silkin), on the 10th inst., met representatives of the local authorities concerned with the establishment of a new town in the Crawley-Three Bridges area of Sussex. Mr. Silkin said that this site had not been mentioned in the Greater London Plan as suitable for a new town but that the proposal that it should be so developed as part of the Government's programme of decentralisation from London was based on careful examination of the area. There were several good reasons for developing a new town there.

The Minister said he proposed to appoint a planning consultant to draw up in the near future a rough outline plan of the new town which would provide a basis for discussion and subsequent operations. The planning consultant would hold frequent consultations with the local authorities concerned.

When the plan was completed, and if the New Towns Bill, now before Parliament, was passed in substantially its present form, the area required would in due course be designated under Section 1 which provides for the hearing of objections and for the holding of a public inquiry.

Mr. Silkin said that before appointing members of the Corporation to be responsible for the new town, he would get into touch with each of the local authorities concerned.

A number of questions on particular aspects of the project were asked by the local authority representatives and dealt with by the Minister. In particular the Local Authority representatives emphasised their desire that the new town should constitute a balanced community. The Minister expressed his sympathy with this point of view and said that this would be fundamental to the policy of any new town corporation.

The Local Authority representatives expressed their appreciation of the Minister's action in calling them together at an early stage and assured him of their co-operation.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

JUNE 27TH.

Town Planning Schemes.

Viscount GAGE asked His Majesty's Government:—

(1) What is the number of town planning schemes that are now operative in England and Wales;

(2) What is the total acreage of land covered by them;

(3) What is the number of schemes in respect of which local public inquiries have been held, but which have not yet received the approval of the Minister of Town and Country Planning;

(4) What total acreage of land is covered by them?

Lord AMMON: The information asked for is as follows:—

(1) The number of town planning schemes now operative in England and Wales is 154.

(2) The total acreage of land covered by these schemes is 1,721,492 acres.

(3) The number of schemes in respect of which local public inquiries have been held, but which have not yet received ministerial approval, is 121.

(4) The total acreage covered by them is 2,201,310 acres.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JUNE 18TH.

Whisky and Gin (Prices).

Mr. KEELING (Twickenham), on a motion for the adjournment, said: I want to direct the attention of the House to the refusal of the Government to control the prices of whisky and gin in bars, although the prices are controlled in restaurants when they are served with meals; also to their refusal to control the prices of bottles of gin and whisky in shops. I suggest that amenities in bars do not vary any more than amenities in restaurants, where whisky and gin are sold at one fixed price.

A further point I wish to make is that during the 1914-18 war, and afterwards, the prices of whisky and gin in bars were controlled, and on the whole the control worked quite successfully.

The Minister gave as a reason for his refusal, the fact that every bar would have to use official marked measures. Why not? They have to use official marked measures for beer; why not for whisky and gin?

I come to the question of control of the price at which whisky and gin are sold in bottles in shops. The Minister said that the vast bulk of the sales which took place in shops are effectively controlled at 25s. 9d. for whisky and 25s. 3d. for gin, because that price is fixed by the distillers. That is perfectly true, but on the other hand, as the hon. Lady knows perfectly well, there are many shops which I call black-market shops—I could take her to a dozen within a mile of this place—at which 70s. or 80s. is demanded for an ordinary bottle of whisky or gin; that is to say, three times the price which the distillers have fixed. That is a scandal which the Government ought to tackle.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food (Dr. EDITH SUMMERSKILL): We are discussing the conditions of sale not of an essential article but of a luxury commodity.

The fact that they are luxuries is taken into consideration when the Minister of Food is deciding what to control and what not to control. So far as the supply of whisky and gin in bars is concerned, in the first place there are no uniform measures for these spirits, sold for consumption on the premises. The hon. Gentleman says that will be quite simple, but is he aware that there are between 80,000 and 90,000 public-houses in this country?

In each public-house there might be three or four different bars. It is quite impracticable to-day to provide the necessary standardised measures which have to be inspected by the Weights and Measures Department. He also told us that the amenities in bars did not differ. It is a little difficult for me to describe the amenities of a "four-ale bar" and a saloon bar to this House, but I think most hon. Members here know them, and, therefore, because the amenities are different, we cannot fix one maximum price. If we fixed a high maximum price for these drinks, then, of course, they will only be sold in the saloon bars and working men will be deprived of those drinks.

If we fixed a low maximum price, then, of course, the better-class bars will feel that it is not worth their while to sell whisky and gin.

JUNE 19TH.

Feeding Stuffs Ration Pool (Barley).

Mr. PRESCOTT asked the Minister of Food why barley meal has been substituted for maize meal for cattle feeding.

Dr. SUMMERSKILL: The barley included in the feeding stuffs ration pool is mainly home produced and forms a large proportion of our available supplies of feeding stuffs. Maize has to be imported, and the stocks we held have been distributed. Further supplies of maize cannot at present be secured as the shortage of wheat has caused a diversion of maize for direct human food.

JUNE 21ST.

Catering Restrictions.

Mr. HARRISON asked the Minister of Food if, during the present acute crisis, he will consider the total prohibition of organised public and semi-public luncheons and dinners as a means of saving food.

Dr. EDITH SUMMERSKILL: My right hon. Friend cannot say how strongly he deprecates the serving of lavish meals during this time of stringency. At the same time, the quantity of food consumed at functions of this sort is so small in relation to the total quantity consumed, that if he were to prohibit these functions entirely the saving of food would be negligible. He is considering the imposition of some further restrictions on catering establishments, but wants to avoid austerity merely for its own sake, and does not feel that there is a case for the total prohibition of all organised public and semi-public luncheons and dinners.

JUNE 24TH.

Justices of the Peace (Appointment of Royal Commission).

Mr. BENSON asked the Prime Minister whether he is now in a position to make a statement about the setting up of a Royal Commission to inquire into the position of Justices of the Peace.

The PRIME MINISTER: Yes, Sir. The King has been pleased to approve the setting up of a Royal Commission to consider the position of Justices of the Peace, and that the following persons should be appointed members of the Commission:—

The Right Honourable Lord du Parcq (Chairman).
The Most Honourable the Marquess of Exeter, K.G., C.M.G., J.P.
The Earl of Rosebery, D.S.O., M.C.
Lord Merthyr, D.L., J.P.
Lord Chorley, J.P.
The Honourable Sir Edward Cadogan, K.B.E., C.B., D.L., J.P.
Sir Alexander Maxwell, G.C.B., K.B.E.
Sir James Aitken, J.P.
Sir Cecil Oakes, C.B.E.
Alderman Miss Mary Latchford Kingsmill Jones, O.B.E.
Mr. Arthur Fred Stapleton Cotton.
Mrs. Thelma Denholm, J.P.
Alderman John Evans, J.P., M.P.
Mr. Dingle Mackintosh Foot.
Mr. John Arthur Fergus Watson, J.P.
Mr. James Welsh.
The Secretary of the Commission is Dr. R. M. Jackson.

I will circulate the Terms of Reference in the OFFICIAL REPORT.

Following are the terms of reference:

1. To review the present arrangements for the selection and removal of Justices of the Peace in Great Britain, and to report what changes, if any, in that system are necessary or desirable to ensure that only the most suitable persons are appointed to the Commission of the Peace.

2. To consider and report on the qualifications and disqualifications for appointment to the office of Justice of the Peace, whether imposed by statutory provision or by administrative practice, and on the tenure of the office of Justice of the Peace and, in particular, whether appointments should be made for a term of years or subject to a retiring age, and what provision, if any, should be made for removing from the Commission of the Peace the names of Justices who prove unable or unwilling to discharge the functions of their office.

3. To consider and report whether any alteration is desirable in the law or practice as to *ex-officio* Justices of the Peace.

4. To consider and report whether any alteration is desirable in the law and practice relating to the selection and appointment of the Chairman of Magisterial Benches.

5. To consider and report whether

any alteration is desirable in the law or practice as to the selection and appointment of Justices of the Peace to form panels for Juvenile Courts.

6. To consider and report whether the expenses of Justices of the Peace incurred in the course of their duty should be paid out of public funds.

7. To consider and report on the law and practice relating to the appointment of Stipendiary Magistrates in England and Wales and in particular on the question of their salaries and of the provision of pensions, and whether there should be power to appoint Stipendiary Magistrates otherwise than on the application of the local authority.

8. To consider and report whether provision should be made for allocating work as between Justices of the Peace and Stipendiary Magistrates in England and Wales in areas for which a Stipendiary Magistrate is appointed.

9. To consider and report generally in relation to the foregoing matters.

Licensed Houses (Permitted Hours).

Mr. A. LEWIS asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether his attention has been called to local agreements being made as to the hours for which public-houses should be kept open in view of the shortage of supplies of liquor; and if he will consider introducing legislation to compel publicans to keep open during the whole of the permitted hours.

Mr. EDE: I have seen reports of a number of these agreements and they seem to me to show that the position is being handled in a sensible way. I have every sympathy with the movement in favour of the public-houses supplying other forms of refreshment as well as liquor, but the difficulties of developing that policy at the moment are obvious and, in view of the continuing need for economy in manpower and fuel, I should not feel justified in proposing that licensees should be required to keep their premises open when they are not in a position to supply their customers. It is, however, highly desirable that within the permitted hours they should adopt uniform opening and closing hours, so as to avoid the danger of people moving on from one public-house to another and depriving regular customers of their fair share of what liquor is available; and when making arrangements for shorter hours of opening licensees are well advised to do so in consultation with the Licensing Justices and the police, as a means of insuring themselves against such risk as there may be of objection being taken to the renewal of a licence which is not fully used.

Finance No. 2 Bill: Excess Profits Tax.

In Committee, on the motion that Clause 31, which proposed that the Excess Profits Tax shall not be chargeable in respect of profits of any accounting period beginning after the end of 1946, stand part of the Bill, Mr. A. Edwards said that this tax was for the purpose of taking excess profits made during the war period. That period had come to an end. He wanted the Chancellor to explain the justification for continuing this tax for another year in the reconstruction period.

Mr. DALTON, in the course of his reply, said: I have twice indicated that the Excess Profits Tax is a bad tax when we pass out of wartime into a period of peace. At the same time, revenue is one of our necessities, and it has not seemed possible to me to propose the complete abolition of the tax. In the autumn Budget I proposed that the Committee should accept a reduction of 60 per cent., but I did not feel able to propose its complete abolition until now. Even now, I am running a certain risk in getting rid of such a large amount of revenue as from the end of this calendar year.

The clause was ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Terminal Expenses.

On Clause 32 (Relief from Excess Profits Tax for terminal purposes), Sir JOHN ANDERSON, moving an amendment to secure that relief from E.P.T. for terminal expenses might be extended, if the Commissioners so approved, beyond the end of 1948, said that it seemed to him to be implicit in the provisions in the Bill that these terminal charges—charges in respect of deferred maintenance—would have been substantially defrayed by the end of 1947 and would have been got out of the way altogether by the end of 1948. That was much too optimistic a view.

After discussion, Mr. Dalton said: We have the same purpose in mind—and I appreciate the strength of the argument adduced and the experience of the right hon. Gentleman—and I shall be perfectly happy, if the Committee will so leave it, to look at this matter again, with a completely unbiased eye, before the Report stage. I do not want to give a commitment, but I am quite prepared sympa-

relief. I know that some hon. Members would say that we are faced with two issues. Are we to reduce the price of whisky to consumers in this country, and thereby gratify our people here, or are we to release this whisky for the export trade and so bring in a dollar return? I would come down on the side that charity begins at home. Let us begin by reducing the tax on the publican. Let us have more whisky to distribute, and so give some little comfort both now and in the future to our long-suffering people.

Mr. WALTER FLETCHER: We started the Committee to-day with two concessions by the Chancellor relating to oil for industrial purposes. Now we are asking for relief for an oil which is essential for human purposes. I believe the shortage of liquor will be admitted by everybody to be a hardship on those who believe that it is an essential oil for keeping the human body and mind in a reasonable state of contentment. The average man in the street, when he goes to his "pub," has in mind the twisted version of the well-known saying, "The flesh is willing but the spirit is weak," particularly if he consumes that spirit for any length of time. The point of this clause is to ask seriously for relief for a class which is most thoroughly deserving. Many of these men have kept their businesses alive in order to hand them over, in due course, to their sons and relatives who are coming home from war service.

The lot of the licensee at the moment is difficult. He has a discontented public, which is growing more discontented with every new manifestation of what I call this "chaos through planning." This concession, which will not be costly, will give a magnificent return to the Chancellor, who, as a connoisseur of good liquor, would undoubtedly like to grant it.

Mr. DALTON: My sympathies are deeply engaged with the ideas, at any rate, which lie behind this amendment. Nonetheless, my hon. Friend the Financial Secretary has drawn attention to the difficulty in the way, that of cost at this time. Nothing is excluded from our deliberations for more than a short season. Who knows but that next year what is impossible now will be possible? It would be wrong either to commit myself to do anything next year or not to do anything. I merely say that this is the sort of thing I would like to do, if there was enough financial margin out of which to do it. Frankly, I do not think it would be right to do it now.

Since, no doubt, the Opposition will wish to put it on record that they wish for this concession now, and I cannot grant it, perhaps we can get a decision forthwith, in which case I regret that we shall have to vote against the motion.

Mr. ASSHETON (City of London): In 1944, when I was in office, I was disappointed at not being able to meet the same claim which was put forward then, the only reason being that the war was on, and we were not making any tax concessions at that time. But we regarded this as one of the most important things to do when the time was opportune. Since those days the hardship has increased; the position of the licensee has become more difficult. So far as we are concerned, we intend to press this new clause to a division.

Question put, "That the clause be read a second time."

The Committee divided: Ayes, 130; Noes, 288.

FIRST SCHEDULE.—(*Provisions as to Justices' Licences in Suspense by Reason of Compulsory Acquisition.*)

Motion made, and question proposed, "That this be the First Schedule to the Bill."

Captain CROOKSHANK: I wish to ask a question on this Schedule. The Schedule is linked up with Clause 10 of the Bill, which deals with some technical matters about the suspension of Justices' licences where licensed premises are compulsorily acquired, and the Schedule gives the various provisions with regard to that matter. I would like to ask the Minister whether there is anything in this Schedule to which our attention should specially be called for this reason: it is almost incomprehensible? I take it that the only people who need really bother about this Schedule are, first, the licensees; secondly, the Justices; and, thirdly, the Commissioners, and if the hon. Gentleman can assure me that all these three sections of persons are satisfied with the provisions of the Schedule, and indeed understand them, we can go straight away. But may I once again protest to the Government at the drafting of the Schedule. We have already complained several times about the drafting in this Bill. This is really quite incomprehensible. I do not want to go through it, as we have other things to do, but I wish the Minister would look, first of all, at lines 40 to 46 on page 50. It is quite impossible to make any sense of that sentence by inserting the words referred to in the previous paragraph. Would the Minister also look at paragraph 11 on

page 51, and see if he can make any sense of it? I have read it several times this evening, and it does not make any sense at all. I will read just one passage out of it. It says:

"The provisions of Sections 29 to 32 of the Licensing Act has to appeal against a refusal of Licensing Justices to grant a renewal of a licence shall have effect with the requisite modifications, . . ." and it goes on with a lot of "in relations to," and never says what the modifications are. It is quite intolerable that we should be asked to pass a Schedule which, for all our efforts, we cannot understand. However, if the Minister can say that the licensees, the Justices and the Commissioners understand it, and the Ministers themselves understand it, perhaps we can be satisfied, provided that they will look further into the drafting and, if necessary, revise it on the Report stage.

The Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. OLIVER): I can assure the right hon. and gallant Gentleman that this Schedule is reasonably well understood by the interested parties. Had that not been so I am quite sure there would have been some amendment on the Order Paper. In addition to that, I think that all the parties have been consulted, and that this Schedule does not make any alteration in the existing law from that which was laid down in the Finance Act, 1942. If it had been possible to have brought compulsory purchase of licensed houses under the definition of "war circumstances" the provisions of the Finance Act, 1942, would have been appropriate for this matter. But compulsory acquisition cannot, by the widest stretch of the imagination, be brought within the definition of war circumstances. All that has happened has been a necessary modification to meet this change. There is no alteration in the principles of the existing law.

JUNE 26TH.

Restaurant Meals (Coupons).

Mr. GEORGE JEGER asked the Minister of Food whether he will now amend the rationing system so that coupons may be surrendered for main meals taken in hotels and catering establishments.

Dr. SUMMERSKILL: About two-thirds of all rationed foods consumed in catering establishments are eaten in industrial canteens and in school canteens, and similar establishments for young people and service personnel. I would not be justified in requiring the surrender of coupons by these people. The balance of rationed foodstuffs consumed in all other catering establishments is so small as to have no appreciable effect on the total stocks; this balance would not justify the hardship and considerable inconvenience which the surrender of coupons would involve to the many classes of people, including manual and office workers, who have to use these establishments.

JULY 3RD.

Diverted Grain Supplies.

Major LEGGE-BOURKE asked the Minister of Food what amounts of barley have been diverted from this country to the Continent; and what arrangements have been made so that this diverted barley shall not be used in the making of beer for export to markets which have hitherto been British beer markets.

Mr. STRACHEY: The total quantity of barley so far supplied to the Continent from United Kingdom resources is 129,282 tons. Approximately 19,000 tons of this barley was supplied for the manufacture of beer for consumption by British troops. The remainder of the barley has been for consumption as bread grain by civilians in the British zone of Germany.

Whisky and Gin (Prices).

Mr. KEELING asked the Minister of Food whether the order imposing a maximum price for whisky and gin served with a meal in a restaurant applies when the spirit is mixed with water, soda water, tonic water, fruit juice and vermouth, respectively.

Mr. STRACHEY: The maximum prices for whisky and gin apply when it is mixed with non-intoxicating liquor. When whisky or gin is mixed with any other intoxicating liquor, including vermouth, the maximum price provisions do not apply.

Beer (Overseas Markets).

Major LLOYD asked the President of the Board of Trade from which European countries beer is being exported to former British beer markets; and under what conditions is British beer being exported.

Mr. MARQUAND: I have not received any information showing that former principal markets for British beer are being supplied with beer from Continental Europe in any significant quantity. No British beer is at present being exported commercially.

JULY 4TH.

Licensed Premises (Cleanliness).

Mr. SKINNARD asked the Minister of Health whether he has considered the memorandum drawn up by the Justices of the Gore Division of Middlesex, a

copy of which has been sent to him, in which concern is expressed with regard to the unhygienic and insanitary conditions in which drinks are served in many licensed premises; and whether he is prepared to take steps to require that licensees shall serve all drinks in vessels which have been cleaned and dried after use by a previous customer.

Mr. BEVAN: Yes, Sir. Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, which applies to all premises where food or drink are sold, lays down requirements for hygiene and the avoidance of contamination of the food or drink; in particular, it requires persons employed in the premises to observe cleanliness, both with regard to themselves and their clothing, and to all articles and apparatus used. The enforcement of the Section rests with the local authority of the area concerned.

Mr. SKINNARD: Is my right. hon. Friend prepared to circularise local authorities in order that the Act may be complied with in this respect?

Mr. BEVAN: It is hardly necessary, because they are already aware of the provisions of the Act. But if my hon. Friend is aware of any negligence I should like to hear about it.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir THOMAS MOORE: Do the drinks at present being served deserve any better conditions?

Mr. BEVAN: The worse the drinks, the better the conditions ought to be.

JULY 8TH.

Barley.

Mr. DYE asked the Minister of Food what was the total tonnage of home-grown barley purchased by his Department from the 1944 harvest; what was the cost to his Department and the total expenses incurred; what was the income received by the sale of the barley and the average loss per ton; and whether similar figures are available for the 1945 harvest?

Mr. STRACHEY: The total tonnage of home-grown barley purchased by my Department from the 1944 harvest was approximately 347,000 tons at a cost of about £7,850,000. Expenses incurred in handling this quantity, including drying and storage, are estimated at £1,000,000. It is not possible to relate sales of barley to purchases made from a particular crop, since some of the barley purchased by my Department is stored in bulk and may be mixed with barley from a previous crop. Receipts from the sale of the quantity indicated, however, are estimated to total £5,387,000, showing an average loss per ton of approximately £10. Barley from the 1945 harvest is not yet fully marketed, and similar figures for purchases from the 1945 crops are, therefore, not available.

Law Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL ASSIZES.

Bottling Accident Claim.

A case of interest to the Trade was heard at Liverpool Assizes before Mr. Justice Stable on the 12th ult. when Messrs. R. P. Culley and Company, Ltd., were sued by Mary Jordan, a minor, of 168, Long Lane, Fazackerley, Liverpool, and her mother Margaret joined as plaintiff, in an action claiming damage for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by Margaret Jordan whilst following her employment with the defendant company, through their negligence.

Mr. E. G. Hemmerde, K.C., with Mr. Burrell, appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendant company was represented by Mr. Fenton Atkinson.

Evidence was given by Mary Jordan that on September 13th last she was working in the defendants' bottling department. She was then just over 16 years of age. Bottles of beer were pasteurised on the ground floor and were taken on a conveyor belt to the next floor where she was labelling them with two other girls. One girl carried a tray of bottles from the conveyor, a second girl was at the labelling machine, and plaintiff carried away full crates of bottles which were filled by the second girl.

On the day in question, one of the bottles in the crate burst and hit her in the face. She still had a scar on the left cheek from the injury. On an average a dozen bottles a day burst. She had first-aid treatment, attended as an out-patient after treatment at the Northern Hospital, and resumed work in four weeks.

Percy Charles Maddock, consulting engineer, Hanover Street, Liverpool, who gave evidence for the plaintiff, was asked by the Judge to account for the bottle bursting. He said pasteurisation involved bringing the bottles to a temperature of 140 deg. Fahr. As long as they remained warm there was pressure from inside. Theoretically, as they left the

machine at 140 degrees, there was about 20 lb. to the square inch pressure.

But some other cause would be needed to make them burst, such as touching a cold object, or rough handling.

The Judge: What is the effect of touching by a cold object?

Witness: It sets up an unequal stress in the glass material. That happens with glass dishes on a table. If you put a cold spoon in them when they are hot they will crack, even Pyrex.

Witness said he visited the works and saw one bottle burst in the pasteurising machine, and one burst while it was in the tray after leaving the machine.

The job could be protected, he thought, by the adoption for the workers of masks and gauntlets, such as were compulsory for the aerated water trade under regulations.

The Judge: Do you know the pressure on a bottle of soda water?

Witness: No, but soda water syphons are specially constructed and are particularly strong.

Mr. Alfred Frederick Thomas, manager of the defendant's Liverpool branch, said he had been in the bottling trade for over 20 years.

It was very uncommon for bottles to explode once they had got through the pasteuriser. Bottles could be broken, however, mostly through rough handling.

He had never heard of masks being supplied for the workers in the labelling department. At one time some protective gauntlets were provided for persons taking the beer out of the pasteurising department—many years ago—but as the gauntlets were made of rubber the bottles used to slip. The gauntlets got sodden and were very uncomfortable, so the employees would not wear them.

Answering the Judge, the witness said in the soda water works wire mesh masks were worn in the bottling process, not in the labelling.

Mr. Hemmerde: Would you not obviate the possibility of danger if you let the bottles cool after coming out of the pasteuriser?

Witness: No, not if they are roughly handled afterwards. The bottle would be in the same condition as when handled by a customer, and we should have to supply all customers with protective clothing to cover that risk.

Giving judgment, Mr. Justice Stable said it was a curious case. The subject-matter of the action took place on September 13th, when plaintiff's job was to work in the labelling department.

Her job was to carry the crate of bottles after these had been labelled and packed in the crate. Her colleague, she said, who was doing the labelling, was in the act of putting one of these bottles into a crate when the bottle exploded and a piece of glass cut her cheek.

On the other hand, the labeller said that the plaintiff banged the particular bottle into the crate; but when she was asked to elucidate that, she said she did not see or hear anything. Personally, said the Judge, he did not attach much importance to the question as to whether the plaintiff did bang that bottle into the crate more roughly than she should have done. He was not satisfied that she did.

But even if she did, that would not conclude the case, because, after all, if one was putting bottles into a crate the degree of gentleness must vary to some extent, and it must be a common occurrence for a particular bottle to be put down with slightly more force than perhaps some of the others.

The real question was: Were the defendants exercising the standard of the reasonable employer, and would a reasonable employer have provided those girls with some sort of protective clothing?

He was very much impressed by the fact that the plaintiff told him—and he believed her—that that was the second time an accident of that kind had happened.

Having regard to the frightful risk to the eyes from a piece of flying glass, he thought there was a common law duty to provide protective clothing, unless, of course, there was a routine whereby the bottles did not come into the labelling department until they had cooled off, and all risk of explosion had passed.

That being the case, he thought the plaintiff was entitled to succeed. Substantially speaking, her injury consisted of the scar on her cheek, which was described in the medical report as being two inches in length. It would be permanent, but the report, which was dated October 30th, 1945, stated that the scar would contract down to something of smaller size. It had contracted down already, and, although it was apparent, he thought it would be a misuse of language to describe it in any way as a disfigurement. And really, Miss Jordan had got little or nothing to worry herself about. The special damage was modest —£3 19s.—and he thought if he awarded the plaintiff the sum of £73 19s. that was ample compensation for that small injury.

Judgment was accordingly entered with costs.

Company Intelligence

GASKELL AND CHAMBERS, LTD.

Heavy Demand for Company's Products.

Mr. C. Royston Chambers' Review.

The 49th annual general meeting of stockholders of Gaskell and Chambers, Ltd., was held at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham, on the 26th ult.

Mr. C. Royston Chambers presided, and there were present Mr. John A. Chambers and Mr. J. W. Pike (directors), Messrs. J. E. N. Yates and Mr. F. Smith (staff directors), Mr. A. J. Harris (assistant secretary), Mr. F. G. Stephens (of Messrs. Foster and Stephens, accountants), and a number of stockholders.

The assistant secretary read the notice convening the meeting. Mr. Frank Stephens read the auditors' report and certificate.

The chairman, in proposing the adoption of the report and accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1946, said:—

When I addressed you last year I warned stockholders that they must expect a reduction in turnover during the transition period. The profit and loss account shows the profit on trading at £94,585, and although this is an increase of £10,053 it is largely due to the settlement of various Government contracts extending over a number of years. This has had the effect for the first time of making your company liable to excess profits tax. The reserve for taxation is consequently increased to £40,000, leaving the net profit for the year £50,671, an increase on the previous year of £6,308. To this figure must be added £33,358 brought forward from the previous year, making an available total of £84,029.

Victory Bonus.

The conservative policy which has always been adopted by your directors, and which incidentally has been so strongly recommended by the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, is now confirmed by the sound and satisfactory financial position of your company. Your directors therefore feel justified in recommending that a Victory bonus of 5 per cent. be paid on the ordinary stock in addition to the same dividend as last year.

It is therefore proposed that a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the preference stock for the half-year ending December 31st, 1945, be paid, and a final dividend of 15 per cent. on the ordinary stock be paid, making a dividend of 20 per cent. for the year, and in addition a Victory bonus of 5 per cent. on the ordinary stock, all subject to tax.

Since the termination of the war, Government contracts were cancelled at comparatively short notice, and in their place there has been a heavy demand for your company's normal products.

We have now vacated the factory at Hayseech, Worcestershire, which was staffed and managed by your company for the production of fuzes, and this has been handed back to the Admiralty. We were fortunate in being able to purchase from the Admiralty all the machinery we required to replace that belonging to your company which was destroyed by enemy action, and this has now been installed and is in commission at our Dale End Works.

Success of New Beer Engines.

The transition period from war to peace time manufacture has been even more difficult than was anticipated, mainly due to controls and shortage of labour. We have, however, been able to place on the market our new patent Super Delax Beer Engine, and our patent Unit Beer Engine, which have met with immediate success, and your directors feel that when the present restrictions are eased and brewers are in a position to commence their building programmes, there will be an even greater demand for these models, which embody so many new features for the dispensing of beer under the most hygienic conditions.

At our last meeting I informed you that your directors had acquired freehold land near to our existing factories, and that plans had been prepared for the building of new offices, showrooms, and ultimately a new factory to take the place of our existing Dale End factory which is to be taken over by the

Corporation for the proposed Ring Road. I was then sufficiently optimistic to state that we hoped the new offices would be completed in time for this meeting, but unfortunately offices and showrooms have no priority, consequently we have been unable to obtain a licence to proceed with this section of the building. We are at present housed in temporary offices in various buildings, which is most detrimental to the efficient working of the company's staff.

We are also faced with the return of many of our staff employees from the Services, and it is causing great concern to your directors as at present it is impossible to obtain any convenient accommodation for them. We can only hope that in the very near future we shall be allowed to proceed with this important section of our building scheme, which I may add has been forced upon us by (a) damage by enemy action, and (b) the inability to rebuild on our existing site owing to the Ring Road.

We have, however, been granted a licence to erect new shopping to replace that which was completely lost by enemy action, and the building should be completed early next year. This will form part of the new factory, and the additional shopping will enable us to increase the manufacture of our products so urgently required for export.

The research department has been most active, and many new designs for the dispensing of beer and spirits, and cellar equipment will be placed on the market from time to time as they pass their tests.

Hygienic Washing of Glasses.

The hygienic washing of glasses in licensed houses has received your company's close attention for a number of years, and although many designs have been produced, none have given the simplicity of performance which is required by brewers all over the country. Research is being carried on in a new direction, and it is hoped that in the near future a glass-washing machine will be produced by your company which will overcome all the difficulties experienced in the present-day models. I would, however, point out to our customers that experimental work is so handicapped by controls that there exists to-day an unreasonable delay in completing prototype models for test purposes, consequently it is some appreciable time before manufacture can commence.

I regret to inform you that the cabinet factory has been unable to recommence manufacture of our peace time products owing to a Government direction to the Board of Trade that no timber is to be released for the manufacture of counters, fittings and furniture for the licensed trade. This factory is at present engaged on the manufacture of housing units for the Ministry of Works, but it is to be hoped that in the not far distant future they will be allowed to resume their normal activities.

Confidence in the Future.

I feel that we can look forward to the future with every confidence in the knowledge that there is a universal demand for your company's products, although future results may not be as favourable as those before you to-day, due to settlement of Government contracts to which I have already referred.

We welcome back many of our employees who have been serving with His Majesty's Forces, and are looking forward to the speedy return of those who are still waiting for their release. Some will not return, and I am sure stockholders will wish to join with me and my co-directors in expressing our deepest sympathy with the relatives of those who have made the supreme sacrifice.

Tribute to Executive and Workpeople.

I cannot conclude without referring to the splendid work of our works directors, Mr. J. S. Weightman and Mr. F. Smith, who have so successfully reorganised their respective factories to peace time production in the face of many difficulties. At the same time I would like to express our appreciation and thanks to our branch managers, staff and workpeople for their continued loyal cooperation and support throughout the year.

Stockholders will be pleased to learn that Mr. K. E. Prince, who has been in the employ of the company for eighteen years, was only last Monday awarded the British Empire Medal in the Honours List, and it is most gratifying to your directors that his excellent war services, and indirectly those of your company, have been recognised in this manner.

I now have pleasure in proposing that "the balance sheet and accounts of the company for the year ended December 31st, 1945, and the directors' report thereon be approved and confirmed, and that the acts of the directors in relation to the business for the past year be

approved and confirmed," and I will ask Mr. John A. Chambers to second the proposition.

Mr. J. A. Chambers' Remarks.

In seconding the adoption of the report and accounts, Mr. J. A. Chambers said:—

There is very little for me to add to the chairman's remarks, but I would like to be associated with the well-deserved tribute paid to our works directors, Mr. J. S. Weightman and Mr. Frank Smith, with special reference to the arduous task of reconversion carried out by them and their staffs; also Mr. Harris, our assistant secretary, and branch managers, staff and workpeople throughout the whole organisation. The efficient working of the staff is not made easy due to our offices being so widely dispersed. Our sales director, Mr. Yates, has now been back with us for just over twelve months, and his efforts have been invaluable to us.

Last year I made reference to the company's athletic club and social activities. Since we last met our sports ground in Lakey Lane, Hall Green, has been requisitioned for housing, but I am glad to say that an excellent field has been acquired at Monkspath, and the pavilion and fittings have all been moved to the new ground. The club is now in occupation and cricket is being played on the new ground.

The chairman has referred to the return of many of our employees from the Services, and I should like to add my congratulations to them on their return. I am very pleased to see Major Nicholson back with us after six years' distinguished service in the Army.

Controls and Restrictions.

At the last annual general meeting I mentioned that the task of industry generally would be considerably eased in carrying out reconstruction if we were given quick relief from unnecessary controls and restrictions. That hope has not been fulfilled as yet, and we are being repeatedly hampered, harassed and hindered by controls and restrictions some of which we can rightly maintain are now unnecessary. We are asked by the Government to make a special drive in output but our efforts are continually frustrated by petty controls, and the ardour of ourselves and our workpeople is somewhat damped by restrictions imposed upon us by certain Ministries.

Once again, however, I express the hope that in the near future conditions will improve and allow us once more to give that prompt and efficient service to our customers which we enjoyed giving in the past.

Mr. Chairman, lady and gentlemen, I have much pleasure in seconding the proposition.

No questions being raised, the proposition was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. E. Lancaster proposed that the allocations as set out in the report of the directors and the balance-sheet be approved and confirmed, and congratulated the Board on such a satisfactory result. This was seconded by Mrs. Hodgkinson, and carried unanimously.

On the proposal of Mr. C. Gilbert, seconded by Mr. B. R. Nicholson, Mr. J. W. Pike was unanimously re-elected a director of the company.

It was proposed by Mr. S. Scrivener, and seconded by Mr. E. R. P. Bradley, that Messrs. Foster and Stephens, accountants, be re-elected Auditors to the company for the ensuing year, and this was carried unanimously.

Chairman and Directors Congratulated.

Mr. W. E. Hornsey, of London, proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman for conducting the meeting and giving such an explicit résumé of what had occurred in the last twelve months, and said: "We in business—especially of this nature—know what a severe strain it is to keep going in view of all the restrictions imposed upon us. The chairman spoke just now about the timber situation. Our works, both in Birmingham and in London, are restricted on production of furniture, which, of course, is one of our essential lines.

"I should like to combine with the vote of thanks to the chairman, an expression of appreciation to the other directors of the company for the support they have given the chairman during the last twelve months."

Building Programme.

The Chairman, responding, said: "On behalf of my co-directors and myself I thank you for your vote of thanks which is very much appreciated. I gather that it is your wish that I should enlarge on my previous reference to our building programme. Compensation for the damage to our factory by enemy action is, of course, undertaken by the War Damage Commission, and that is a question which has to be settled in the near future. The Corporation will acquire the

freehold of our existing factory at Dale End, which eventually disappears completely in the new Ring Road. This is the reason why we purchased the freehold land in Coleshill Street, on which has commenced the building of that section of factory shopping for which we have been able to obtain a licence, and now forms part of the new factory. The steelwork is being erected, and if any of you journey to Coleshill Street you will be able to see that progress is now being made. I hope this section will be finished early next year, as the additional space is urgently required.

Plans for New Offices to be Put Forward.

"In October we propose putting forward again our plans for new offices with an application for a licence, and I hope that this time we shall be more successful, because, as I have already stated, the shortage of our office accommodation is really most worrying. Our present staff is housed in a most disgraceful manner, and we still have many more employees coming back from the Forces.

"I did mention that I look forward to the future with confidence, but I am referring to the demand for your company's products. We must have more help from the Government if we are to have that confidence that we expect in the future. The small relief in taxation during twelve months of peace is, I think you will agree, very disappointing, and if the present contemplated schemes are going to be carried out by the Government, then we can expect little relief in the near future.

Colossal Tax on Beer.

"The tax on beer is colossal—that is proved by the 15 per cent. reduction, which accounts for a loss to the Exchequer of no less than £48,000,000. There is no doubt about it in my mind that unless there is some relief in taxation in the near future it is going to have, sooner or later, a most detrimental effect on the demand for your company's products.

"I am sorry to conclude in this somewhat depressing manner, but I do not believe in hiding these facts from you. In looking to the future we have got to expect certain difficulties, but I can only conclude by reminding you that next year is our Jubilee year and we shall do our utmost to produce a balance-sheet worthy of the occasion."

GREENE, KING AND SONS, LTD.

Careful Rationing of Supplies.

The 59th annual general meeting of Greene, King and Sons, Ltd., was held on July 2nd at the Registered Office, Westgate Brewery, Bury St. Edmunds.

Capt. E. A. Greene, M.C., Chairman of the company presided.

The following is the statement of the Chairman:—

It is with deep regret that I have to report the death of Mr. E. L. D. Lake on May 11th. He had held the post of managing director for the past 27 years, and the success and growth of this business has been largely due to his untiring efforts and great capabilities. He was an outstanding figure in the conduct of this company and his loss will be deeply regretted by all connected with this firm and the brewing trade as a whole. In future, the management will be in the hands of three joint managing directors, Col. B. E. Oliver, Major C. S. Wilson and Major J. H. A. Clarke. Mr. Harold W. Lake has been asked to join the board of directors, and this appointment will be submitted for confirmation.

To turn to the balance sheet and accounts, there are certain alterations this year which have been made on the recommendation of our auditors in order to bring them into line with modern procedure. You will see that this year the net profit is shown after deducting the debenture interest, which is now being included in the profit and loss account. We have also added an appropriation account and in this account the proposed dividends are shown after deducting the necessary amount for income tax.

You will notice that in this year of victory we propose increasing the dividend to our ordinary shareholders by distributing a further 3 per cent. on the ordinary shares. This must be regarded as a special victory bonus.

I had hoped that I should be able to report to you that we were, at last, in a position to supply all our customers with their full requirements. Owing however to the recent compulsory reduction in the output of beer by 15 per cent. of the 1944/45 quantity, we have still to carefully ration all supplies. Wines and spirits also have to be carefully rationed as supplies are still very limited.

We are faced with heavy expenditure in the future for renewals of plant and repairs to licensed properties. Our plant has been working to full capacity

throughout the war and a number of replacements will be necessary.

We have been able to keep our properties in a reasonable state of repair, but much will have to be done to bring them up to modern standard of requirements.

Fortunately the reduction in the excess profits tax and the 20 per cent. return of E.P.T. will, to a certain extent, help to meet these heavy liabilities.

I am glad to be able to report that many of our men have now returned from the Forces, and that the situation as regards labour is easier.

In order to alleviate the shortage of houses in the district we are building 12 houses near our recreation ground and we hope to obtain permits to build a further four. These will be occupied by members of our staff and employees.

On behalf of the board and the shareholders I would like again to express our appreciation and gratitude for the way in which the staff and all employed by the company have carried out their duties and for the success which their efforts have achieved.

The report and accounts were adopted.

The retiring directors, Capt. E. A. Greene, M.C., and Mr. R. M. King, were re-elected, and the appointment to the board of Mr. Harold W. Lake, M.C., was confirmed.

Messrs. Josiah Beddow and Son were reappointed auditors to the company.

CHARLES HAMMERTON AND CO.

Dividend of 18 Per Cent.

The 9th annual general meeting of Charles Hammerton and Co., Ltd., was held on June 17th at the Brewery, Stockwell Green, S.W.

Mr. Henry A. Bonner (chairman and joint managing director) presided.

The Chairman, in the course of his speech, said: The purchase during the year of the whole of the share capital of Kenward and Court, Ltd., is reflected in the accounts, and I should perhaps mention that the figure of £125,000 shown in the balance-sheet in respect of our investment in that subsidiary represents the nominal value of the 200,000 ordinary shares of 10s. each in your company, together with £25,000 in cash, given in exchange therefor. Based on the market value of the shares in your company at the date of the acquisition, however, the above consideration represents a value in the region of £400,000.

The gross profit on trading, after providing a further £10,000 for deferred repairs, is £259,181, and shows a modest increase of some £12,000 as compared with the previous year. With the amount of £75,050 brought forward from last year, there is a total available for disposal of £181,310.

The board recommends a final dividend of 11 per cent., making 18 per cent. for the year, less income tax, and the figure to go forward to next year's account will be £91,501, as compared with £75,050 brought in.

Both the plant and machinery and motors, casks, etc., items show decreases as compared with last year due to our inability to obtain the necessary replacements of plant, etc. After all the wear and tear to which these items have been subject during the war, including maintenance which has had to be delayed, we shall have to make substantial outlays in bringing them up to date. We are doing all we can to obtain new plant, but we have to exercise patience in obtaining deliveries.

The brewing industry has recently had to curtail output on account of the seriousness of the grain position throughout the world. That has been a heavy blow, but we shall continue to do our best in these altered circumstances. However, I will not venture to prophesy as to the future; rather shall we endeavour to take steps to cope with the ever-changing conditions as they arise.

The report was adopted.

FREDK. SMITH, LTD.

Confidence in the Future.

The 51st annual general meeting of Fredk. Smith, Ltd. (Aston Model Brewery), was held in Birmingham.

The Chairman (Mr. Fredk. A. Smith, J.P.), in the course of his speech, said: The board's policy in past years of ploughing back large sums into the business is reflected in the strength of the balance-sheet to-day. Since 1936 the ordinary shareholders have been content with a dividend of 17½ per cent.; to-day we recommend an extra 2½ per cent., which brings the total dividend up to 20 per cent. per annum.

The Birmingham Corporation Bill will affect Birmingham brewers and other property owners in a very drastic way. Time alone will show what effect these measures and developments will have upon the prosperity of your company. They may be to our disadvantage, but many years will have passed before these schemes come to full fruition, and in the meantime further areas of supply and development will certainly come the way of your company.

I do not propose to say much about

the recent reduction in the output of beer ordered by the then Minister of Food, Sir Ben Smith. We have endeavoured to make this reduction a fair one to all concerned, both to our own houses and the club trade, but the demand exceeds the supply, and houses and clubs are closed for many hours each week. The public are getting impatient and are inclined to blame the brewers, but the blame should more fairly be placed upon the shoulders of the Ministry, they alone being able to provide the remedy.

The saving in barley will be a small one, as most brewers have sufficient barley made into malt and stored away to last until October next, so very little benefit can accrue to the food position, but let us hope the forthcoming harvest will be a bumper one and these irksome restrictions in the output of beer, which so upset the beer-drinking public, can be removed.

Our staff and employees are now returning from the Services, many of them after five or six years' absence. It is a pleasure to see these fellows back, for there is no doubt their return is helping to restore our business to its pre-war efficiency.

Your board compliment the many tenants, managers and their wives of our licensed premises for rendering such efficient service to our patrons.

With regard to our products, they stand in high repute and are appreciated and enjoyed by many thousands of customers. Notwithstanding the severe cut, we still maintain quality, and I am pleased to say that our output has considerably exceeded that of last year, a record for the company.

It is difficult to forecast the future, but your board views the company's prospects with every confidence. Never have we been in a better position to meet competition, and when restrictions are removed, the plant and resources we have at our disposal will be quite equal to supply all legitimate demands.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. W. W. Green was re-elected a shareholders' director.

Dividends and Reports.

Bleckert's Brewery Investment.—Final 4%, making 6% for year.

J. W. Cameron and Co.—Interim, 2½%.

Cornbrook Brewery Co.—Interim, 3½%.

Crown Cork.—Final 15%, making 25% for year.

Hardy's Crown Brewery.—Interim, 4%.

Leeds and Wakefield Breweries.—Interim, 4%.

Steward and Patteson, Ltd.—Interim, 5%.

Surrey Public House Trust.—Interim, 5%.

Taylor's Eagle Brewery.—Interim, 5%.

Joshua Tetley and Son.—Interim, 5%.

Wenlock Brewery.—Interim, 2%, tax free.

Geo. Adlam and Sons, Ltd.—Profit, year to March 31, £22,193. Brought in, £1,628. To depreciation, £4,516; provision for income tax, £5,554; E.P.T., £3,439. Dividend on 8% cumulative preference for half-year to November 30, 1946, and for half-year to May 31, 1947; forward, £2,666.

Andrew Buchan's Breweries, Ltd.—Net profit, year to March 31, £37,646, after £5,000 for contingencies, £45,267 for improvements and deferred repairs, and £190,638 for taxation. Brought in, £30,403. Final ordinary dividend, 7%, and bonus 5%, making 15% for year; forward, £31,243.

Dartford Brewery Co.—Net profit for 1945, £50,025, after £91,017 for taxation and deferred repairs. Brought in, £49,889. Final ordinary dividend, 8%, making 11%; to general reserve, £15,000; improvement of properties, £15,000; contingencies, £1,000; forward, £52,832.

James Deuchar, Ltd.—Profit, year to April 30, £285,024. Brought in, £72,311. To taxation, £201,757; pensions, £5,000; deferred repairs, £20,000. Final ordinary dividend, 5%, making 10%, tax free, for year; forward, £83,078.

Duncan Gilmour and Co.—Net profit, year to February 28, £60,273, after £159,283 for taxation. Brought in, £64,803. Cost of shares in Thos. Rawson and Co., £4,424. Final ordinary dividend, 5% making 55% for year. To properties improvement, £23,421; forward, £66,778.

Dutton's Blackburn Brewery.—Net profit, year to March 31, £39,510, after £322,000 for taxation, £19,000 deferred repairs, and £20,000 depreciation. Brought in, £11,072. Final ordinary dividend, 5%, making 7%. To reserve, £10,000; forward, £11,582.

Barclay, Perkins and Co.—Net profit, year to March 31, £176,089, after £500,000 for taxation and deferred repairs. Brought in, £104,369. Final ordinary dividend 4½%, making 6%; to reserve for contingencies, £75,000; allocation to work-people's provident fund, £3,015; forward, £105,081.

Greene, King and Sons, Ltd.—Net profit, year to May 31, £158,303, after £150,000 for E.P.T. and £54,316 for repairs. Brought in, £91,324. To income tax, £68,000. Final ordinary dividend, 6%, and bonus 6%, also special Victory bonus, 3%, making 21% for year. To reconstruction reserve, £30,000; forward, £102,501.

Mowbray and Co.—Net profit, year to March 31, £19,233. Brought in, £9,363. Final ordinary dividend, 6½%, making 9%. To contingencies, £3,500; general reserve, £1,500; forward, £10,196.

Nalder's Brewery and Investment Trust.—Profit to March 25, £120,645. Brought in, £90,677. To taxation, £61,847. Final ordinary dividend, 41%, making 56%.

Page and Overton's Brewery.—Profit to April 30, £159,775; after depreciation, etc. Brought in, £47,859. To taxation, £58,524; general reserve, £49,103. Dividend on ordinary 25%; forward, £67,507.

Wilson's Brewery.—Net profit, year to February 28, £101,204. Brought in, £100,892. Final ordinary dividend, 14%, making 20%. To general reserve, £10,000; deferred repairs, £25,000; improvements to properties, £1,523; forward, £103,244.

White, Tomkins and Courage, Ltd.—Net profit, year to March 31, £40,696, after charging income tax and writing off £34,956 from goodwill, the latter figure representing provision for taxation now no longer required. Brought in, £76,227. Dividend on ordinary, 10% for year; forward, £91,297.

The Birkenhead Brewery Co. has given notice of the company's intention to redeem on September 30th, 1946, the 4½% first mortgage debenture stock. It is the company's intention to make a new issue of 3½% first mortgage debenture stock, the proceeds of which will be utilised to redeem the existing 4½% stock, and shareholders will be given an opportunity to convert their holding of 4½% stock into 3½% stock.

Tennant, Brothers, Ltd.—An issue of £700,000 3½% debenture stock is being made. In a circular to shareholders the directors state that they intend to redeem the £96,380 4% first mortgage debenture stock and the £100,000 4½% mortgage debenture stock of the company, and also to redeem the £88,973 5% first mortgage debenture stock and the £70,819 5% "B" mortgage debenture stock of its subsidiary, Nottingham Brewery. Holders of these stocks will be offered the opportunity to convert into the proposed new stock.

Review.

THE BREWERS' "ALMANACK."

It can now be said that the Trade has a work of reference in keeping with the important rôle which it plays in the life of the people. This is not to disparage other "Annuals" which all serve a useful purpose, but until now we have not had under one cover an answer to practically every question. Indeed, the new issue can be claimed, justifiably, to be a complete statistical, Parliamentary, legal, and general handbook of considerable use to the wholesale and retail liquor industries, and to the hops, malt and allied trades. It includes lists of wholesale brewers in the United Kingdom and Eire—geographically and alphabetically arranged—directors of brewery companies and maltings, partners, secretaries, and head brewers, as well as sale-maltsters, beer bottlers, brewers' associations and Trade societies. For this reason we welcome most cordially the new "Almanack," which at a price of one guinea, is most reasonable. The "Almanack" is, of course, the official handbook of the Brewers' Society, and can be obtained from the Review Press, Ltd., 22-23, Laurence Pountney Lane, London, E.C.4.

Correspondence.

From Prof. R. H. HOPKINS, D.Sc.

To the Editor of THE BREWERS' JOURNAL.

BREWING WITHOUT BARLEY.

DEAR SIR,—In the *Daily Mail* on May 24th appeared a paragraph headed "Brewing Without Barley," based on remarks attributed to me. The Press interview with me was sought solely on the question of scholarships and the report on it is most misleading. For example, I made no mention whatever of "new scientific methods for producing beer without barley." None of the other Press statements on brewing topics that have appeared in recent months have been in any way authorised by me.—

Yours truly,
R. H. HOPKINS.

The University,
Birmingham.
July 8th, 1946.

Obituary.

We regret to announce the death of the following members of, and others associated with, the Trade:—

Mr. Charles E. McManus, chairman of the Crown Cork Co., Ltd., Southall, on the 3rd ult., in America.

Mr. Leslie Caldecott, a director and head brewer of Style and Winch, Ltd., Maidstone, last month, aged 76 years. Mr. Caldecott, who joined the company in 1894, was appointed a director in 1918.

Mr. Robert Barr, recently appointed London manager of Bass, Ratcliff and Gretton, Ltd., aged 57 years. Mr. Barr had been connected with the company for over 40 years, during the past 15 of which he had been assistant London manager.

Mr. George Alexander Bryson, C.B.E., of Metchley Lane, Harborne, Birmingham, on the 1st inst., aged 81 years. Mr. Bryson was one of the leading authorities on licensing in the country. He served as a member of the Royal Commission on Licensing in England and Wales, 1929-1931, and was also a member of the Morris Committee appointed to report on War-Damaged Licensed Premises and Reconstruction, on which report the Licensing Planning (Temporary Provisions) Act is based.

Appointed a magistrate in 1914, he served as deputy-chairman of the Birmingham City Justices from 1932 to 1944. As chairman of the Licensing Justices from 1921 to 1944, he maintained the policy of "fewer and better" licensed houses, which led to the surrender of licences in the central districts of Birmingham and the building of imposing new hostelries in the surrounding areas. His work in this sphere is truly marked on the social life of Birmingham to-day.

Mr. Bryson rendered other great services to the city and diocese of Birmingham. As chairman of the Board of Finance of a comparatively new diocese, he gave valuable help in the movement to provide churches in the new housing areas. For many years he served as chairman of the Edgbaston Church of England College for Girls and the Birmingham Blue Coat School. He was a warden of Birmingham Assay Office.

THE LATE ALDERMAN E. L. D. LAKE.

Mr. John J. Calder writes:—

May I pay a tribute to my old friend and colleague on the Brewers' Society Parliamentary Committee, Lancelot Lake, whose death is a great loss to the Brewing Trade?

As chairman of that committee, the many important questions which arose during the war necessitated a great deal of attendance by him at Belgrave Street and threw on him an amount of work which was the more generous to his colleagues, as we knew he had a large business to control and was also Mayor of Bury St. Edmunds. Under his guidance all our difficulties were wisely dealt with, and he was both a most considerate and a most efficient chairman.

I am sure we all feel a very deep personal loss from his death and a deep debt of gratitude for the work he so unselfishly did for us.

Wills.

Mr. Douglas Frederick Charrington, late a director of Charrington and Co., Ltd., who died on February 14th last, aged 70 years, left £608,959 gross, with net personalty £593,574.

Mr. Thomas Hay, J.P., managing director of William Murray and Co., Ltd., Edinburgh, who died on December 25th last, left personal estate in England and Scotland valued at £60,241.

Mr. Walter Cheeseman, of Bexley Heath, Kent, oldest founder member of the Institute of Brewing, who died on December 16th last, left £4,175 gross, with net personalty £347.

Mr. Joseph Russell Gimson, joint managing director of Gimson and Co., Leicester, who died on October 28th last, aged 67 years, left £106,433 gross, with net personalty £94,654.

Mr. James Strong, manager of the wine and spirit department of Usher's Wiltshire Brewery, Ltd., 1913-44, who died on March 10th last, left £14,948 gross, with net personalty £13,757.

Mr. George Frampton, Christchurch, Hants, late brewer and wine and spirit merchant, who died on April 28th last, left £392 gross, with net personalty £370.

Mr. Arthur Anthony William Bailey, of Wramplingham Hall, Wymondham, Norfolk, late a director of Morgan's Brewery Co., Ltd., who died on November 17th last, left £79,592 gross, with net personalty £62,425.

Lieut.-Col. Richard Niven Coulson, D.S.O., chairman of Steel Coulson and Co., Ltd., who died on December 26th last, aged 67 years, left personal estate in England and Scotland valued at £39,477 4s. 5d.

Odd Items.

Mr. F. G. Mann has been appointed a director of Mann, Crossman and Paulin, Ltd.

Mr. P. N. Randall has retired from Young and Company's Brewery, Ltd., London.

Mr. H. W. J. Hock, of Bristol, has been elected president of the Town Planning Institute.

Mr. Geoffrey Crowther has been appointed a director of Trust Houses, Ltd., London.

Mr. V. A. Hickley has retired from the brewing staff of Arnold and Hancock, Ltd., Wiveliscombe.

W. H. Prowse and Sons, Ltd., Kingsbridge, have changed their name to the South Devon Brewery, Ltd.

Mr. K. E. Prince, of Gaskell and Chambers, Ltd., was awarded the British Empire Medal in the recent Honours List.

Peter Walker (Warrington) and Robert Cain and Sons, Ltd., have changed their name to Walker Cain, Ltd.

Mr. E. S. Deakin, brewer, and **Mr. J. B. Jenkins,** secretary, have been appointed directors of the Mansfield Brewery Company, Notts.

Mr. M. W. German and **Mr. J. B. Rogers** have been appointed directors of H. A. and D. Taylor, Ltd., maltsters, Sawbridgeworth.

Mr. C. M. Ausden has been demobilised and has rejoined the brewing staff of H. and G. Simonds, Ltd., Jacob Street Brewery, Bristol.

Mr. W. H. George, A.C.A., has been appointed secretary of Bullard and Sons, Ltd., Norwich, in succession to the late Mr. J. G. Howard.

Mr. B. C. Cansdale, lately demobilised after Army service throughout the war, has returned to the Enamelled Metal Products Corporation, Ltd.

Mr. J. G. Newey has been appointed by the Licensing Justices to serve on the Birmingham Licensing Planning Committee in the place of the late Mr. J. H. Allen.

Mr. J. W. McGilchrist, who has retired from the Home Brewery Co., Ltd. Daybrook, Notts, was the recipient of a cheque from the directors to mark the event.

Mr. H. C. Davis, manager of the Hotels and Catering Department of Messrs. H. and G. Simonds, Ltd., Reading, has been elected to the Council of the Caterers' Association of Great Britain.

Mr. L. T. King, O.B.E., who prior to the war was district manager at Usher's Wiltshire Brewery, Ltd., Trowbridge, has been appointed general manager of Wilson's Brewery, Ltd., Manchester.

Lieut.-Col. the Right Hon. Peter Remnant, a director of Ind, Coope and Allsopp, Ltd., and Fremlin, Ltd., has accepted the presidency of the Fulham and South Kensington Licensed Victuallers' Society.

Mr. Peter Francis Hanbury and **Mr. Richard Francis Laidlay Jackson** have been taken into partnership with the firm of Wood, Hanbury, Rhodes and Jackson, hop merchants, 76, Borough High Street, London, S.E.1.

Greene, King and Sons, Ltd.—Mr. H. W. Lake has been elected to the board in place of the late Mr. E. L. D. Lake. Mr. B. E. Oliver, Mr. J. H. A. Clarke and Mr. C. S. Wilson have been appointed joint managing directors.

J. W. Cameron and Co., Ltd.—Mr. P. S. Willis, head brewer, has retired after 47 years' service with the company, but retains his seat on the board. Mr. J. R. Linell has been appointed head brewer, Mr. C. F. Wells second brewer, and Mr. J. H. Heard assistant brewer.

City of London Brewery and Investment Trust.—Lord Blackford has resigned the chairmanship of the company, but retains his seat on the board. Mr. Horace R. Hill, deputy chairman, has been appointed chairman and Col. the Hon. G. R. M. Mason, D.S.O., deputy chairman.

Sir Robert Nimmo, chairman and managing director of John Wright and Co. (Perth), Ltd., has been presented with a saloon car for his "long and meritorious services to the people of Perth and Perthshire."

Page and Overton's Brewery, Ltd.—Mr. J. J. Borthwick, head brewer for 17 years, has relinquished his position. Mr. R. F. E. Holgate-Smith has been appointed head brewer, Mr. C. K. S. Brown second brewer, and Mr. C. H. McLeod third brewer.

Mr. T. May Smith, a director of A. Boake, Roberts and Co. since 1916, has retired. Messrs. H. G. Buck, F. H. Mackenzie and F. Wilkinson have been appointed to the board.

Mr. Robert Pringle, the sales manager of the Distillers Company, Ltd., for their yeast and malt extract products, has retired after having been associated with these interests for nearly 50 years. He has been succeeded by **Mr. T. J. Stewart,** who, during most of the war years, was attached to the bread and yeast sections of the Ministry of Food.

Groves and Whitnall, Ltd.—Mr. Rowland Whitaker, deputy chairman and managing director, has relinquished the position of head brewer and has been succeeded by Mr. Francis E. Haigh. Mr. Andrew Hopkins, of Mowbray and Co., Grantham, has been appointed second brewer, and Mr. E. S. Schofield, of Joule and Sons, Ltd., third brewer.

Mr. H. L. Littleton, who has been a member of the brewing staff of the Birkenhead Brewery Co., Ltd., since 1916, has been appointed head brewer to that company as and from October 1st next.

Mr. J. F. Buxton (Truman, Hanbury, Buxton and Co.) has been elected Master of the Brewers' Company for the ensuing year, and Major D. P. Crossman (Mann, Crossman and Paulin), the Right Hon. Sir Francis O. Lindley, P.C., G.C.M.G. (Meux's Brewery Co.), and Lt.-Col. J. H. Courage (Courage and Co.) have been elected Wardens.

Mr. Leslie Ernest Simpkins, head brewer of Tamplin and Son's Brewery, Brighton, Ltd., has retired after 20 years' service with the company. Presentations have been made to him by the directors and by the staff and employees. **Mr. Alfred James Gough,** after 11 years' service, including service in the Forces, has been appointed head brewer.

Dominion Notes.

AUSTRALIA.

July 1st, 1946.

Having passed all stages in Parliament, the New South Wales Liquor Amendment Act is now awaiting Royal Assent before coming into force. Main points of the Act are: It empowers the Government to take a referendum on the closing hour for the sale of liquor in licensed premises (choice of 6, 9 and 10 p.m. to be allowed); it provides for permits to sell beer and light wines being issued to approved restaurants; it provides for the licensing of 360 new clubs (100 in the metropolitan area and 260 in country districts); it empowers the Licensing Court to order hotels to provide additional seating and sleeping accommodation, together with adequate facilities for consuming liquor at tables in lounges, gardens, under awnings and in the open air; it provides that hotel-keepers must supply meals and accommodation to all persons seeking such services; it increases the distance to be travelled by *bonâ-fide* travellers in country areas from 25 to 35 miles, and in metropolitan areas from 10 to 15 miles; it allows the serving of liquor with meals on trains; and fixes the sizes of glasses for the serving of malted liquors at 5 oz., 10 oz., 15 oz. and 20 oz.

Allegations were recently made by union officials that Tooth and Co., Ltd., Sydney brewers, and their industrial manager (Mr. W. Hancock), had been guilty of union hostility in dismissing two brewery employees during the recent brewery strike. When the case was heard in the Sydney Arbitration Court a ruling was given that there was no evidence that a policy of hostility to unionism or one of obstruction to union officials and shop stewards in the discharge of their legitimate union activities had been adopted, and a finding to that effect was announced.

The New South Wales Council of the Returned Soldiers' League has decided to negotiate with Terry's Brewery, Lithgow, for the supply of beer to R.S.L. organisations, and has officially considered the outright purchase of the brewery. This is another example of the present trend

of public bodies to purchase hotels and breweries, and of the efforts being made in certain quarters to have breweries nationalised or taken over by someone or other. As brewery interests point out, if we are to have nationalised breweries and hotels, why not nationalised fish shops, bakeries, picture shows, and so forth? One fears that if the Government ever did take over the breweries they would make a sorry mess of affairs, for in general their running of enterprises is anything but successful.

Thirty cases of beer were recently shipped to Darwin by road from Alice Springs (Central Australia), and upon arrival each case sold for £10 10s. Combined action of local unions recently brought all liquors in the Darwin area under a "black" ban, owing to the ruling price of 4s. a bottle. Actual landed cost of the recent shipment worked out at 3s. 6d. a bottle.

Barmen and barmaids working on Victory Day are to receive double pay under the award, but in the Western Australian Arbitration Court recently union officials claimed that they should all be paid for full time, even though such time was not worked. Arbitration Court President Dunphy, in giving his ruling, stated: "Clause 5 of the award provides for work on holidays, and says the payment shall be 3s. per hour or portion of an hour worked, plus the weekly wage. This leads me to the conclusion that penalty rates apply only to time worked."

An example of the illogical outbursts made by people in public office occurred at Midland Junction (W.A.), when a member of the local council complained that there was insufficient beer available in the district. So far, the councillor was right, for there has been, for a long time, a shortage of beer throughout the country, but when the speaker commenced to rant about "beer barons," whom he accused of "not catering for the public as they have undertaken to do," he stepped on to slippery ground, and when he finished with the statement, "If they don't want to do it let them step out and make room for people who will—they will soon find the beer," he merely made himself a subject for ridicule.

Speaking on the question of liquor laws recently, the Lord Mayor of Melbourne (Councillor Connelly) stated that there was a crying need for pleasant communal places where a man could sit with his wife and family and enjoy a drink of beer. He bemoaned the fact that present laws made it necessary for a man to "gulp" his beer, and expressed the hope that the time was not far distant when a man would be able to drink "in a dignified manner at his leisure."

The Ballarat Brewing Co., Ltd. (Victoria), reports a net profit of £38,269 for the year ended May 31st last, an increase of £6,380 on the figures of the previous year. A dividend of 10 per cent. has been paid. A sum of £6,250 has been added to general reserve, £5,000 has been transferred to plant renewal, and £2,000 has been provided for a staff superannuation fund. Directors report that increases in wages and the lifting of the Liquor Control Order had affected the year's results, and stated that, in view of recent comment upon the brewery ownership of hotels, returns could not fairly be regarded as excessive.

A sharp rise in profit is shown by the Swan Brewery Co., Perth, for the half-year ended March 31st, compared with the previous six months, respective figures being £123,038 and £90,294, after making allowances for depreciation of plant, maintenance, repairs, etc. Dividends received from subsidiaries at £22,593, however, show a contrast with the £74,250 for the half-year ended September 30th, 1945.

Mr. A. G. Ford has been appointed general manager of the South Australian Brewing Co., Ltd., in succession to Mr. G. B. Bryant. Mr. Ford, who has been with the company for a number of years, was assistant manager for the last three years.

SOUTH AFRICA.

June 29th, 1946.

The problem of finding accommodation, whether of a temporary or permanent nature, is as acute in this country as it appears to be elsewhere. The position appears not to be improving, either, for the meagre supplies of building materials that are available to-day do no more than wipe out a fraction of the backlog which is more than counteracted by the growing demands of industrial expansion.

Hotel accommodation is as scarce as any other type. The hotels of South Africa have been having an unprecedented run of capacity business, which shows no sign of easing up for a long time to come. In the principal cities of the Union and at all the holiday resorts one hears the same story of "house full." It is no longer a matter of seasonal traffic; the hotels are full all the year round. Business men and those who are obliged to travel at short notice are finding the

situation extremely difficult, for it is seldom that one can obtain accommodation without two or three weeks' notice at the very least. Travellers are complaining at their inability to obtain sample rooms in hotels, every available inch of space having been converted to accommodation purposes. In numerous cases the expediency of placing two beds in a single room has become a permanency.

In Southern Rhodesia, where the post-war tourist season is just commencing, hotels are already fully booked, and visitors from the Union are advised to stay away from the Colony unless they have already booked accommodation, for they are not likely to obtain anything in much under two months.

On the Natal coast the situation is almost chaotic, with people arriving and being stranded; even private residences have been pressed into service to cope with the holiday rush. And in the Cape, now in its mid-winter off-season, the hotels are still doing great business, the holiday business having seceded to that of providing accommodation for those who are still despairingly awaiting more permanent homes.

The Royal Visit early next year has been the cause of nation-wide jubilation, but hoteliers and others responsible for catering for the huge crowds expected are already expressing some anxiety over the accommodation problem, particularly in the Cape Peninsula, where the Royal Family will be in residence at the height of the season, and thousands of additional visitors are expected to view the unique pageantry of a Royal Opening of Parliament.

A conference between Cape hoteliers and three Cabinet Ministers has been held to discuss the matter of accommodation of Members of Parliament and the civil service, who migrate in January of each year from the administrative capital in Pretoria for the parliamentary session at Cape Town. They have insisted that sufficient hotel accommodation shall be set aside for them, failing which they propose to commandeer two or three hotels for the purpose.

The prospect of increasing the amount of hotel accommodation in the country seems as remote as ever. It has been a long while since a building permit was granted in respect of licensed premises—either for new premises or for the reconstruction or addition to old ones. The Government has emphatically declared that it will not grant such permits until the residential needs of the community have been satisfied, which is not likely to be for another year at least. Thus, existing hotels, badly in need of modernisation and expansion, and new projects which have been planned to attract the tourist traffic are unable to be proceeded with despite the urgent need for more accommodation. Quite a number of new hotel licences have been granted throughout the country in respect of premises still to be erected, but it seems that it will be a very long time, by the time they have received a building permit and built the premises, before they will be open to receive custom.

Rumours of a serious wine and brandy shortage reached the ears of the general public this month, with the usual consequence that there was much "panic" buying and laying-in of stocks. As a result, what was a carefully regulated shortage, in which supplies had been evenly distributed without hardship to anyone, has now developed into a real shortage that is likely to affect the on-consumption trade rather seriously. The equitable distribution of supplies has become very difficult owing to the public's reaction in making heavy purchases from off-consumption premises, which, being for the most part controlled or owned by the wholesale liquor merchants, naturally receive a priority over on-consumption businesses. The latter are now feeling worried at the possibility of curtailed supplies leading to a greatly reduced turnover, and those who have recently purchased businesses at inflated prices are even more anxious.

The Government rationing scheme is expected to be introduced on August 1st, but there is not yet any indication as to how it is likely to be applied to hotels. Meanwhile, caterers are excelling themselves in their ingenuity in concocting substitute dishes and confectionery made from cassava and potato flours instead of wheaten flour. Many of these dainties are regarded as improvements upon the original article.

During last month the Stag Breweries (of Johannesburg) declared a dividend of 15 per cent. This firm supplies direct to the general public and is under agreement with the Transvaal brewers not to compete with them in selling to liquor-licensed establishments for resale.

Allied Brewery Traders' Association.—Mr. Tom Bevan, M.C., of Messrs. Charles H. Bevan and Sons, hop merchants, and Mr. James S. Baxter, of Messrs. Edme, Ltd., malt extract manufacturers, have been elected to vacancies on the Executive Committee.

HOP GARDENS REPORT.

(*Specially contributed to* THE BREWERS' JOURNAL.)

KENT.

The impression given by the Kent hop gardens is that the bine in all three divisions of the county—East Kent, Mid-Kent and the Weald—will be ample to bear as big a crop this year as last, or even bigger. This would mean an average for the county, with its 11,000-odd acres, of at least 15 cwt. per acre, though, of course, no reliable estimate can be made at present.

Everywhere the gardens look remarkably well, with the bine strong and healthy and lateral development unusually good. There is no apparent reason why the heads should not be good also.

The position is considerably better than seemed to be likely a month ago. Then, owing to the cold weather through May and later, the bine, or much of it, was backward, not having made up for a slow start. It is not as backward now, having responded extremely well to the recent much improved weather by day and warmer nights.

As a whole, cultivation is good, and training work, though impeded by high winds, has been well done, with a sufficiency of tiers available, which was not the case in recent years. Foliage, like the bine, looks healthy, with the colour right. Thus the overall hop picture for Kent at present is a satisfactory one, but growers have had, and are still having, anxieties. For one thing, aphis attack, which began early, continues, though the worst of it seems to be over, thanks to control measures, which, though handicapped by the weather, often windy as well as wet till recently, have been efficient.

It has to be noted that some damage was done to the tips of the bine in the Kent hop gardens by the exceptionally violent storm which swept over south-east England during the night of July 3rd, but the amount was not serious. A certain amount of retying was made necessary, happily presenting little difficulty to growers who tackled it promptly.

Of downy mildew there is more than usual in the Kent gardens to require attention this year, and many growers have had a busy time. The trouble is under control, but anxiety occasioned by it is not at an end. The chief hope of growers in this connection is that they are now in for a spell of settled, fine weather.

There is also a good deal of complaint of nettlehead, but this, unlike venticillium wilt, is a disease that can be easily tackled. Fortunately, the dreaded wilt in its progressive type is still more or less confined to a fairly well-defined area, but the fluctuating type of the disease continues to be located in new ground, and this, needless to say, is a headache for more growers than are directly affected.

Venticillium wilt is being tackled vigorously wherever it is reported, but its eradication is not yet in sight, even as a reasonable possibility, without grubbing. Treatment of the soil by formalin appears still to be only a palliation, and the completely resistant new variety of hop has yet to be discovered and proved.

Reports from such areas as Canterbury and Faversham, Maidstone, the Medway Valley, Tonbridge and Paddock Wood confirm what is said in this survey of the position in the hop gardens of East Kent, Mid-Kent and the Weald, respectively, in the matter of growth so far, which is satisfactory, or more than satisfactory. Nothing can be said about the crop till, at the earliest, the hops begin to show themselves. So far as the total acreage under cultivation in Kent is concerned, actual new planting can have made but little difference to the figures returned in June last year.

WORCESTER.

Hop cultivation has followed the normal course without the disturbance of flood or storm as in some areas, and there is little to report.

In Worcestershire and on the borders of Herefordshire the hop plants are looking in fine fettle, and reports of growers show that there has been little untoward incident during the season. The early part of the period was cool, though sunny, but it did not affect the growth, which has been steady all along. Then ensued a time of cold and wet, and now we have a spell of warm sunshine which, during the past fortnight, has sent the plants along well.

There has been a rather severe attack of aphis in some yards, but it has not checked growth and now the bine is developing nicely nearly everywhere, and the immediate outlook is promising.

OUTPUT OF BEER.

A monthly return showing the number of Standard and Bulk barrels of home-made beer charged with duty in Great Britain and Northern Ireland:—

	STANDARD.			BULK.		
	England, Wales & N. Ireland.	Scotland.	Total.	England, Wales & N. Ireland.	Scotland.	Total.
May, 1946 ...	1,433,489	129,793	1,563,282	2,314,246	213,728	2,527,974
April, 1946 ...	1,618,059	148,533	1,766,592	2,571,183	235,209	2,806,392
March, 1946 ...	1,350,159	128,457	1,478,616	2,101,735	201,413	2,303,148
Feb. 1946 ...	1,263,628	117,268	1,380,896	1,970,952	182,838	2,153,790
Jan. 1946 ...	1,598,706	153,464	1,752,170	2,496,003	241,805	2,737,808
Dec. 1945 ...	1,513,474	146,689	1,660,163	2,371,752	232,910	2,604,662
Nov. 1945 ...	1,565,878	155,573	1,721,451	2,452,858	245,955	2,698,813
Oct. 1945 ...	1,658,124	164,061	1,822,185	2,623,707	262,204	2,885,911
Sept. 1945 ...	1,579,104	153,201	1,732,305	2,519,638	247,685	2,767,323
Aug. 1945 ...	1,785,988	171,791	1,957,779	2,865,313	272,579	3,137,892

FIVE YEARS COMPARED.

STANDARD BARRELS.

Year Duty Quarter ended	1941. 165s.	1942. 165s.	1943. 240s. 7½d.	1944. 281s. 10½d.	1945. 286s. 5½d.	1946. 286s. 5½d.
March	4,105,399	4,241,785	4,337,195	4,667,242	4,566,081	4,611,682
		240s. 7½d.	281s. 10½d.	286s. 5½d.		
June	4,836,824	4,575,024	4,786,223	5,088,013	5,240,016	—
September ...	5,353,706	4,925,910	5,155,492	5,273,585	5,556,728	—
December ...	4,862,290	4,455,790	4,584,816	4,750,770	5,203,799	—
	19,158,219	18,198,509	18,863,726	19,779,610	20,566,624	4,611,682

In 1939 the total was 18,889,409 standard barrels, and the duty was raised from 80s. to 104s. In 1940 the total was 18,166,721 standard barrels, and the duty was raised to 135s. in May and to 165s. in August. For the datum year 1938-39 the total was 19,080,274.

EIRE BEER EXPORTS.

The Eire trade statistics compiled by the Eire Department of Industry and Commerce give the following figures of exports of ale, beer and porter, and imports of barley and hops:—

	EXPORTS.		IMPORTS.			
	Ale, Beer and Porter (Std. Brls.)	Value £	Barley cwt.	Value £	Hops cwt.	Value £
March, 1946	82,367	372,839	156,676	227,435	8,134	164,571
March, 1945	62,327	283,918	111,214	161,259	3,091	58,955
3 mths. Jan.-Mar. 1946	236,122	1,095,181	348,705	505,877	18,841	378,718
3 mths. Jan.-Mar. 1945	199,155	927,172	355,911	516,148	16,805	337,472

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS—MAY

EXPORTS.

Quantities.

	Monthly average 1938	Month ended 31st MAY 1945	Month ended 31st MAY 1946	Five twelfths of Year 1938	Five Months ended 31st MAY 1945	Five Months ended 31st MAY 1946
Beer—	*Bulk Barrels*					
To Eire	4,693	2	34	23,463	28	190
„ Gibraltar	799	868	516	3,993	5,433	1,814
„ British West Africa	904	—	48	4,521	122	110
„ British India	4,398	4,318	16,067	21,992	11,073	39,465
„ British West India Islands	806	—	24	4,028	—	90
„ Other British Countries	5,798	3,432	12,531	28,991	8,901	40,296
„ Egypt	1,477	539	184	7,385	1,269	2,876
„ Iraq	336	1,949	18	1,679	2,039	273
„ Other Foreign Countries	4,228	1,838	566	21,141	19,924	5,070
Total { *Bulk Barrels*	23,439	12,946	29,988	117,193	48,789	90,184
Total { *Standard Barrels**	22,591	10,532	24,126	112,956	38,015	72,699

Value.

	£	£	£	£	£	£
Beer—						
To Eire	16,266	7	127	81,328	98	755
„ Gibraltar	1,757	4,050	2,387	8,787	25,259	9,504
„ British West Africa	4,771	—	488	23,853	1,171	1,128
„ British India	17,345	49,577	211,531	86,724	121,422	497,935
„ British West India Islands	5,496	—	390	27,480	—	1,444
„ Other British Countries	28,450	30,194	138,576	142,249	85,196	425,556
„ Egypt	4,897	7,349	1,411	24,484	15,728	30,075
„ Iraq	1,999	20,162	284	9,996	21,160	2,767
„ Other Foreign Countries	14,261	21,497	4,423	71,305	234,458	58,144
	95,242	132,836	359,567	476,206	504,492	1,027,308

RE-EXPORTS.

Quantities.

Beer { *Bulk Barrels*	1,990	2,667	1,913	9,950	7,156	10,102
Beer { *Standard Barrels**	2,527	3,556	2,550	12,635	9,532	13,486

Value.

	£	£	£	£	£	£
Beer	23,266	38,039	27,180	116,331	94,434	144,942

IMPORTS.

Quantities.

Beer { *Bulk Barrels*	74,552	85,928	76,876	372,761	408,932	454,693
Beer { *Standard Barrels**	71,361	70,537	63,524	356,805	338,061	377,094

Value.

	£	£	£	£	£	£
Beer	218,427	361,994	324,545	1,092,135	1,729,306	1,926,047

IMPORTS.

Quantities.

Barley *cwt.*	1,656,302	—	208,773	8,281,509	—	744,684

Value.

	£	£	£	£	£	£
Barley	570,811	—	164,408	2,854,055	—	562,110

* The standard barrelage shown is the calculated equivalent of the recorded bulk barrelage.

Markets.

HOPS.

English.—Reports from the country indicate an improvement during the past week, although the growth is still slow, due, of course, to lack of sunshine. Fine and warm weather is now required by the growers to assist them in combating the diseases usually prevalent during the growing period. It is reported from Worcester that downy mildew is evident in some parts, but it is hoped that spraying will be effective against this. Fortunately the recent severe storms in East Kent have not had any serious effect on the hops.

Hop contracts for the 1946 crop have now been sent by Brewers' Society to contracting brewers. The total estimated requirements based, as last year, on the pre-war hop rate per standard barrel, is 338,237 cwt., compared to 336,000 cwt. in 1945. There are one or

two minor alterations in the contract; there is no deposit to be made at the rate of £2 per cwt. as was the case in 1945; the quantity brewers are asked to take under early delivery has been increased from 33⅓ per cent. of each brewer's original contracted quantity to 40 per cent., and the deposit payment for these early deliveries from £17 10s. to £23 in view of the increase in the price of hops that has taken place in recent seasons. Brewers' Society stress that, although there is an increased estimated market demand, it is extremely doubtful if the total crop will be sufficient to meet it, but given favourable weather there is reason to hope for an increase on last year's figures. They also stress that it is important that no delay should occur in giving merchants instructions in regard to early deliveries. This will enable merchants to inform the Hops Distribution Committee in good time which hops are to be sent to London immediately after picking, and thus prevent deterioration taking place where storage is bad.

Continental.—The recent purchases of foreign hops made by the Brewers' Society are now coming into this country, both of the 1944 and 1945 crops, and delivery has already been effected to many brewers.

American.—An application to import a quantity of American hops has been made to H.M. Treasury, but permission to finance such transactions has been refused.

BARLEY.

Crop Prospects.—Reports from various parts of the country received recently were to the effect that corn crops on the whole seemed to be rather late in maturing and that there had been little opportunity to judge prospects. Generally speaking, cereal crops, including barley, looked considerably better than at the same time last season, with a good plant and well-filled ears. The spell of good sunshine has given a better chance of satisfactory results of yield and quality. Storms, of course, were responsible for a certain amount of damage, and more inferior grade barleys than at first anticipated are likely to be occasioned in some areas as a result.

The new schedule of prices announced by the Minister on Friday last gives increases for the 1946 crop based on those announced on March 7th, 1945, and for the 1947 crop on those announced on March 11th, 1946. The price of barley, 1946 harvest, is increased 3d. a cwt. on both the maximum and minimum prices, which will be raised to 101s. and 81s. a quarter respectively. For the 1947 harvest the increase is 3d. a cwt. on the minimum price, raising it to 76s. a quarter.

Trade in barley during the past month has been of the lightest character, the total marketings for home-grown barleys, as shown by the subjoined table, having been only a little over 130,000 cwt. for the four-week period. Until the new crop is available, there is not likely to be any material change in conditions. The demand has matched the restricted supply and prices have tended downwards with some unevenness, which reflected the varying quality of the modest parcels coming forward. The best English malting sorts, where available, commanded the maximum of 100s. per 448 lb., with other good grades fetching 97s. per 448 lb. Millable barleys were still quoted at 90s. per 448 lb., and potentially millable sorts at 80s. per 448 lb. The quotation for feeding barleys remained at 58s. per 448 lb.

Sales of home-grown barley (in cwts.) for the past 44 weeks of the agricultural year were:—

Sales to—	1946.	1945.
June 8th ...	18,106,934	17,015,315
Week ended—		
June 15th ...	46,394	56,413
June 22nd ...	35,343	44,167
June 29th ...	29,334	39,007
July 6th ...	20,866	27,105
	18,238,871	17,182,007

The average prices (per cwt.) of home-grown barley during the corresponding weeks were:—

Average to—	1946. s. d.	1945. s. d.
June 8th ...	24 7	24 9
Week ended—		
June 15th ...	24 3	23 7
June 22nd ...	23 8	24 0
June 29th ...	24 1	23 7
July 6th ...	23 6	23 7
	24 6	24 8

MALT.

The malt market has been quiet and rather nominal throughout the month at around previous quotations.

The following were the latest quotations:—

Pale ale	...	152s. to 160s. per qr.
Mild ale	...	144s. to 151s. ,,
Brown	...	136s. to 140s. ,,
Crystal	...	132s. to 137s. ,,
Black	...	143s. to 148s. ,,

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BREWING AND MALTING NOTES.

By BRETTANOMYCES.

Empirical Tests During Floor-Malting.

Although analysts all over the world have for many years occupied themselves with devising laboratory methods for the more accurate control of malt composition and quality, empirical, almost rough and ready, rule of thumb tests have been, and still are, mainly relied on by the working maltster for judging the progress of the malting process.

The feel of the steeped grain out of the cistern, the odour of a handful from the couch, the speed and way in which chitting commences, the first appearance of the rootlets, and their degree of curliness on the floor, even the general appearance of the piece, can tell the experienced maltster more than any analytical procedure yet devised whether things are going according to plan, or whether some modification in his procedure is called for.

The moisture content of a growing piece shows remarkably little variation during its life. At any rate, what variations can be determined by laboratory analytical methods do not seem sufficiently wide to account for the varying behaviour of the sprouting grain if the maltster's judgment that sprinkling is required is not attended to. The experienced maltster can tell, very often, from the feel, and general appearance of a floor, that it will require sprinkling or turning very shortly, even before any more tangible signs have shown themselves. It is in judgment of such matters where the old-fashioned, experienced working maltster is supreme. His art lies in being able to keep a floor of malt nicely moving, without allowing it to be checked on the one hand, nor forced on the other. Mechanical methods of malting may eventually completely replace or supersede his green fingers, but to many it is always a matter for regret when mechanisation supplants craftsmanship. One's general experience is that most articles produced by "improved" modern mechanised methods fall very far short in quality as compared with those hand-made by a skilled man proud of his craft.

Judgment on the Kiln.

The maltster's empirical judgment is far from being limited to his observations on the growing grain. On the kiln, too, his skill in using practical tests is still called into play.

The writer remembers one old foreman, almost illiterate, whose ability to predict a laboratory analysis by means of the crudist, almost laughable methods, was almost uncanny. At the curing stage, for example, he would chew up a mouthful of the malt, and then, squeezing out the juice with his fingers on to the palm of his other hand, would announce the tint in degrees Lovibond with rarely failing accuracy.

This feat was all the more remarkable since he appeared to have no teeth. His artificial set he carried loose in his jacket pocket, together with his pipe and tobacco. In mastication, as in malting, he said, he had little use for such "newfangled contraptions."

Rootlet Colour.

The way in which the rootlets colour during kilning is a rough, but often valuable, guide to the tint being developed in the corn itself.

With pale ale malts a light biscuit colour varying to bright yellow is usual, whilst for the fuller-tasting malts for mild ales and stouts, the tint approaches red. The red should not be too dark, however, as this often indicates that too much caramelisation has taken place, with resulting loss of extract and discoloured endosperm.

There are many factors, however, which can upset or modify the degree of reliability of the culm colour test. For one thing the variety of the barley can considerably affect the colour taken on by the rootlets for a given curing treatment. As a rule, a thin-skinned barley will tend to give a higher malt tint than a thick-skinned one for the same rootlet colour.

Withering also may affect the relationship. If withering has been deficient, and the malt is loaded fresh, then the culms will colour to a brighter tint than if full withering had been carried out. Mould growth is another disturbing factor; in fact, if such growth has been heavy on the floor, it may not be possible to use culm-tint at all, for the rootlets

will most probably be of a dirty, indeterminate colour.

Above all, the moisture content at the time of commencing curing is of paramount importance. If the temperature is raised to the curing level before the malt is really dry and crisp, too high malt colour is almost sure to be the result.

Yeast Coatings.

The question whether yeast vigour deteriorates from time to time because the cells become " coated " is one which seems to arise from time to time, whenever yeast weakness comes to be discussed.

Clerk Ranken was the one to start this theory, and it evidently has a great attraction for brewers, judging by the frequency with which it is invoked as an explanation of deterioration in attenuative power.

In point of fact, however, there is little actual evidence in favour of this hypothesis. Indeed, most observations tend to show that yeast rarely, if ever, really does get coated in the way postulated. It will be remembered, in fact, that Ranken somewhat weakened his theory by remarking that he had examined yeasts microscopically, both before and after fermentation, and had been " disappointed how little such examination revealed."

The writer has also examined large numbers of yeasts, before, during and after fermentation, both by transmitted light and (a much more searching method) by dark-ground illumination, using a one-twelfth oil immersion objective fitted with an iris diaphragm to match the numerical aperture of a dark-ground substage condenser specially made for this purpose. This outfit yields brilliant definition, and, what is more important, shows tiny but brilliant points of reflected light from particles too small to be seen by an ordinary yeast examination with transmitted light. On no occasion, however, has any sign of particles adhering to the wall of the yeast cell been detectable.

The observations of Bishop (*Journ. Inst. Brew.*, 1938, February, 83) also failed to detect, with one exception, any trace of the kind of yeast-cell coatings postulated by Ranken. The one exception was in the case of " the dirty black scum thrown up with the rocky head in certain fermentations. There the yeast could be seen visibly coated with resin particles. Apart from this, no visible coating has been detected in spite of careful search. For instance, fermentations were made with the addition of hæmoglobin, but, though this was precipitated, no hæmoglobin colour could be detected on the yeast walls. We have shown that the incomplete fermentation in the presence of natural wort sediment is due mainly to coarse flocculum, and there certainly appears to be no coating of yeast by visible particles of wort sediment." If yeast does become coated at all, this must be, as Bishop remarks, with ultra-microscopic particles. And these must be too small to reflect any visible light even under the conditions of high-power dark-ground illumination. It occurs to the writer that the electron microscope should be capable of producing a decision on this " yeast coating " matter.

Sediment Effect.

As distinct from the tenuous, hypothetical and experimentally unsupported nature of the yeast-coating theory, there exists the proven effect of amorphous wort particles on yeast behaviour by means of what Bishop has termed " sediment effect," which he summarised thus: these particles " . . . gave increased top-yeast yields and racking gravities and decreased yeast in suspension and at the bottom. This is referred to as ' sediment action,' since these substances remained at the bottom of the vessel. Removal of wort turbidity, or its precipitation in a fine state, produced the opposite effects of: decreased top-yeast yields, lower racking gravities, and increased yeast in suspension and at the bottom. Throughout the gravity range, sediment increased the top-yeast yield and tended to lower the amount of yeast in suspension."

There is no denying the positive and definite nature of the results actually obtained by Bishop and Whitley, and there is surely no need to cling to a hazy hypothesis when a properly controlled series of practical experiments have yielded a convincing and obviously true explanation of the effect of amorphous particles on yeast's behaviour and attenuative power.

It seems, however, to be a curious trait in human nature that the practical men in many occupations and industries often prefer a theory bordering on the superstitious to a sound rational explanation produced by scientific experimentation. This is very galling to the scientific worker, when he has solved a riddle for them, and almost appears to merit the retort that " a practical man is one who practises the mistakes of his forefathers."

BOTTLING NOTES.

Carbon Dioxide.

With the growing tendency for beer to be sold in bottle rather than cask and the realisation that gases other than carbon dioxide, particularly oxygen, must be kept down to the minimum to ensure smooth bottling and a stable product, the question of collection of as much CO_2 as possible of high purity has become more important. The position is not made any easier by the low gravities of the beers being brewed, which means that proportionally less gas than ever is being generated by the fermentations. The usual method of collection is wasteful and involves the rejection of considerable quantities of gas until the purity has risen to a figure approaching, but probably never actually reaching, 100 per cent. when the gas is "turned in" and collected and stored in tanks at pressures up to 200 pounds per square inch. Unless there is large storage capacity, there are times when good gas has to be turned away because there is no more room for it, at other times carbonation may be held up waiting for collection. Few breweries are in the fortunate position of having sufficient gas to be able to "blow" beer about in the storage tanks, thus avoiding top pressures of air which is detrimental to the stability of bottled beer. Any method of increasing both quantity and purity of gas stored is therefore of interest and an article in the May issue of the *Brewers' Digest* by Louis De Markus describes his system which is claimed to have that result. Briefly, the gas is drawn from the existing brewery storage tanks, where pressures may be up to 225 to 250 pounds per square inch, and passed through a pre-cooler which also removes water, whence it goes to a condenser in which the temperature is dropped very low and the carbon dioxide liquefied, after which it flows by gravity into a liquid CO_2 storage tank which is enclosed in an insulated room. It is stored at approximately 220 pounds per square inch pressure and, of course, occupies only a fraction of the space that it would in the gaseous form under the same pressure. The effect of liquefaction is to eliminate all other gases because their temperatures of liquefaction are very much lower and the result is claimed to be carbon dioxide of 100 per cent. purity. Precautions are taken so that at no time does the gas become subjected to a higher temperature or pressure than it is under the ordinary system of collection so that the appearance of undesirable flavours through interaction between oxygen and volatile organic compounds is avoided. When gas is required for use, the required amount of liquid CO_2 is transferred to an evaporator where it is once more transformed to the gaseous form. It is stated that the system is in use for over 40 per cent. of the brewing capacity of the United States.

Colloidal Beer Hazes.

Debaisieux, in *Bull. Assoc. anc. Etud.*, classifies these under nine headings, not all of which are of equal importance with top fermentation bottled beer. Chill haze, which appears on cooling beer and disappears again when the temperature is raised, he states to be due to the partial dehydration of protein-tannin compounds and presumably the use of tannin compounds during cold storage effect the removal of such protein before filtration. Permanent haze is probably one of the commonest troubles. It is also called "oxidation haze" but the writer states that some forms do not require the presence of oxygen. Its appearance is certainly favoured by the presence of oxygen and by pasteurisation, the precipitate containing about 50 per cent. of protein, with tannin, mineral matter, pentosans, etc. The best safeguards against this trouble are to eliminate oxygen as far as possible from contact with the beer, both in bottle and in storage tanks, and to keep pasteurising temperatures as low as possible. Metal hazes are less common than those already described, but they do appear and are due to the beer dissolving minute amounts of metal from the plant. Tin is the greatest offender in this respect, producing an unpleasant opalescence in extremely small amounts. Copper also produces hazes, and when this occurs the amount is generally sufficient to be noticeable as an objectionable metallic flavour.

ENGINEERING NOTES.

METALS IN THE BREWERY.

Amongst the newer metals applied during the War it might be asked whether any have found their way into general brewery practice. The answer is that they have not and at the moment there is no indication that they are likely to do so. For example, magnesium alloys which came into prominent use during the War and combined lightness with strength do not appear to offer particular advantages in brewery work where extreme lightness is not a dominant factor. Similarly, stainless steel, while continuing in great demand during the War and used to a certain extent in breweries over a considerable period, has not yet, for reasons of cost, or inferior ductility and working characteristics, supplanted older metals which have become prime favourites in breweries—namely, copper, bronze, cast iron and steel. These metals, in common with some others, have continuously improved—*e.g.*, cast iron with the addition of silicon, copper, etc., now yields tensile strengths double or treble that formerly obtainable with ordinary grey cast iron.

Non-ferrous Metals.

Proportionately, however, the Brewing Trade is one of the largest users of non-ferrous metals. This is due, of course, to the fact that many of the Trade processes demand plant giving the minimum risk of contamination through corrosive effects. In addition, the constituent metals must be such as can be cast or machined in smooth closely knit forms, easily cleaned and yet mechanically strong, elastic and durable. No one non-ferrous metal is capable of meeting simultaneously all the requirements, but in practice a series of metals has been established which covers with reasonable success all requirements in the brewery and bottling store.

Copper.

On the brewing stage copper remains the principal metal for the construction of backs, vessels, brewing coppers and mains coming into contact with wort or beer. Several materials have been used occasionally for these purposes, but there is not yet in general use an alternative giving an over-all result equally satisfactory with copper, particularly in its modern forms. In this connection important developments have occurred in recent years both in the production of the metal itself and in the fabrication of large copper vessels suitable for brewing. The principal improvement is due to the production of copper sheet de-oxidized and refined so as to be entirely suitable for welding. This development has largely revolutionised the older methods of riveted and brazed construction, although there is still a certain amount of reluctance to welding for certain large items. There is no doubt, however, that the quality of the best de-oxidized copper sheet and the methods of design and fabrication necessary for welded brewing vessels has now passed completely from the experimental stage, so that users may be sure that properly welded vessels to-day are in every respect tried and proved constructions which may safely be used in preference to plant made by the older methods. Great advantages thereby accrue to user and manufacturer alike. In the first case the brewer is spared crevices, rivet heads, seams and other projections which are such a likely source of bacterial infection. Similarly, the vessels can be cleaned more easily and effectively and a great simplification in shape and design can be effected. The latter point is also of great advantage to the manufacturer. No longer is it necessary to secure large branches and belts by overlapping seams and rivets or to construct tanks with separate ends and flanged joints with their tendency to leakage and harbourage of foreign matter. Brazed joints can be wholly, and sweated joints practically, abolished, leaving brewery vessels of almost any size and thickness to be welded together with maximum strength and efficiency.

(*To be continued.*)

TRANSPORT NOTES.

Interim Scheme for Road Haulage.

The Minister of Transport announces an interim scheme for road haulage to come into operation when the present Road Haulage Organisation ends in August. He states: As a result of discussions between my department and the Road Haulage Association the following scheme has been agreed pending the nationalisation of long-distance road haulage services. The scheme will operate from August 16th, when the Road Haulage Organisation will come to an end.

The scheme provides for the appointment by the association throughout the country of contact officers and area transport officers who will assist in finding vehicles for the movement of essential traffic where there is any difficulty in obtaining the necessary facilities. Should these officers be unable to meet requirements, a call can be made on an emergency reserve, consisting of vehicles of various types up to a minimum carrying capacity of 40,000 tons, which hauliers will contract with the association to make available if required. One-quarter of this reserve will be available at eight hours' notice, or 12 hours' if the call is between 4 p.m. and 8 a.m.; a further quarter at 24 hours' notice; and the balance at 48 hours' notice.

In regard to rates, the general principle will be to adopt the recognised commercial rate based on current operating costs. The scheme will operate for a period of one year.

Highway Policy.

The following statement was made in Parliament by the Minister of Transport recently:—

"In considering the policy to be adopted for the development of our highway system, I have had to keep prominently in mind the many competing claims during the next few years upon the supply of labour likely to be available, and the need for the greatest possible flexibility in any programme of road works, so that it may be capable of ready adjustment in accordance with varying national and local conditions and, above all, may fit in with, and further, the Government's employment policy.

"I propose to direct such resources as may be at my disposal to the following purposes: promotion of safety on the highways; improvements to assist Development Areas in particular and industrial development generally, including better access to ports and markets; improved through communications; rehabilitation and improvement of towns and countryside; the redevelopment of devastated areas; the improvement of access between the home and the workshop or office and reduction of traffic congestion; in the country, the promotion of the efficiency of agriculture. The pattern of this plan must be determined now, as it will form the framework upon which the planning of town and country will largely be based."

Lighting.

Mr. Stubbs asked the Minister of Transport if he would introduce legislation to provide for a uniform system of lighting on all motor vehicles and make it compulsory upon all public road authorities to provide cat's-eye studs on all roads, and the reply was that the Road Traffic Act, 1927, and the Regulations made thereunder, imposed a considerable measure of uniformity as to the lights to be carried by motor vehicles, and it was not thought that further legislation in this direction was needed at present. While it was wished to encourage the use of cat's-eye studs in suitable circumstances, road conditions varied so considerably throughout the country that it was, in the Minister's view, best to leave it to the appropriate highway authority to exercise its discretion. In urban areas, where street lighting was adequate, these studs were of no value. In country areas, the highways authority should consider in the light of the particular circumstances whether cat's-eyes on a white line or a white line only was the better means of marking the centre of the road.

Motor Fuel.

Replying to a question by Mr. Warbey, who asked whether he would now increase the scale of supplementary petrol allowances for business purposes where journeys by public transport involved considerable loss of time, Mr. Shinwell stated that regional petroleum offices were authorised to grant supplementary petrol allowances where these were required for strictly business purposes.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Activated Carbon.

This does not find much use in brewing processes unless the preparation of pale sugars comes under this heading, although claims have been made for improved copper breaks with the use of small quantities in the copper. However, there are some uses to which it might be put on occasion and one of these is the purification of water. Active carbon, made from wood, lignite, peat, coal, etc., in either powder or granular form possesses certain remarkable properties of selective absorption, having a capillary structure and it is estimated that a cubic inch has a surface area exceeding 20,000 square yards. Howard and Spooner, in *Chemistry and Industry*, May issue, discuss its uses with particular reference to water purification from three main aspects. The only available source of water supply is sometimes "tainted" in the sense of possessing an odour, and whilst there is some difference of opinion amongst water engineers as to whether the public should be educated up to demanding odourless water, there can be less doubt in the minds of brewers, particularly if they make mineral water. Active carbon also has the property of removing traces of chlorine from water. From another aspect it has been found that traces of oil may be removed from water by filtration through the medium but where the oil exceeds one gram per cubic foot filtration through coke should precede the carbon treatment on the grounds of economy.

Preserving Yeast Cultures.

The preservation of cultures of any micro-organism is a tedious operation demanding both time and plenty of room if there are an appreciable number to be maintained and there is always the increased possibility of variations in behaviour of a particular strain creeping in with successive generations. A method which is being increasingly used is known as the "Lyophil Process" whereby the organism is vacuum-dried when in the frozen state and under these conditions many species, including some that are very sensitive, may be kept alive for years without sub-culturing. The name "Lyophil" is derived from the ease with which organisms treated in this way will take up water again rapidly and return to their original state. Shackell in 1909 was probably the first to preserve bacteria and viruses successfully in this way and in 1935 Elser, Thomas and Steffen stated that in their work there were no instances in which strains showed any changes even in minor particulars, including very sensitive organisms which had been preserved for 18 years by this method. Wickerham and Flickinger describe their method very fully in the April issue of the *Brewers' Digest* and briefly this consists in placing the tube containing the actively growing culture in a freezing solution at about minus 40 deg. Cent., starting the vacuum pump and then slowly raising the temperature to minus 4 deg. Cent. when most of the water is removed, the last traces being taken off at room temperature and the tube is then sealed and tested for vacuum by spark coil. Naturally years must elapse in the course of experiments of this nature but the authors publish a list of many genera of yeasts which have been preserved for about two years and the percentage of viable strains is high. For instance, 304 strains of saccharomyces were examined and 99.3 per cent. were alive after that interval and of the total number of strains used, which was over eleven hundred, 98.1 per cent. survived.

Determination of Acidity and pH.

The report of the American Society of Brewing Chemists on determining acidity and pH of beer is useful in showing what sort of agreement may be expected between the glass electrode potentiometer and indicators (Bromocresol Green and Chlorphenol Red). Most collaborators found very close agreement between the two methods using the undiluted beer or wort, but dilution to 10 per cent. in order to judge the colour change more easily led to an error of between 0.2 and 0.3 of a unit on the alkaline side with the indicators. The committee prefer to define acidity as the equivalent of the number of ccs. of normal alkali required to bring 100 grams of the sample to a pH of 8.2 without specifying the equivalent in terms of lactic or other acid.

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See also page 743.

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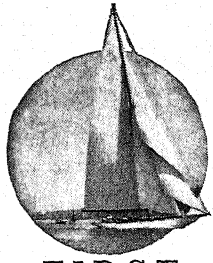

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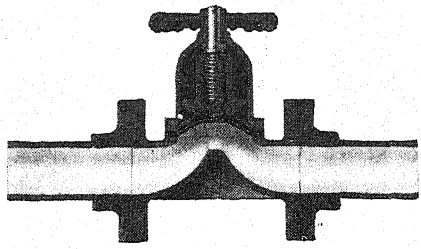

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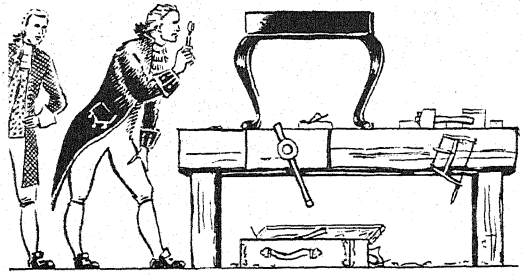

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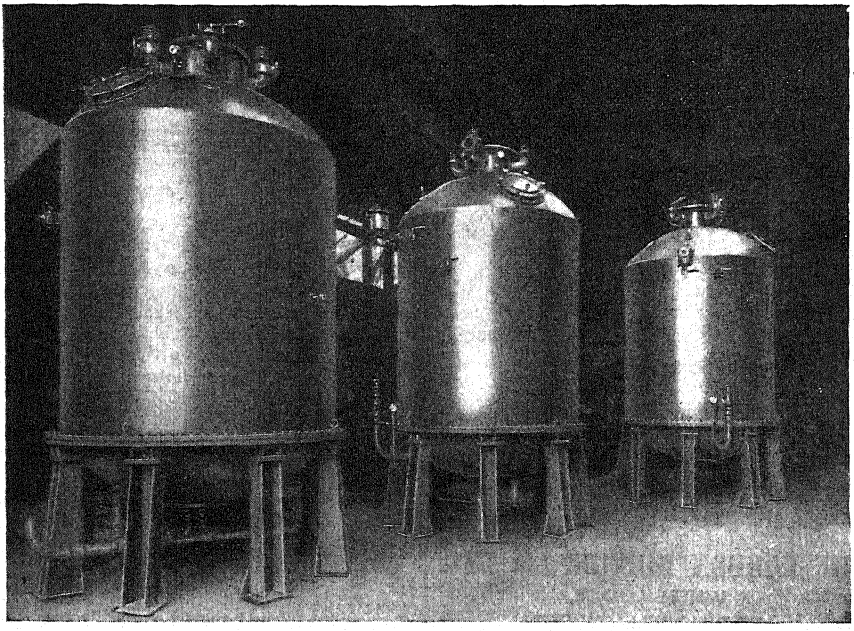

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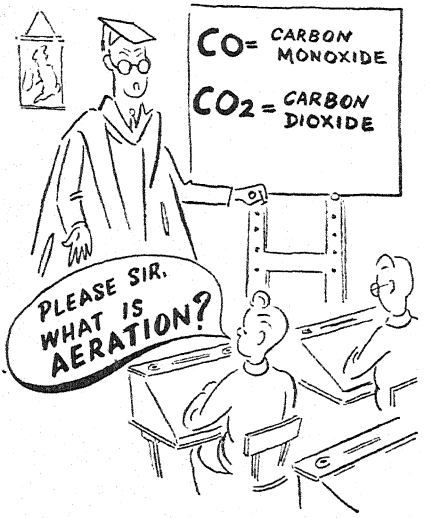

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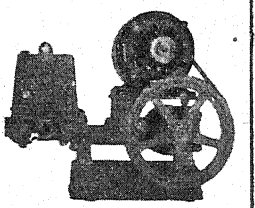

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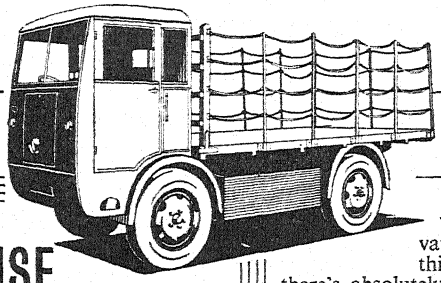

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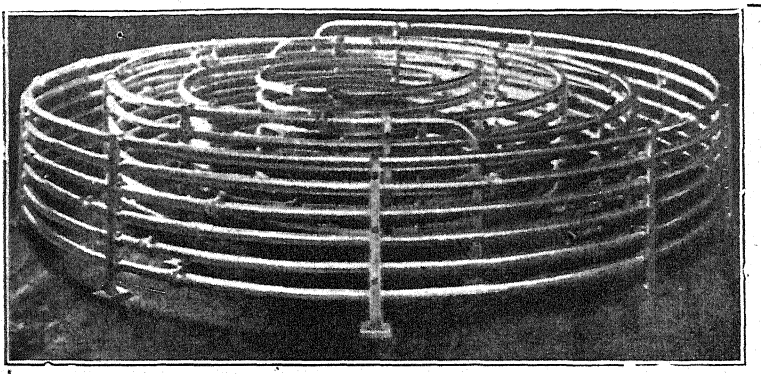

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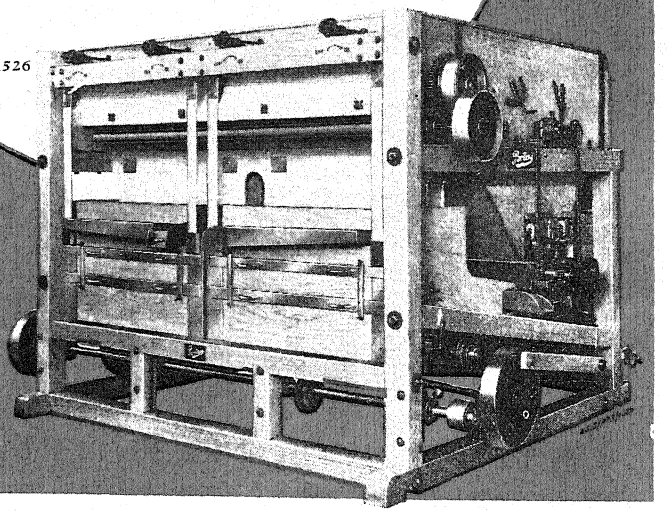

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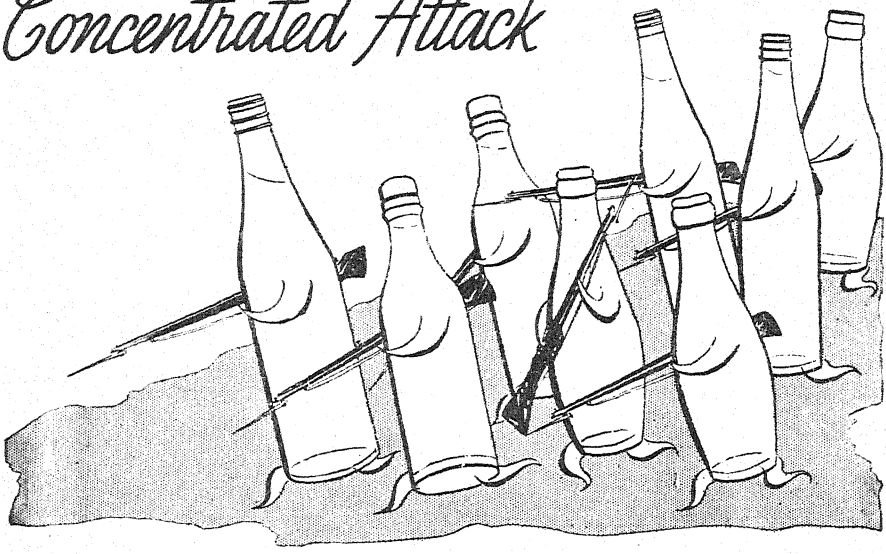

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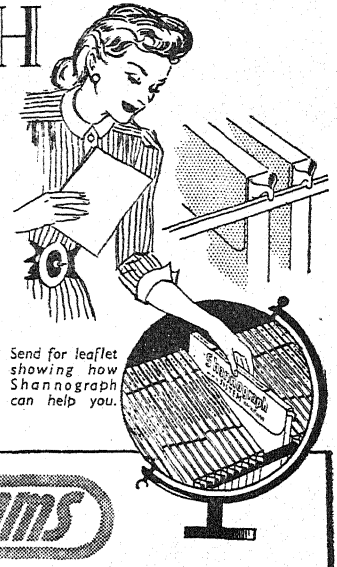

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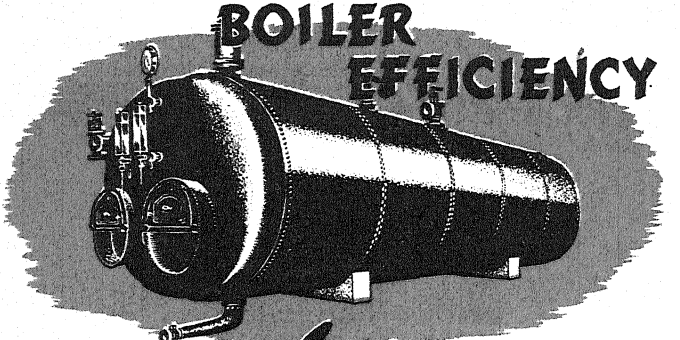

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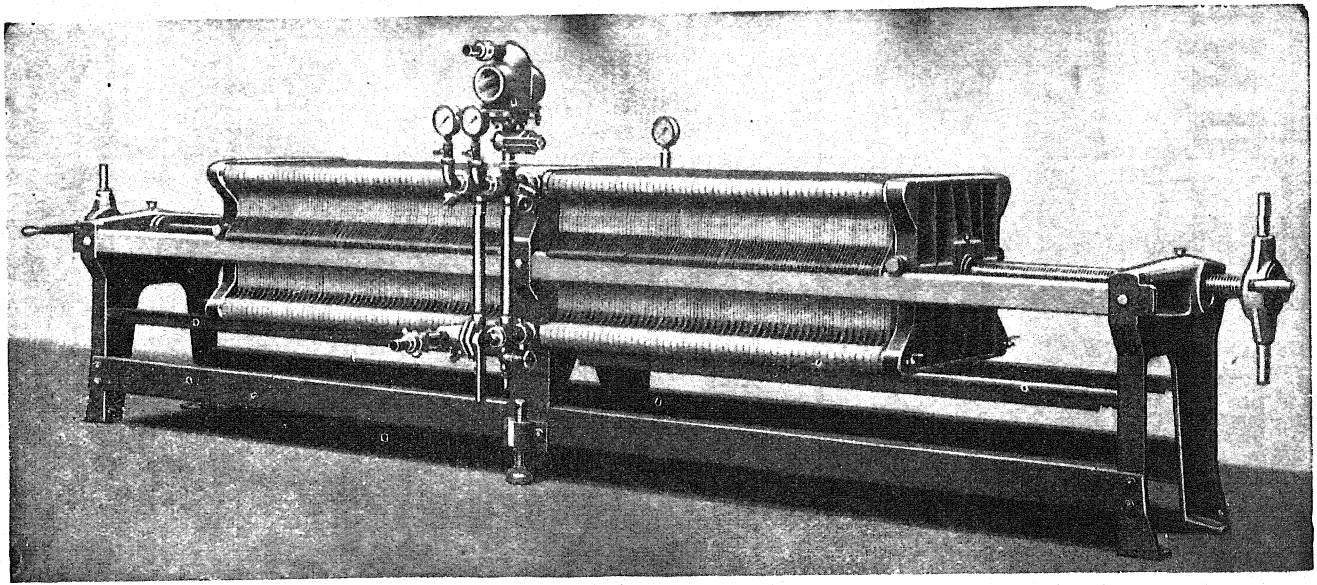

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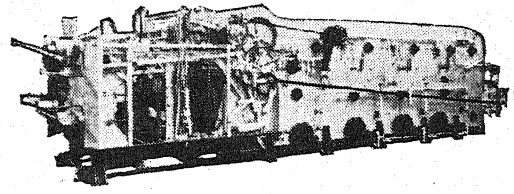

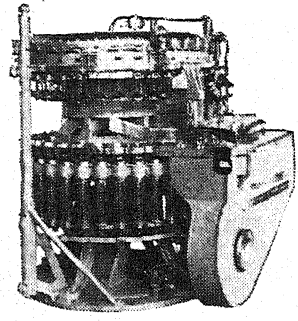

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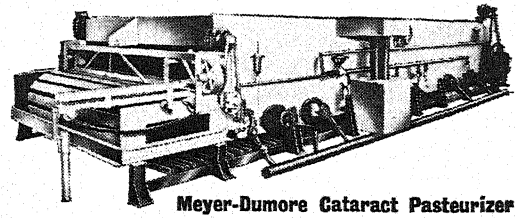

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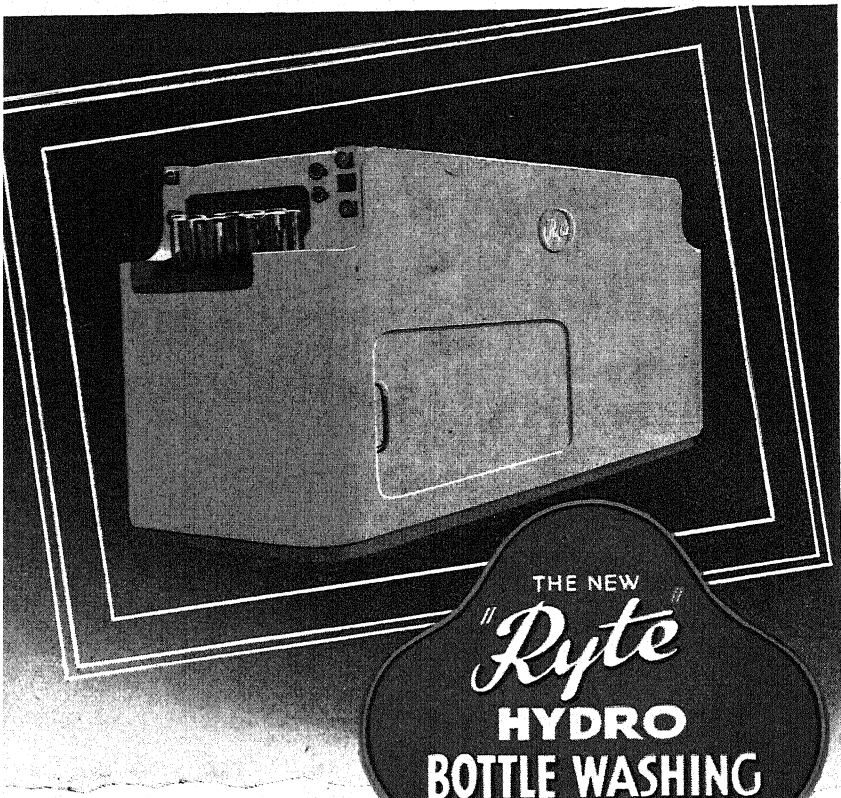

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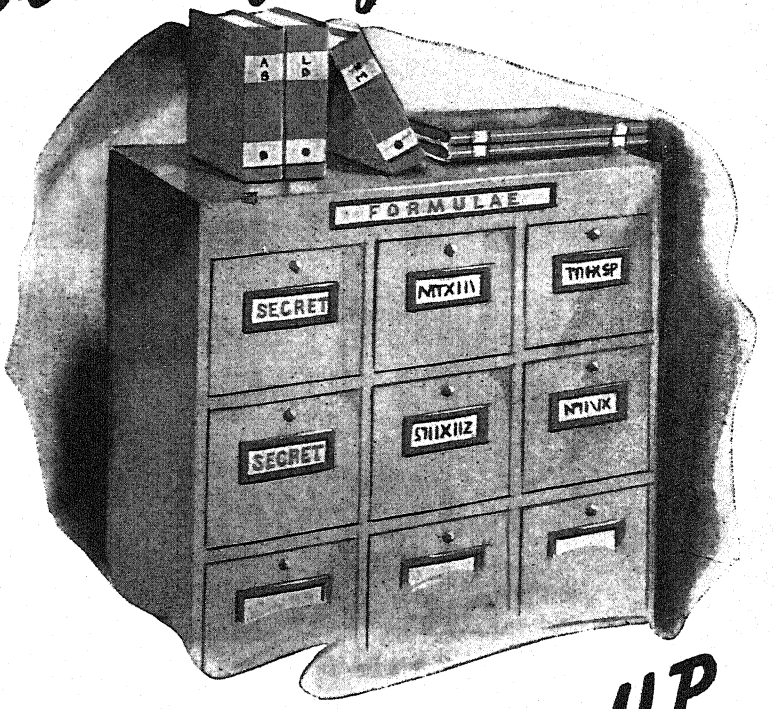

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THE
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AND
Hop and Malt Traders' Review.

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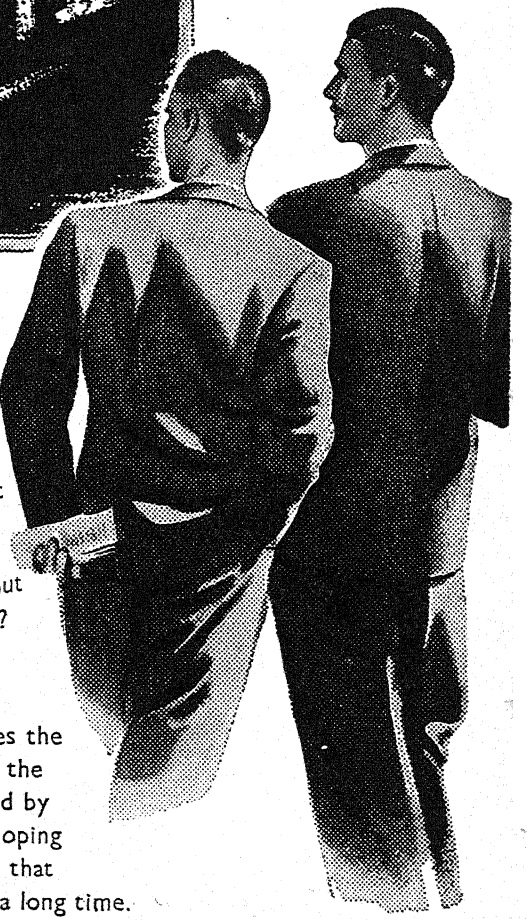

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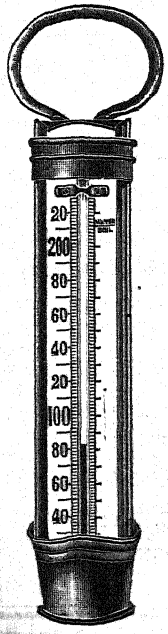

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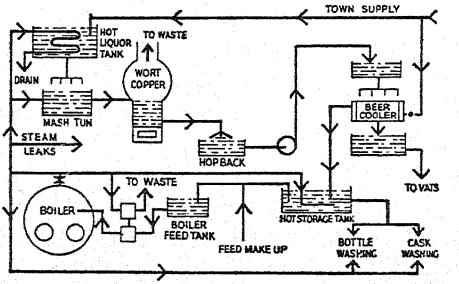
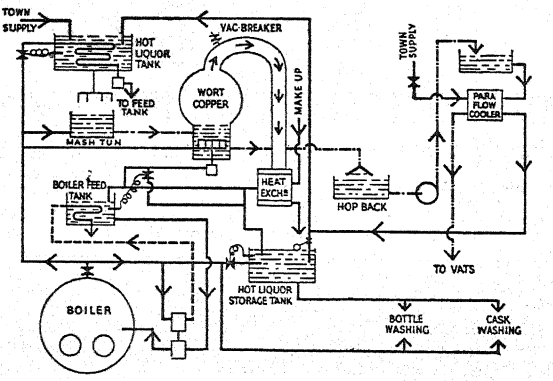


Before a small brewery used 13 tons of coal weekly to produce 70 barrels per day.



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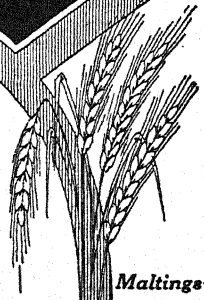

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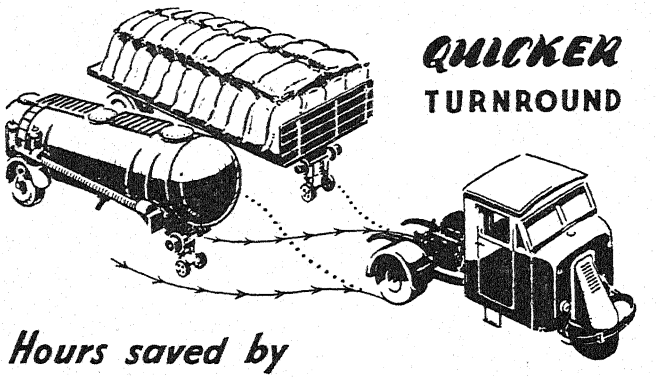

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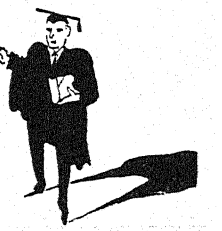

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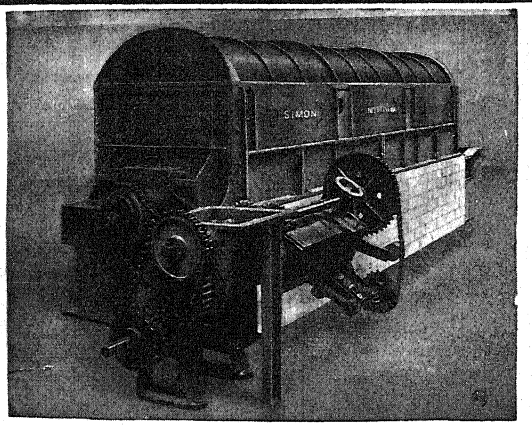

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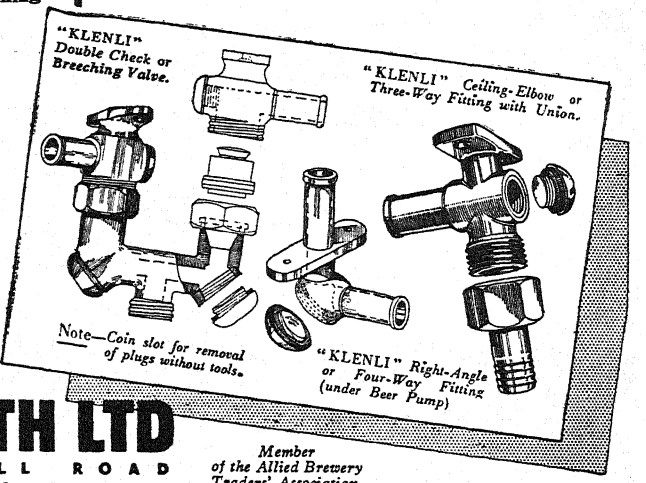

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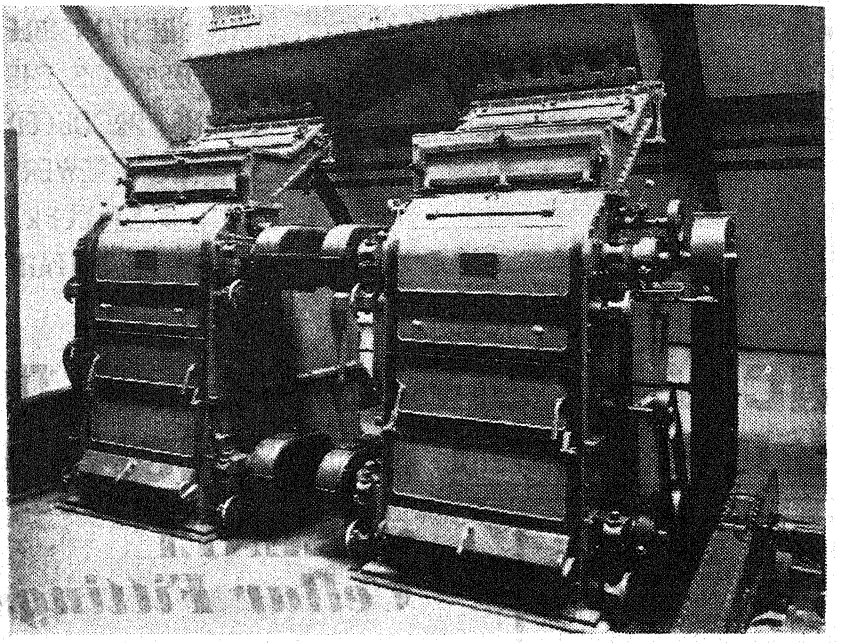

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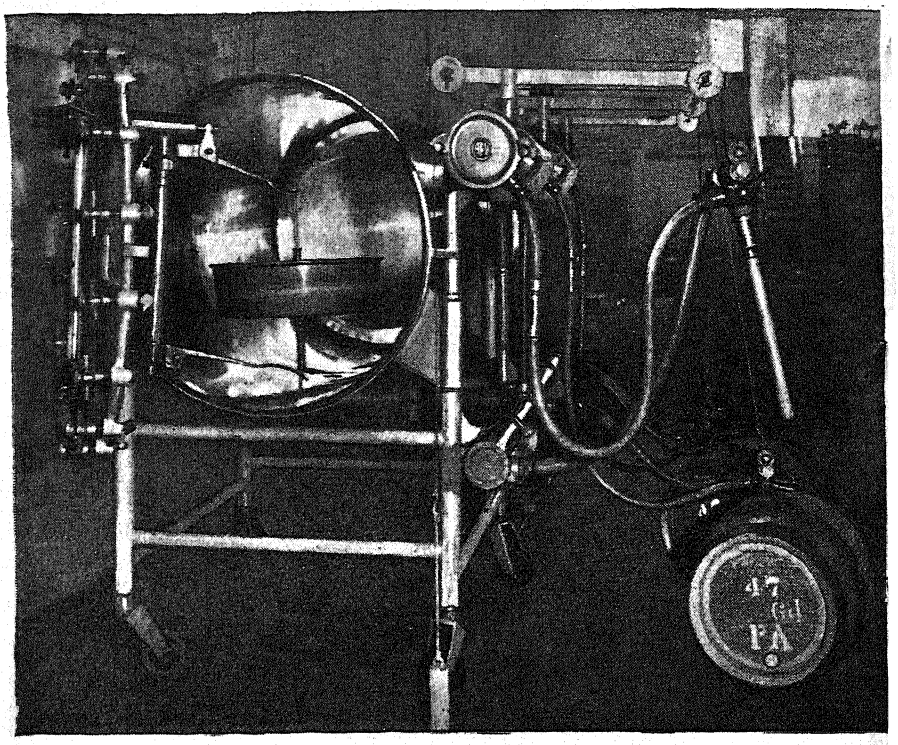

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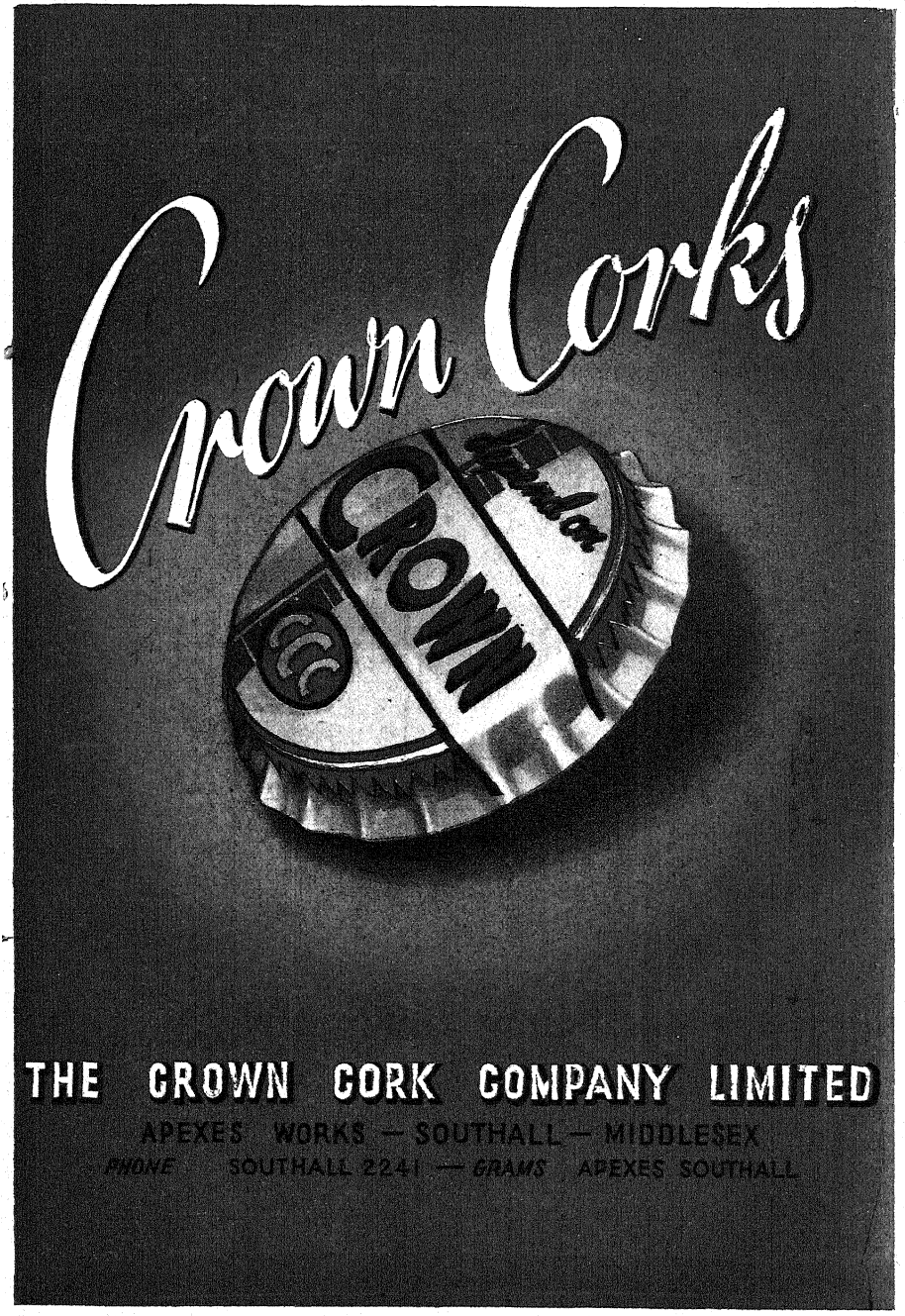
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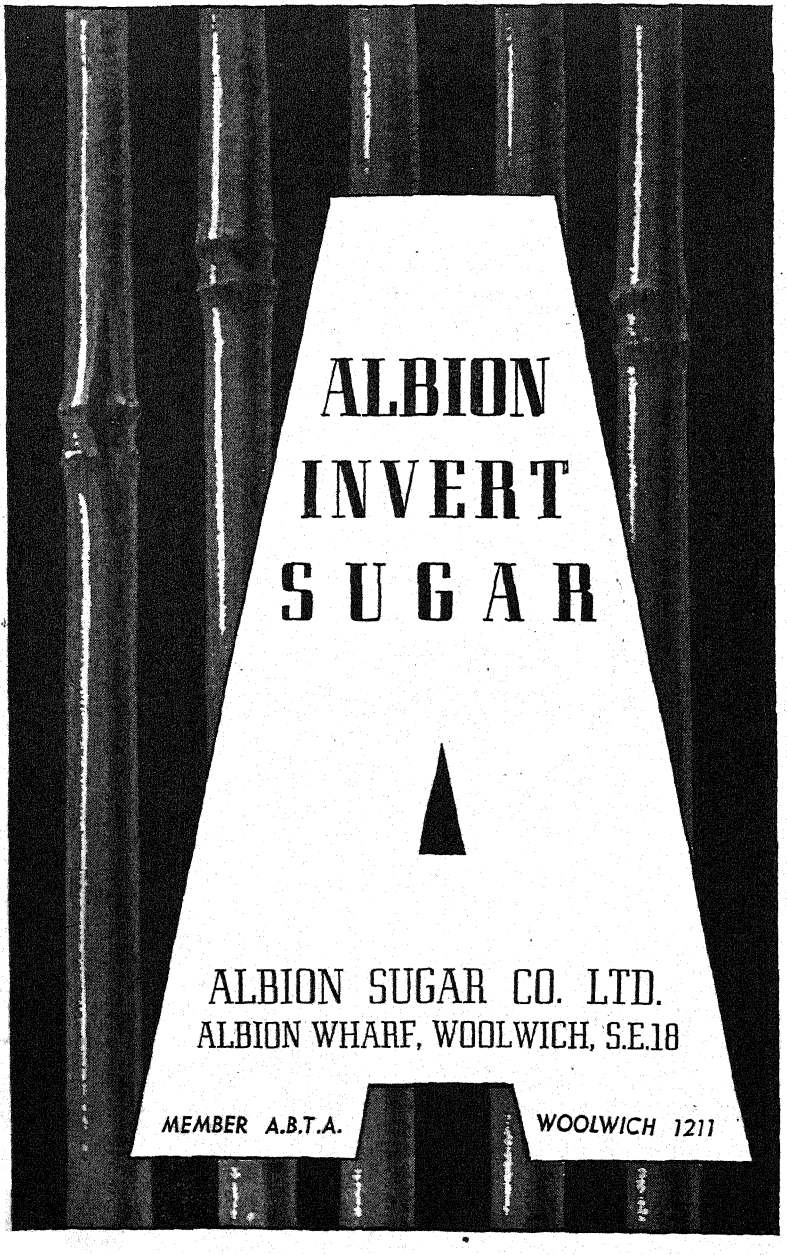
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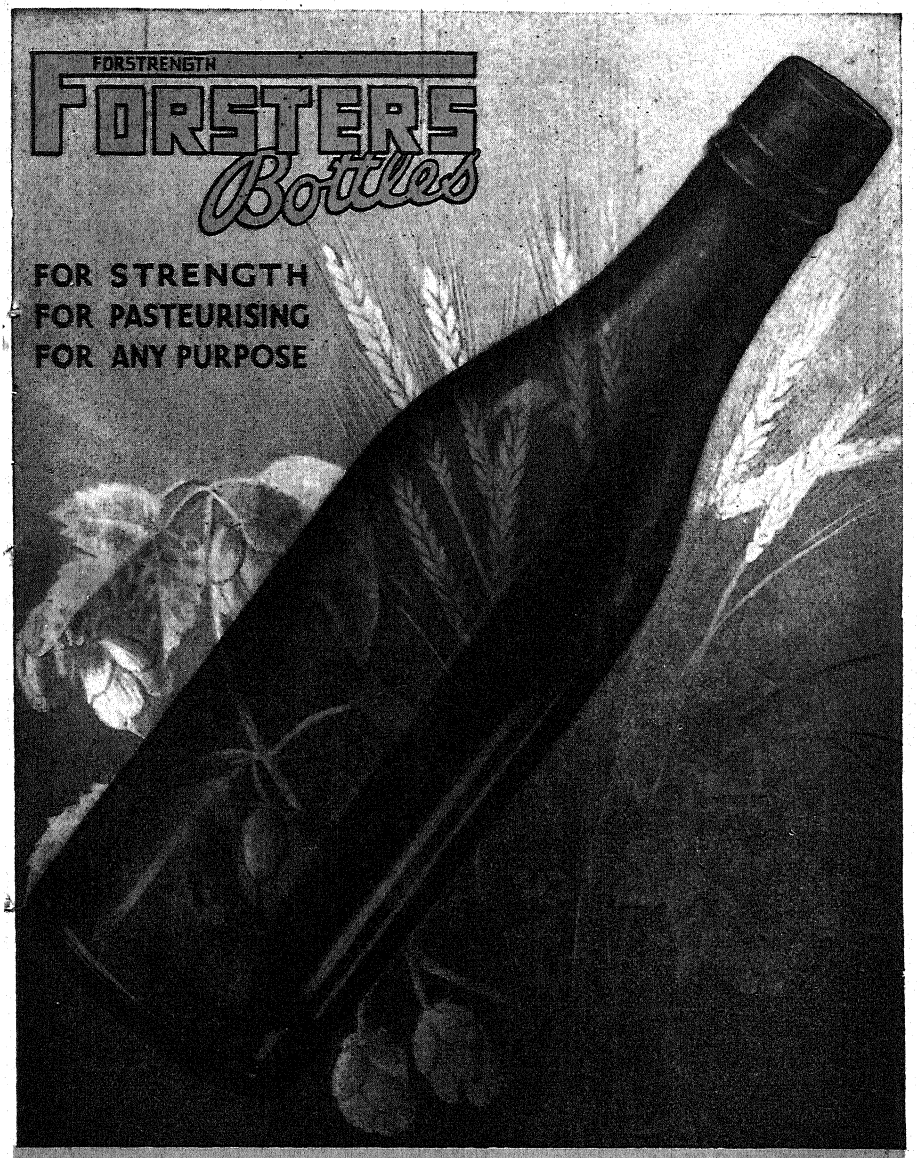

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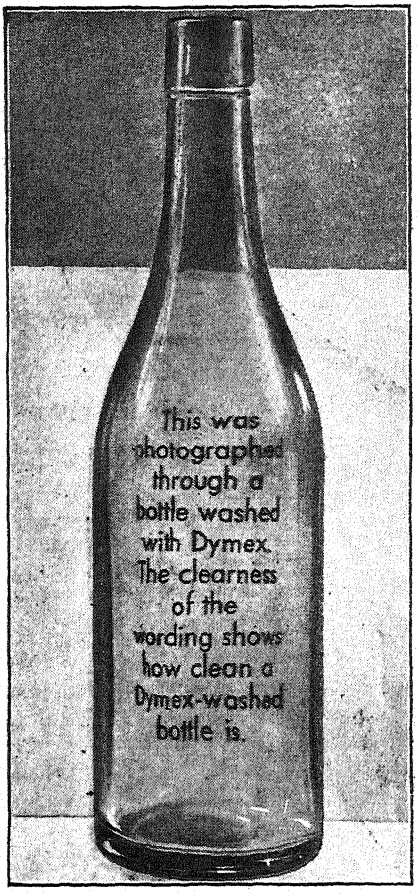

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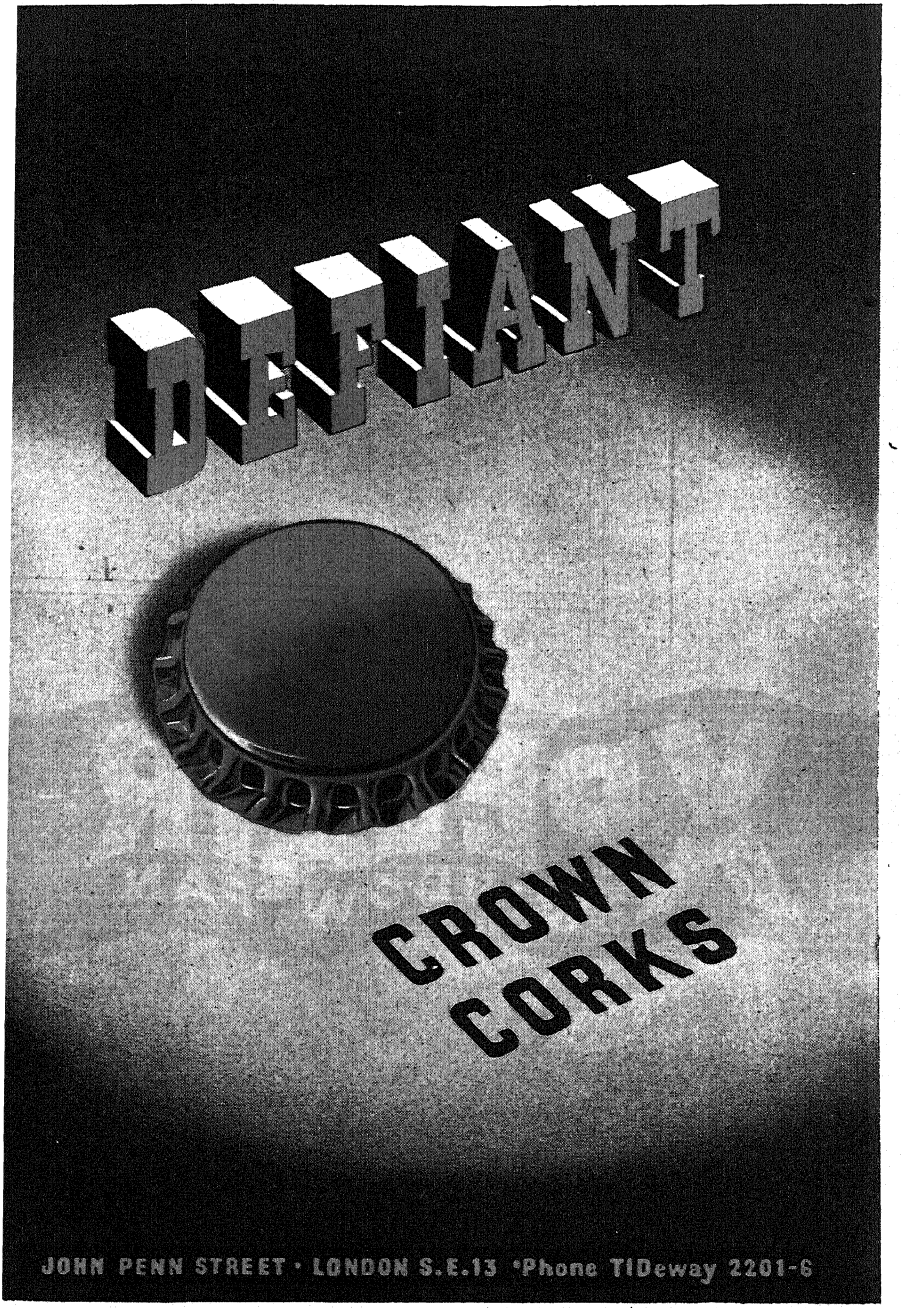
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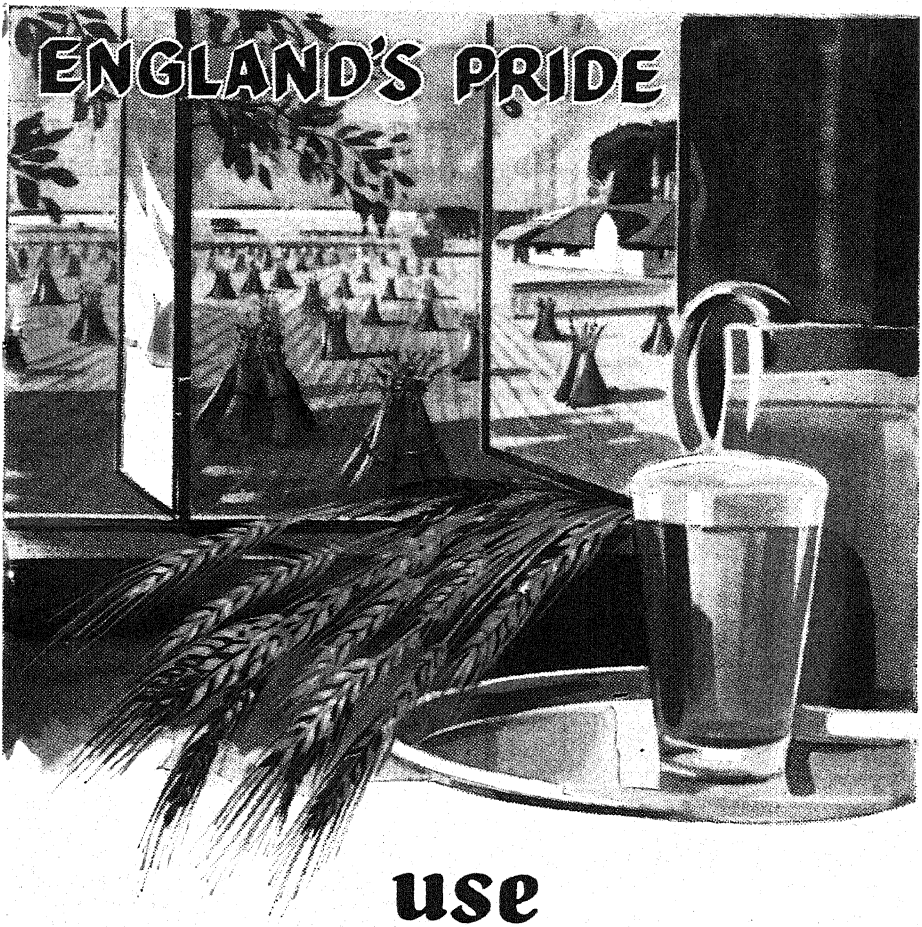

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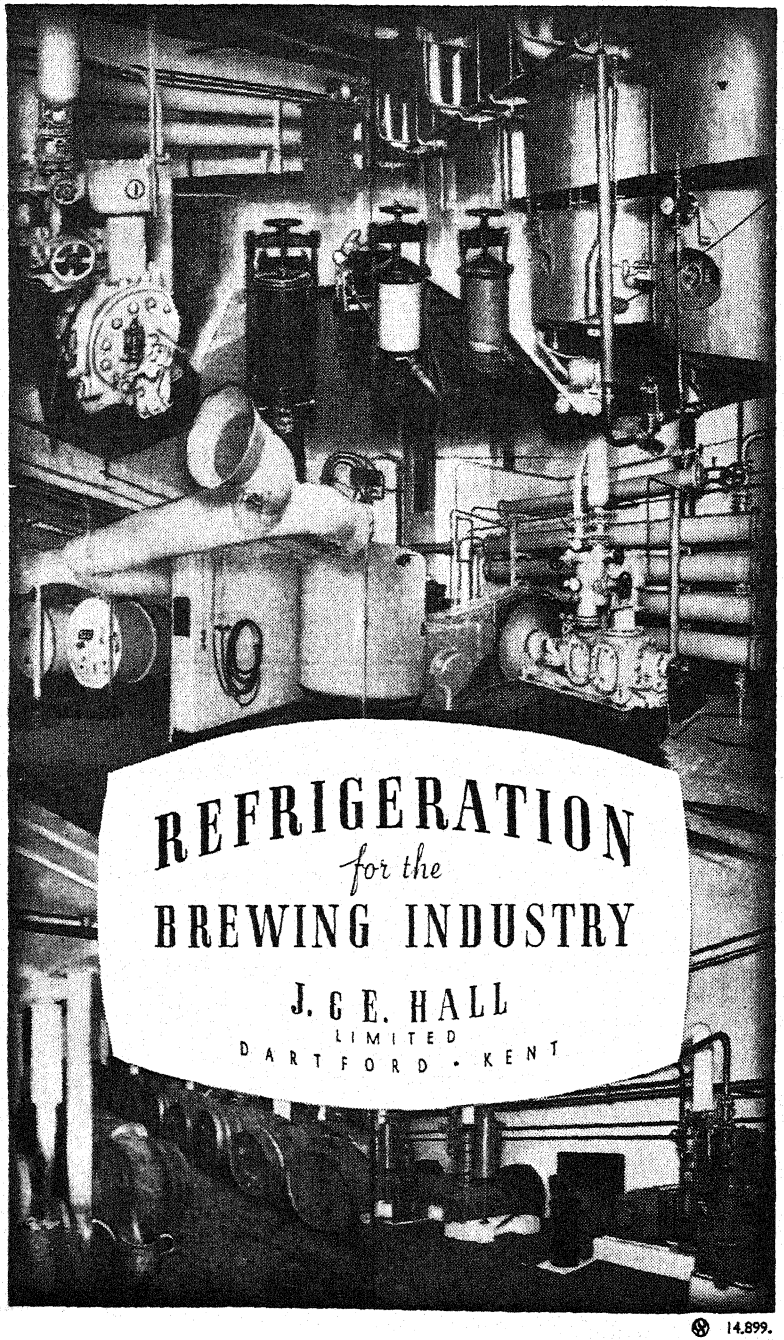
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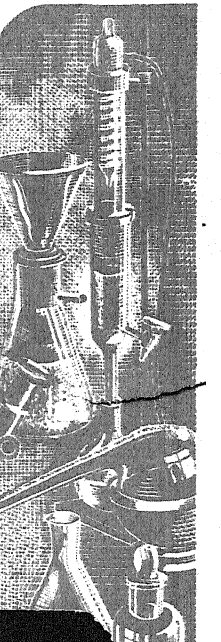

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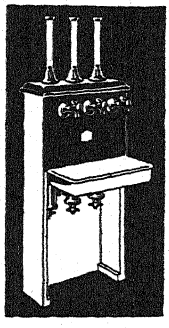

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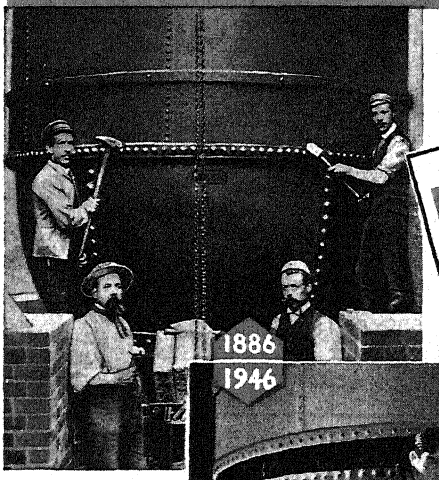

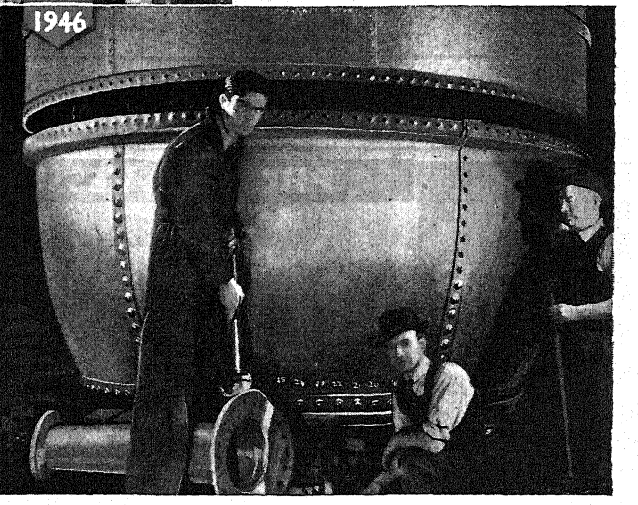

Sixty years ago the fire copper in the top illustration was erected at Henley since when it has been in continuous use. The lower picture shows Pontifex coppersmiths riveting the new fire course and bottom to the same copper.

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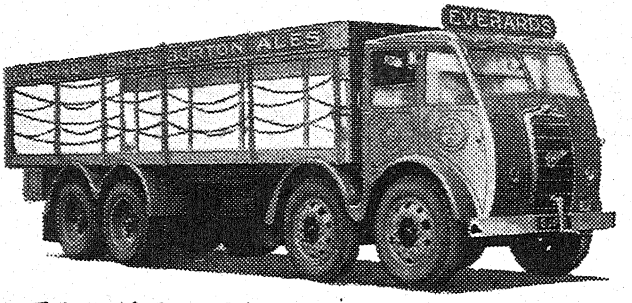

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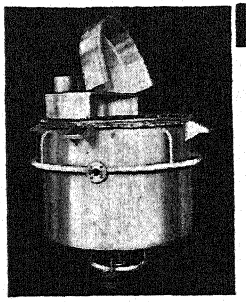

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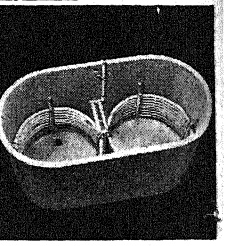

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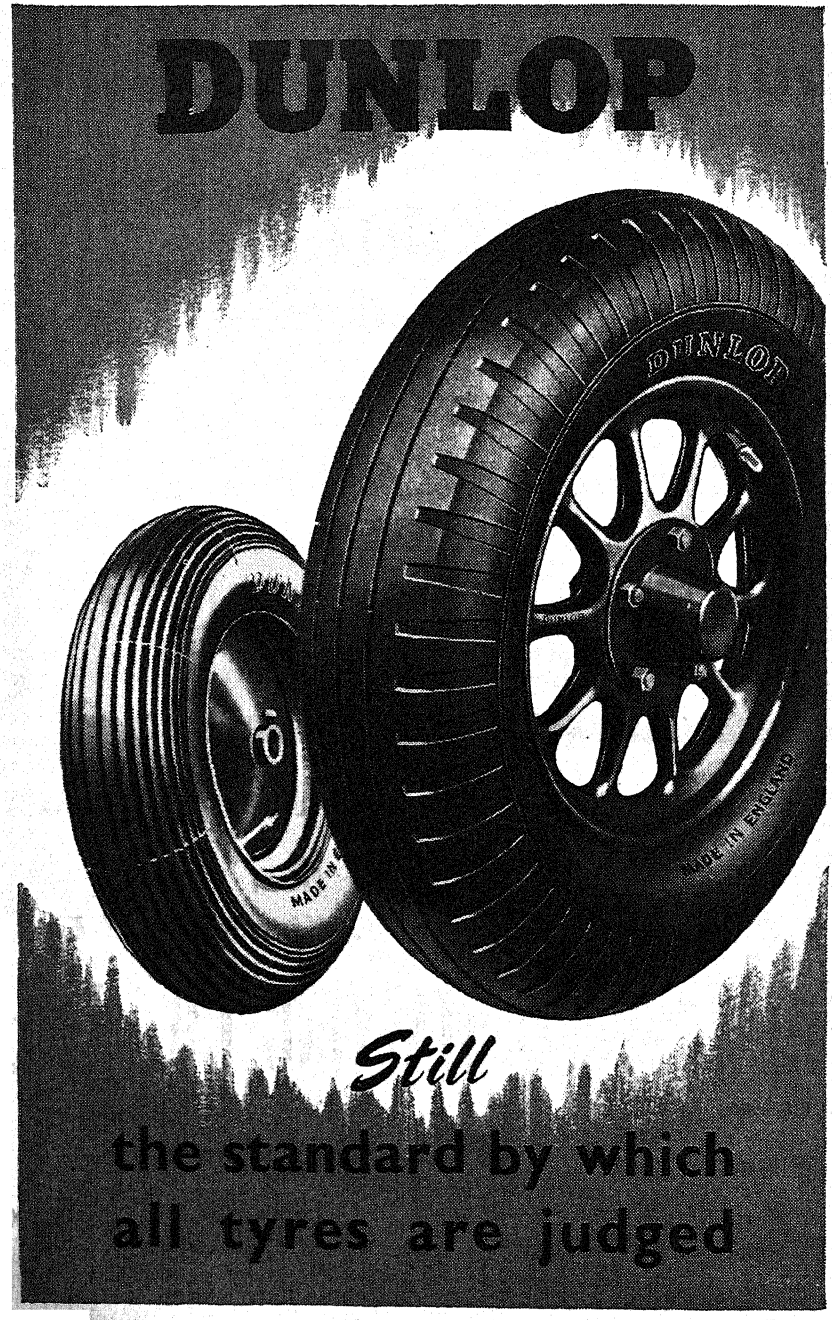
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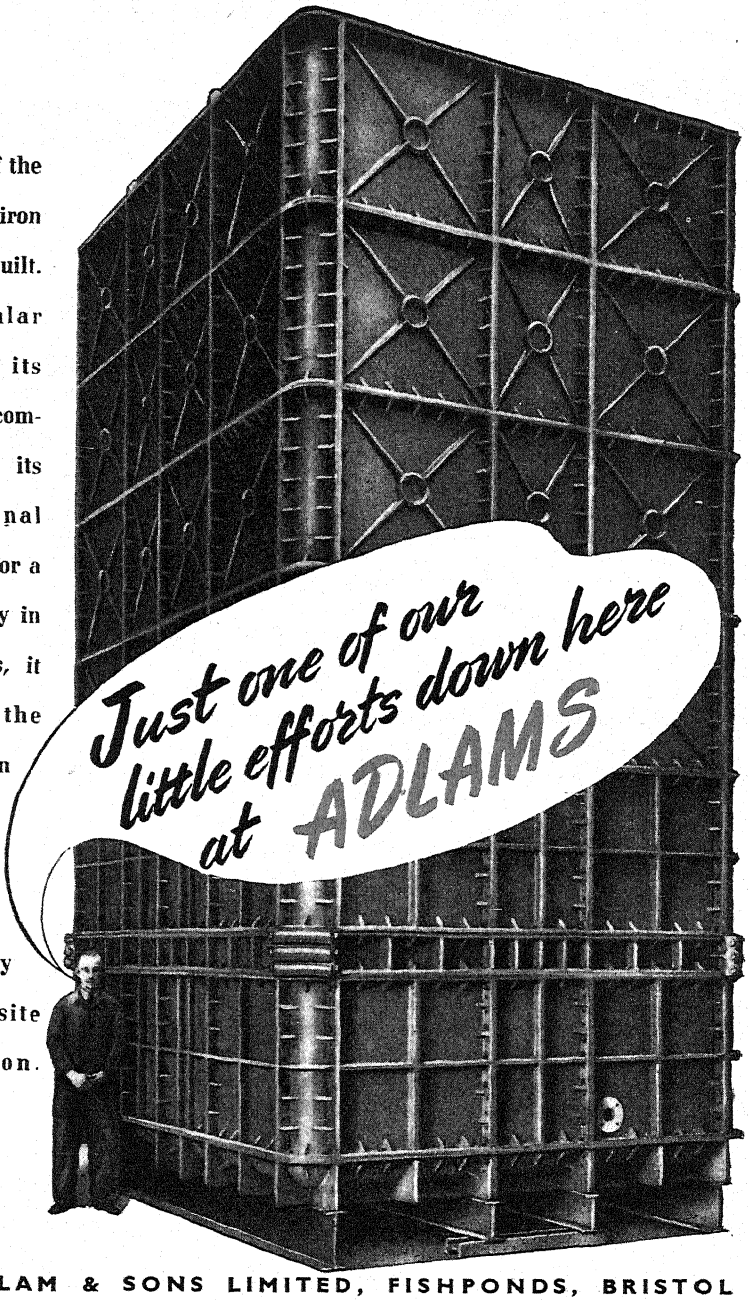

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THE

BREWERS' JOURNAL

AND

Hop and Malt Trades' Review.

Entered at Stationers' Hall] (ESTABLISHED 1865)

VOL. LXXXII. No. 974. LONDON, AUGUST 21, 1946. Subscription 30s. Per Year Post Free

THE REDUCTION OF BEER GRAVITIES.

THE advice of the Brewers' Society to its members, when the beer cut was first imposed in May, was opposed to any general reduction of gravities. The figures of beer production for May and June indicate that the advice has been generally accepted. It is true that average gravities fell from 1034.6 degrees in April to 1034 in May and to 1033.7 in June, but this reduction was obviously due to the production by some brewers of a larger proportion of their lower gravity beers at the expense of those of higher gravity in an effort to some extent to cope with the unabated demand. In the meantime, with the occasional spells of hot weather and the beginning of the holiday season, the difficulties of retailers have increased, and, despite the most drastic reduction of the hours of sale when supplies are available, with the consequence that refreshment can be obtained only under conditions of crowding and discomfort, a state of virtual prohibition prevails in many places throughout the week, and, in most, on several days. It is, in the circumstances, perhaps not incomprehensible that suspicion has arisen in the minds of a section of the public that a "racket" is being worked and that supplies of beer are being deliberately withheld with some ulterior motive. This suspicion has been voiced in the House of Commons by Members, who have alleged a widespread feeling that supplies were being withheld with a political object.

The new Minister of Food, doubtless considering that some measure of the dissatisfaction arising from the shortage of beer might be reflected in votes, saw fit at an election meeting in Battersea on July 15th to promise increased supplies of beer in the next few months. At a Press conference on July 23rd he expanded this announcement and explained that the increase was to be secured not by the release of further materials for brewing, but by an enforced reduction of 10 per

cent. in the permitted average gravity of all brewers other than those whose permitted average gravity would by such reduction be brought below 1030 degrees. These were required to reduce their average gravity to 1030, and those whose average gravity was already below 1030 were required to make no change. By this lowering of gravities the Minister expected that in a full year the production, which under the earlier cut in barley supplies had been reduced to some 27 million bulk barrels, would be increased to 29 millions. He piously expressed the hope that the effect of his decision would not be that all the beer brewed would be 10 per cent. weaker, but that in most cases the reduction of the average would be brought about by the brewing of a smaller quantity than formerly of the stronger beers and of a larger quantity of the weaker. Having regard to the fact that the average gravity in June of all beer brewed was under 1034 degrees, this expectation would appear to be unduly optimistic, and it is significant that, on the Minister's own calculation, a cut of 10 per cent. in gravities, which should theoretically have yielded an increase of some three million bulk barrels, was estimated to yield only two millions on account of the 1030 degrees limitation. Accepting the Minister's figure of 29 million bulk barrels, without increase of the standard barrelage, the average gravity of the new beer will be about 1032 degrees, and it is something of a mathematical puzzle to see how that low average can be achieved unless a very substantial proportion of the barrelage is of a lower gravity than 1030 degrees or unless the proportion of anything which could reasonably be termed "stronger" beer is reduced to very small dimensions.

The Minister of Food admitted that the Brewers' Society had written to say that in their opinion the further reduction of gravities proposed would be a mistake. Indeed, the decision thus taken without consultation is one which may considerably embarrass the Trade both wholesale and retail. To begin with, the additional supply resulting from the cut does not go even half-way to make up the deficiency of barrelage resulting from the earlier limitation of barley supplies. It may well be, therefore, that the lowering of gravities, while the summer demand continues, will do little to mitigate the inconvenience and worse to which the public is now subject. In that event we may be sure that the apparent falsification of the Minister's promise of ampler supplies will be attributed to the machinations of the brewers and we shall, no doubt, be told, as one Member of Parliament has already told us, that the only remedy is nationalisation. Again, the mode of imposing the cut without any adjustment of taxation will have the result that the only beers of which the price can be reduced will be the strongest, for which the demand, already far in excess of the supply, will thus receive a psychological stimulus. By contrast, the maintenance of the price of beers of lower gravity, despite all assurances that the quality is the same, will lead to accusations of profiteering to which some colour will be lent because an army of beer drinkers accustomed to drink mixed beer, or mild-and-bitter as it is more usually termed in the South, will be deprived of the stronger beverage by the reduction of the quantity brewed and will be forced to drink mild ale without its usual reinforcement. To the expression of their views on the advisability of the Ministry's proposals, the Brewers' Society appended an undertaking to "co-operate loyally" in giving effect to whatever might be decided. The phrase and the attitude appear to be excessively magnanimous, as it is difficult to understand what duty of loyalty is owed by a trade protection society to a department which decides without consultation on matters gravely complicating the technical problems of the industry and jeopardising its public goodwill.

THE REITH COMMITTEE AND PUBLIC-HOUSES.

THE Final Report of Lord Reith's New Towns Committee, which deals with the "complex and delicate problem of founding the social structure of a new town and fostering its corporate life," contains, in paragraphs 205 to 209, reproduced on a subsequent page, the conclusions of the Committee on "the delicate, contentious and vital issue of licensing." The Committee emphasise the seriousness of the issue and pay tribute to the value of the work which the advocates of temperance have done. "It would be our wish," they say, "to do anything in our power to discourage drinking as an end in itself or as an escape from the realities and responsibilities of life. But we believe it ought now to be possible to treat alcoholic drinks as forms of refreshment, subject to individual tastes and particular limitations, like other forms of refreshment." The qualification, "subject to particular limitations," seems to withdraw all that appears to be conceded in the rest of this rather obscure sentence, which without the qualification could be read as meaning that anybody should be permitted to sell liquor, with an Excise licence for revenue purposes, but otherwise without restriction. The Committee apparently do not think that the time is quite ripe for such freedom as this, but in a later paragraph they express the view that any restaurant serving substantial meals should be able to obtain a licence without difficulty, and, conversely, that no lease should be granted to a house which does not provide food in some form. If every public-house is to be more or less of a restaurant and those equipped for the service of substantial meals are to be licensed automatically, the discretion as to the number of licensed premises in a new town would appear to be transferred from the Licensing Justices to the town management corporation, who alone can grant leases of sites. It is observed that the Home Office was not among the number of Government Departments with whose representatives discussions were held or from whom written evidence was received by the Committee, and it would be interesting to know in what light the Home Secretary and his advisers would regard this rather drastic proposal for the free licensing of establishments serving substantial meals, which obviously could not be limited to new towns.

The Committee do not specify very precisely the kind of public-house they contemplate for new towns, but they do say that "the pattern of these facilities is likely to be, and should be, different from that of existing towns." Places of refreshment will vary in character, in size, and in the type of refreshment served, but all should provide both food and drink. "Some, and particularly those in the centre of the town, should have terraces where customers can watch the activities of the streets." In an earlier paragraph on forecourts the Committee say that where the frontage of a café or restaurant is set back from the building line the forecourt might well be used in the Continental fashion, and they think that this should be encouraged. Some houses should have gardens, either ornamental or equipped with bowling-greens, skittle alleys, or other forms of recreation. Some should provide music, a dance floor, or facilities for indoor games. "Refreshment houses of this kind," the Committee think, "will do much to break down the barrier of shyness that newcomers to a town are apt to feel and to provide a background

against which the more highly organised forms of social activity can develop." We should have thought that the best means of overcoming any initial sense of shyness or strangeness would be to provide the newcomers with public-houses of the pattern with which they are familiar and to which they could resort and establish themselves in the usual way. We venture to predict that, if this be not done, the new townsmen will scour the villages and old towns around their new dwelling-place in search of the more intimate kind of public-house to which they are accustomed. If, as one understood, the object of building new towns is to reproduce the spirit and atmosphere of older country towns, it is surely foolish, in a matter which the Committee themselves recognise as vital, to repeat the mistakes made in the provision of public-houses on housing estates and in garden cities which the Morris Committee has already condemned. As that Committee pointed out, the average public-house customer seeks that friendliness, comfort and gratifying familiarity between him and the publican which are not found in houses that are too large, or, we may add, that thrust upon the customer a variety of entertainments and distractions which he does not desire.

The Final Report of the New Towns Committee (Cmd. 6876, H.M. Stationery Office, 1s. 3d. net) is an interesting document, but in the matter of public-houses it manifests, in contradistinction to the Report of the Morris Committee, a reversion to the rather bourgeois and superior attitude of people who are not public-house users and are totally unable to appreciate the attraction of the traditional public-house. Over those untrained reformers the idea of the Continental café appears to exercise an irresistible fascination, and they invariably lay stress on the aspect of a public-house as a place of physical refreshment, which it is in only a minor degree. Perhaps, to help these well-meaning people, and, more importantly, those who will be responsible for the development of the New Towns, we may quote the words of Mr. Douglas Goldring: "One of the pub's greatest allurements is, paradoxically, its air of privacy. A good pub is not a shop, it is the home of the publican. When you enter an inn for the first time you enter a man's house and meet his family and friends. Beforehand, you cannot tell whether you will like either. If your impressions are unfavourable you can easily discontinue the acquaintance; if the reverse you can add the house to your calling list with the happy knowledge that you will invariably receive a welcome there."

WRITTEN WARRANTY DECISION.

THE reserved judgment of Mr. Ronald Powell, the Marlborough Street magistrate, regarding the claim that an Excise Certificate constitutes a written warranty for the purpose of the Food and Drugs Act, reported on another page, clears up certain doubts which were occasioned by reports of the previous hearing. From these it would seem that the defence were debarred from pleading an invoice warranty by reason of the fact that the invoice covering the whisky, which was the subject of complaint, was received some days after the delivery of the goods. The implication appeared to be that a warranty in the form of an invoice must be received with the goods. It certainly seemed that it was because of this that the defence sought to rely on the spirit certificate as a form of warranty.

Mr. Powell, in his considered decision, makes it clear, however, that

the invoice, with the warranty printed on the back, would have constituted a perfectly sound defence had the defence given the required notice that they intended to rely on the invoice as a defence. From Mr. Powell's remarks it would seem evident that the fact that the invoice was received subsequent to the delivery of the goods would not prevent the invoice being relied upon as a warranty.

We might perhaps emphasise the fact that, whilst it is desirable that the warranty on an invoice should be to the effect that the goods covered by the invoice are guaranteed to comply with the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act, etc., the omission of such a provision may still enable the invoice to be relied upon as a warranty. The Food and Drugs Act, 1938, introduced a new procedure which provided that: "A name or description entered in an invoice shall be deemed to be a written warranty that the food to which the entry refers is of such a nature, substance and quality that a person can sell or otherwise deal with it under that name or description." The difficulty is, however, that details entered on invoices are usually barely sufficient to identify the goods. For example, an entry, "One dozen bottles Scotch," would constitute a warranty to the extent of authorising the liquor to be sold as "Scotch." It would not, however, apply if the retailer sold it as "whisky." Therefore, it is desirable that a full form of warranty should appear on the invoice to cover all eventualities.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS.

Police Commissioner's Report.

Figures given in the report of the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis for the year 1945 show that the number of premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquor "on" and "off" increased by 7 to 7,601, and the number of "off" licences decreased by 4 to 3,419. Special Orders of Exemption were more numerous last year as there were a number of special occasions during the year. These facilities did not lead to increased drunkenness.

The total number of registered clubs on December 31st was 2,274, a reduction of 186 on the previous year, while 157 new clubs were registered during the year. Undoubtedly there would have been more, states the Commissioner, had Defence Regulation 55C not been still in operation. The mere existence of this Regulation deterred attempts to register undesirable clubs. Objections under the Regulation were made in 28 cases. In one case, the objection was subsequently withdrawn as the police were satisfied that there had been a misunderstanding. Five appeals against police objections were made. All failed. The value of Regulation 55C, it is added, has been proved over and over again and its retention will greatly assist the police.

Value of Regulation 55C.

Proceedings for irregularities were taken against 31 registered clubs. Sixteen were struck off the register and fines and costs totalling £3,148 were imposed. The number of prosecutions is a striking contrast to the 152 prosecutions in 1942, the year in which Defence Regulation 55C was introduced. Part of the drop may be due to fear of the operation of the Regulation against any person who tries to register a new club after having been in charge of one against which proceedings have been taken. Another factor was the shortage of supplies. This has reduced the opportunities for supplying drinks outside per-

mitted hours, formerly one of the most prevalent offences.

The number of bottle parties increased slightly during the year but many of the new ones had a short life. Ten parties were closed by Orders under Regulation 42C. Twenty-three closing orders under Regulation 42C were made during the year. The total number made since the introduction of the Regulation is 165, including 67 unregistered clubs and "near beer" establishments, and 60 bottle parties.

There were 8,483 arrests (5,903 males and 2,580 females) for simple drunkenness and drunkenness with aggravations, an increase of 451 compared with 1944. Convictions numbered 7,495, and a further 775 persons were dealt with under the Probation of Offenders Act. Twenty persons (16 males and 4 females) were convicted of drunkenness attributed to the drinking of methylated spirits.

Not Enough Casks.

Britain's brewing industry is faced with a shortage not only of barley but also of about 600,000 casks. Coopers have been in short supply during the war, but with their return from the Forces and the slackening in various demands due to the war, the labour position is easing. Nor is there any great difficulty in getting apprentices for a trade where, while the pay during five years of apprenticeship may be meagre, a good trained cooper can earn £10 and more a week. The root of the trouble is timber. Beer appears to be temperamental and is only really happy when stored in Russian oak. Mahogany would dye it the colour of stout, and other woods and oaks give it a peculiar tang. Unfortunately, Russia stopped the export of "Memel" oak (so called from the port of export) some years before the war on the grounds that it was needed for houses and factories there.

The supplies of timber which the trade quickly bought up wherever they were available in Europe have been exhausted for some years, and we have been dependent since then on American oak. Neither the supplies nor the promoters of wood from this source are wholly satisfactory, and usually the beer has to be protected by enamelling the inside of the cask. Experiments with casks of metal or laminated plywood have proved satisfactory neither to beer nor brewers. The cooper still carries on his craft by centuries-old methods, and this tradition seems to be as necessary for the materials he uses. An Anglo-Soviet alliance of British beer and Russian oak appears to be the only satisfactory solution.—The *Manchester Guardian*.

Council and Public-Houses on New Estates.

The question of an Urban District Council erecting buildings for use as public-houses on new estates came under discussion at a recent meeting of the Tonbridge Council. A councillor asked whether in future the Council could not itself provide suitable buildings for such use on new estates, adding that it seemed wrong to him that a brewer should always be allowed to control the house. If the Council erected the buildings, he said, they would be free houses which could be allocated to any approved tenant. The vice-chairman, Councillor R. Norton, said: "I don't believe in tied houses of any kind. A man wants to be able to get the kind of beer he likes best. We talk of community centres in our new estate and we have to recognise that we have to cater for all kinds of different tastes."

The chairman of the Housing Committee, Councillor W. A. J. Mann, thought that there was no reason why one of the shops being planned for the Trench Wood Estate could not be used for the purposes of a public-house. "I don't think the Council would have

any objection to that," he said, "but I don't think we can find a space on the estate to erect a public-house."

Scotland and "Tied" Houses.

Ayrshire Quarter Sessions, on August 6th, rejected by a large majority a motion urging that no licence should be granted to any brewery or distillery company, and that only one licence should be held by one individual. The motion was brought, it was stated, in view of the recent prosecutions for breach of the licensing laws where "offenders attempted to throw blame on their managers." Democracy, said Mr. W. D. Kerr, Saltcoats, in speaking to his motion, should include the free choice of drink, which was not possible under existing circumstances.

Mr. David Stratton, Kilmarnock, moving a direct amendment, said the implication in the resolution was that the number of prosecutions of managers of licensed premises owned by brewers or distillery companies was very large, but they had not been told how many there were. The number of licences held by such companies in Ayrshire must be small indeed. What the licensing court and the law were concerned with was that licensed houses should be well run and that the law should be observed. The seconder of the amendment said the more one looked at the motion the more absurd it seemed. If the principle were applied of one man holding one licence it would disturb and turn upside down the whole hotel and catering business in this country.

"Beer from Sea Water."

"Beer from sea water" was a news headline catching one's eye last month. The news concerned the brewing of beer aboard the *Menestheus*, 13,000-ton ex-minelayer converted into a floating club for the benefit of the Navy in the Far East. When in 1944 it seemed that the war with Japan might be prolonged, the Admiralty arranged to brew beer at sea for the men in the campaign. The *Menestheus* was fitted out as a floating brewery. Sea water was pumped aboard and distilled, and with malt extract and hop concentrate, it was stated, beer was produced in nine days. On a five-months' cruise, this popular ship served more than 40,000 men. The beer was recently sampled at N.A.A.F.I. headquarters and apparently met with approval. But the *Menestheus* has made her last voyage as a floating brewery, and is to return to her pre-war job as a cargo-carrying ship on the China routes.

Foreign Markets: A Protest and a Reply.

Employees of the Alloa Bottling Company sent a petition some time ago to Mr. Arthur Woodburn, M.P. for Stirling and Clackmannan, protesting against the flooding of the company's former markets by Danish, Dutch and United States competitors, while British companies are not allowed to export beer abroad. In the case of Denmark, it was asserted, the brewing was done with barley supplied by Britain. It is stated that only 50 per cent. of the pre-war number of workers is now employed by the Alloa firm, and working hours have been reduced to 39 a week, involving a serious cut in wages. Before the war the company exported £250,000 worth of lager every year. Now they are allowed to supply only the Services abroad. An official of the company said that it was lamentable that no shipments could be made at a time when such exports were vital. This loss of export trade also affected indirectly many local industries, such as bottle manufacturers, case-makers, and haulage contractors.

To this protest, Mr. C. E. Aagaard,

Press Attaché to the Danish Legation in London, has replied, explaining the situation with regard to British-supplied barley for brewing in Denmark. "Denmark," writes Mr. Aagaard, "has *not* imported any other barley from Britain than that which was delivered in compensation for the barley that went to the production of 2,000 tons of malt which Denmark supplied in response to an urgent application from the British Navy, Army, and Air Force, and from the Ministry of Food, to deliver to the British Army on the Rhine.

"Consumption of grain for brewing in Denmark," he adds, "has been cut by about 25 per cent. Consumption of beer per inhabitant is considerably lower in Denmark than in England, probably only about half, and when Denmark, in spite of the scarcity of beer, has endeavoured to resume the export of beer to a small extent to her old markets, it must be looked upon from the same standpoint as that applying to Great Britain when she exports whisky to a far greater amount to other countries."

Pupils for Hotel Training.

The chairman of the Consultative Committee, L.C.C. Hotel and Restaurant School, Mr. Miles Thornwell, writing to the *Times*, said: "There is much exhortation in official and unofficial circles to set up training schools and provide instructors for the young so that our hotels in the future may be more efficiently staffed, but 'the cart is being put before the horse.' We cannot find pupils to teach. The young or their parents seem to be quite unaware of the exceptionally interesting and well-paid posts open to them in hotels, all of which are trying to get back to their pre-war standards. The reason for this is that we, as a nation, are not interested in hotel-keeping, but, if we want tourists, we must begin to be."

Beer Crisis in Austria.

Beer in England may be weak and in short supply, but British troops in Vienna, when visiting the opera, theatre, racecourse or cafés, have had to endure for months the complete absence of beer. The situation in Austria, and especially in a city of the size of Vienna, is far worse than it has ever been in England, and civilians who remember the gay pre-war days, glumly accept the fact that they have to take their amusements without the former aids to enjoyment.

Though breweries are working both in the city and in other parts of Austria, they are faced with ever-increasing production difficulties. Besides being scarce, beer is low in alcohol percentage, and world scarcities of grain make any prospect of improvement remote.

Ind Coope and Allsopp's Sports Gala.

Considerable interest was taken in the first fête and sports gala to be arranged by Ind Coope and Allsopp, Ltd., at the company's sports ground at Burton-on-Trent, last month. No fewer than 350 competitors entered for the various sports events, and it was estimated that well over 3,000 employees and friends were entertained at the grounds. A number of directors were present, including Mr. John J. Calder, who made the presentation of prizes. He first of all complimented Mr. E. H. D. Thompson and Mr. G. Younie, head brewer, and the committee that had assisted in organising such a successful meeting. Mr. Calder said that as the oldest brewer present, it was a great pleasure to come down and see them all on a social occasion. It was 34 years since he came to Burton first, and he had had pleasure and satisfaction in dealing with all its people, first with Allsopp's and then with Ind Coope and Allsopp's. It was a pleasure to be all together.

BEER GRAVITY CUT.

The Brewers' Society, in a statement issued on the 23rd ult., says:—

"The Minister of Food has decided that the average strength of beer is to be reduced by 10 per cent. The Brewers' Society will co-operate loyally in giving effect to his decision.

"The reduction in the average strength of beer applies to all beer brewed on and after August 1st. The present change will restore probably less than half of the quantity of beer lost when the last cut in output was imposed on May 1st.

"The shortage will continue, but different parts of the country will be differently affected. As beer cannot be made and dispatched to the public-house in less than 10 days to a fortnight, the new beer will, in most cases, not reach the public until August 12th.

"No general reduction in price must be expected on that date since, in many cases, the average gravity will be reduced by brewing more mild beer at present strength and less bitter, ale or stout. In some cases particular beers will be replaced by weaker beers, which will be sold at a lower price. It is not the policy of brewers to take advantage of the reduction of gravities to increase their profits. Breweries will continue to produce as much beer as they are permitted to brew and to distribute it as evenly and fairly as possible."

Birmingham and Midland Counties Wholesale Brewers' Association have issued the following statement:—

"Owing to the varying conditions in different parts of the country, it is impossible for the cut in the permitted average gravity of beer ordered by the Ministry of Food to be dealt with in a uniform manner everywhere. In Birmingham it has been decided to put on the market as from August 12th a new beer to be retailed in the public bars at 10d. per pint. The character and price of the other local beers (both draught and bottled) will remain unchanged, though the present quantities of these beers will have to be decreased. The total result of the cut will be that rather more beer will be on sale, but that some of it will not be of the character usually sold in the city."

Yorkshire Brewers' Association have issued the following statement:—

"This reduction will, in some cases, be carried out by brewing more mild beer and less bitter or pale ale, in which case qualities and prices will remain the same, or the brewing of some qualities will be discontinued and cheaper beers already in existence will take their place.

"In other cases, however, the strength of certain beers will be reduced with a corresponding reduction in price.

"These alterations will take place on August 12th.

"A shortage will continue, but different parts of the country will be differently affected. Brewers will still produce as much beer as they are permitted to brew and will distribute it as evenly and as fairly as possible."

FOOD MINISTER ON THE NEED FOR MORE BEER.

"On the subject of beer, which is an important one to-day. . ." commenced the Food Minister, Mr. John Strachey, at his Press conference on the 23rd ult., and there was immediately perhaps a wry smile, but certainly a quickened interest, over the whole assembly of these hard-bitten newspapermen.

"We have looked at the beer position with interest and concern," went on the Minister, "and I would like to give you the facts as to the beer statistics at the moment, because I think they are a matter of interest, and they somewhat startled me when I found out just how they stood. I find that in the last year before the war, which was 1938-39, we produced 25,000,000 bulk barrels of beer. For the last completed year—that is, the year ending September, 1945—we produced 32,000,000 bulk barrels of beer. In spite of all the evidence of our eyes, throats and nostrils—(laughter)—we are drinking more beer, and not less, than we were before the war. After the recent cut in production, and, therefore, in consumption, we are still producing at the rate of 27,000,000 bulk barrels of beer a year, so that we are still producing and consuming 2,000,000 bulk barrels above the pre-war figure. I am now proposing, not that I shall give them any more barley, because that is not possible, but by reducing the strengths of the stronger beers to those of the cheaper beers, to

restore during these thirsty months—harvest and the like—some of that cut, so that, after August 1st, when the new proposals come into operation, we shall be producing 29,000,000 bulk barrels, or 4,000,000 bulk barrels above the pre-war figure. Perhaps I can give you some figures in percentages up to last September, which was the last full year before the cuts. We are producing 25 per cent. more beer than before the war. To-day, after the cuts, we are producing 6 per cent. more than before the war. After the partial restoration, we shall be producing—that is, from August 1—15 per cent. more than before the war.

"What we did," continued the Minister, "was to approach the Brewers' Society and propose to them that the gravity of the beer brewed by each brewer should be reduced by 10 per cent., but with the 'floor,' as it were, of a minimum figure of 1,030 degrees. The Brewers' Society were, of course, rightly and naturally, reluctant to make any such change, but they have, I am glad to say, agreed to do so, and from August 1st, a greater quantity of beer will be produced, at the sacrifice of the strength of some of the stronger and more expensive varieties. It is a hard choice, of course, to choose between strength and quantity, but it did seem to us in the present cereal position, where we obviously could not give more cereals, especially when it is at the very high level as compared with pre-war, and compared with our present cereal position, that it was better to restore part of the cut in quantity in order that people should have something to drink, and the 'pubs' can be open a little more than they otherwise might have been, and to generally ease the position in what is always the month of heavier consumption."

Asked whether this meant that some of the beers would be stronger, the Minister replied that none of the beers would be stronger, and there would be no raising of gravity. The "floor" would be 1,030 degrees. Mr. Strachey agreed that the beers now at 1,030 degrees would not be raised.

Questioned as to what percentage of the beer brewed was now being sent abroad, Mr. Strachey replied that it was only going to the Forces. He could not give the figures of the beer that was being sent abroad, but it was very small. He understood that no Guinness was being sent abroad at the moment.

Asked if it was possible to give the percentages in terms of the consumption of barley, Mr. Strachey said the partial restoration would not mean any increase in the consumption of barley.

A correspondent pointed out that an important question in some people's minds was the proportionate strengths in various areas. There was a feeling abroad, alleged the correspondent, that there was an unfair distribution in this regard, and some brewers were being accused, rightly or wrongly, of manipulating the distribution, not to the best advantage, either of the Ministry or the public. "It is perfectly true that some areas have stronger beers than others," replied the Minister, "and we will have a look at that question. We are all suspicious that we are not getting our fair share of beer, but I doubt if there is anything in it."

"The mild beers will remain untouched?" the Minister was next asked. "Broadly speaking, the weaker beers will not be touched," replied the Minister.

The Minister added: We have not put a date on the particular change. We do not say that we will do it for two months. We are just proposing to do it. We are hoping that the barley position will be relieved, and that will improve the position in the best possible way, which is to increase the raw material available to the trade.

To the question "Will the poorer quality be reflected in the price of beer?" the Minister answered that there would be more of the cheaper beer. The average price of beer would be down.

When the Minister pointed out that there would be no increase in the sugar allocations to the brewers, a correspondent pointed out that there must be an increasing consumption consequent upon the shortage, as the amount of "shandies" now being sold at 1s. 6d. a pint, must be pushing up the sales of mineral waters, and, consequently, increasing the consumption of sugar for that purpose. As against that, pointed out the correspondent, the serving of the "shandies" were helping to keep the "pubs" open. The Minister said he agreed that was an important point, and added: It is important to keep the "pubs" open, so that people will have somewhere to go in the evening.

When he was reminded that many public-houses, which formerly closed at 11 o'clock at nights, were now closing down at 9 o'clock, which meant that the people who could not get out so early were being deprived of a drink, the Minister remarked: We are hoping to help them, in the easing of their supplies.

THE BREWERS' SOCIETY.

At the July meeting of the Council of the Brewers' Society, it was reported:—

Appointment of Deputy Director.—The committee desired to recommend the appointment as Deputy Director of the Society of General Sir H. Colville Wemyss, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., R.E., with effect from October 10th, 1946.

Barley and Malt.—It has been reported that in several districts barley had been flattened down by storms. A suggestion had been made that the Society should subscribe to funds for relief in this connection, but the committee recommended that no corporate action should be taken. It was open to individual members to assist farmers in their own districts if any such action seemed appropriate.

Reduction of Beer Output.—The Hard Cases Sub-Committee had had five meetings under the chairmanship of Sir Robert Ewbank.

At its last meeting the Council had approved the apportionment of certain standard barrelage from the small reserve which was at the disposal of the sub-committee to those brewers who had suffered war damage affecting their output of beer in the datum period. Allocations had been made to six breweries.

The second group of cases concerned breweries whose business was largely in seaside and other holiday resorts and whose claim rested upon the heavy demands made by holiday-makers. When the sub-committee had examined these in detail it was found in most instances that the trade in the basic period was equal to, or greater than, that in 1939, and as there were so many others who might equally claim relief on the ground of increased demand, and as in any case the relief which it was in their power to give would be almost negligible, the sub-committee did not recommend any grant in these cases.

The sub-committee had also examined the case for the Burton breweries and, after taking everything into consideration they made the recommendation (which was endorsed by the Parliamentary Committee) that a token allotment should be made to the Burton breweries which, if approved, they had agreed to divide among themselves. The quantity which could be so allocated was small, but the committee felt that this was a special case and that something ought to be done to show that the Society were fully aware of the special difficulties of the Burton breweries.

The remaining cases concerned very small breweries, some of which, owing to the war, had practically shut down in the datum year, and it was recommended that a small amount of standard barrelage should be set aside to be divided between these cases.

The Committee had also considered the statement which had been made by the Minister of Food in a speech at Battersea, that he hoped to say something fairly soon with regard to beer output. Subsequently, there had been a meeting of the War-time Brewing Committee, at which representatives of the Excise and the Ministry of Food were present. The meeting were informed that the Minister was considering a further reduction in the average gravity of breweries with a view to counteracting to some extent the reduction resulting from the cut of 15 per cent. in standard barrelage. The proposal was that the average gravity of breweries should be reduced by 10 per cent. of what it was in April, 1946. There would be a minimum of 1,030 deg. below which a brewery need not reduce its average gravity, but those breweries whose average was already below 1,030 deg. would not be permitted to increase. The Committee had submitted their views to the Minister by letter, and a circular letter, conveying the Minister's instructions, would be sent to all breweries immediately. The change would come into effect on August 1st, 1946, and the first accounting period for this purpose would cover the five months August/December, 1946.

The committee desired to recommend that every brewer should continue to brew up to the maximum permitted.

A letter had been received from the National Farmers' Union, pressing the claims of agricultural areas for beer supplies during the harvest period, and the committee recommended that this request should be sympathetically considered by all members affected in arranging the distribution of their supplies within the next two months.

Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1946: Excess Profits Tax.—As already decided by the Council, representations had been made

to the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the provisions in this Bill governing terminal losses at the conclusion of Excess Profits Tax allowed an insufficient period for the carrying out of deferred repairs. It was now reported that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had introduced an amendment in this respect which would have the effect of extending to the end of 1949 the period which might in certain circumstances be allowed by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for completing such deferred repairs for the purpose of qualification as terminal losses under E.P.T.

Office Accommodation.—It had been reported that arrangements had been made to remove the Society's offices at 42, Portman Square on August 1st.

Wages and Conditions of Work.—This subject had been further considered by the Parliamentary Committee, who desired to ask any local associations or groups, or individual members, who had in force agreements with Unions covering hours and conditions of work, to forward copies to the Society, so that a complete record might be available for reference in future negotiations. In the view of the committee, such agreements should continue to be dealt with on a regional basis covering either a specific area or group of brewers, or individual breweries, as might be most expedient.

Labelling of Food Orders.—The Ministry of Food proposed to extend the above Orders to include intoxicating liquor, and had asked for the views of the Society. The Orders would require that beer pre-packed for retail sale—*i.e.*, bottled or canned, should be labelled with the name and address of the bottler and the description of the beer. A number of difficulties would arise in carrying out such an Order unless suitable safeguards were provided, and a detailed statement had been prepared, which would be submitted to the Ministry. One difficulty arose in the case of breweries which had not, and were at present unable to obtain, the necessary labelling machines. Another would be occasioned by the use of permanently labelled bottles bearing the identity of the brewery but not the description of the beer, in which case it would be asked that a description printed on the crown cork or by means of strap label over the screw stopper should satisfy the order; this would involve the cancellation of the restriction on printed crown corks. Certain safeguards would also be required in the case of beer bottled elsewhere than on the premises of the brewer or bottler whose name appeared on the label as responsible, and in cases where it was desirable that the actual place of bottling should be indicated by code number or mark.

Central Advisory Water Committee.—This committee had been set up in May by the Minister of Health to carry out certain duties under the Water Act, 1945. It was recommended that representations be made to the Minister that the brewing industry should be allowed to be represented on the committee and Lord Courthope had been asked, and had consented, to act as such representative if the Minister agreed.

Federation of British Industries.—Mr. H. G. Griffiths, whose appointment as representative of the Society on the Taxation Committee of the F.B.I. had been recommended and approved at the last meeting was unable to serve, and it was now recommended that Mr. C. F. Middleton, F.C.A., be appointed.

Nationalisation of Transport.—It had been reported that the Minister of Transport might be willing to receive one or two representatives of the brewing industry that they might lay before him the special requirements of the industry relating to the delivery of beer, and, in particular, the practical importance to brewers of freedom of choice of means of transport and the need for the widest possible freedom of operation of "C" licensed vehicles. It was hoped to arrange such an interview at an early date, and it was proposed that the Society be represented by the Chairman, Commander McGrath, Captain Master and Mr. Newbold.

Catering Wages Board.—A recommendation had been received from the N.T.D.A. as to the appointments to be made to the employers' side of the Committee for Managed Houses under the Catering Wages Board for Licensed Non-Residential Establishments. The employers' side would consist of 12 members, of whom 10 would represent owners of licensed premises and two would represent clubs, and these together with 12 representatives of the employees' side, and the Independent Chairman, would constitute the committee. It was recommended that the names put forward by the N.T.D.A. should be approved.

Licensing Planning Areas.—Dover, Weymouth and East Ham had now been

designated as licensing planning areas, making a total of 26 areas up to date.

New Towns Bill.—The Committee had considered two alternative new clauses which had been suggested for inclusion in the New Towns Bill which was now before the House of Lords, but had decided to await the final report of the New Towns Committee before making any move. The object of these clauses was to secure that the requisite number of additional licences needed in new town areas should be provided on the same lines as had been adopted under the Licensing Planning Acts, where the provisions of ordinary and special removals were not appropriate.

Design for Public-Houses.—A suggestion had been considered that a competition for public-house designs might be promoted, but some difficulty might arise unless the designs were for specific premises and under contract. The Committee had also in mind the danger of design becoming stereotyped and were not in favour of the proposal.

Hops Distribution Scheme.—The Committee had considered various points of difficulty arising out of the revision of the scheme to meet the requirements of the 1946 crop, and at a subsequent meeting of the Hops Distribution Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir John Chancellor the scheme had been finally agreed and copies were being circulated to all brewers.

For the 1946 season the allocation of free hops of the new varieties would continue to be made by the Society, but the courtesy call would now attach to the sale of such hops, with the result that next season hops of the same growths would fall to be dealt with under contracts. Allocation by the Society would apply only to hops which first came into bearing in 1944, 1945 or 1946 and the present intention was that from 1947 onwards only first-year growth hops of the new varieties would fall to be allocated by the Society.

Brewers' Contract with the Board.—It had been decided to accept a proposal from the Board that the amount of the payment on account of hops taken under immediate delivery arrangements as provided under Clause 8 of the contract should be increased from £17 10s. to £23 per pocket, in view of the higher average price now ruling.

Foreign Hops.—The total quantity of Continental hops applied for to date was 30,000 cwt. The first shipments had arrived in the country and some hops had been despatched to breweries. Arrangements had been made for the handling of these hops by members of the Hop Merchants' Association and the Association would be paid a flat rate of commission to cover this service. Such commission would be included in the price invoiced by the Society to brewers taking these hops, which would also cover all charges including duty up to arrival in London warehouse.

Hop Pockets.—The jute position was still acute and it was important that all usable hop pockets should be salvaged for further use in order to make good the shortage of supplies of new pockets. Any brewer having a number of empty pockets on hand should notify the Secretary of the Central Pockets Committee, 11, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1, who would advise the destination to which they should be sent.

NEW TOWNS COMMITTEE.

FINAL REPORT.

This comprehensive report is arranged as follows:—

A. Introduction.

B. Principles in planning.

I. Type of town: entirely new or extension. II. Size. III. Social structure. IV. Selection of site. V. Importance of flexibility. VI. Main zoning. VII. Layout, design and constructional standards. VIII. Landscape treatment. IX. Use of surrounding land.

C. Factors affecting the preparation of the plan.

I. General. II. Services. III. Communications. IV. Industry, trading estate facilities and commerce. V. Dwellings. VI. Shops policy. VII. Education. VIII. Health. IX. Social life and recreation. X. Religious organisations. XI. Other factors.

D. Execution of the plan.

I. Organisation and administration.

II. Programme and method. III. Central Advisory Commission.

E. Summary of main recommendations.

APPENDIX 1.—Contents of First and Second Interim Reports.

APPENDIX 2.—Official and other bodies with whose representatives discussions were held or from whom written evidence was received.

APPENDIX 3.—List of Government publications of interest in the development of new towns.

APPENDIX 4.—Notes on district heating.

APPENDIX 5.—Note on value-cost contract as used by the London County Council.

Sections of special interest to the Trade are reproduced below:—

Places of Refreshment and Hotels.

201. The reputation of a town is materially affected by the service which its restaurants and hotels offer to visitors. The new towns will, from their nature, have few if any historical associations to attract the curious, but the great social adventure which they will embody, the fulfilment of their architectural possibilities, and the development of their industries should arouse a world-wide interest. It is therefore important for our national reputation and for the citizens themselves that these towns should seek to revive all that is best in our traditional hospitality, and should, at the same time, enrich that tradition with much that other countries have to teach about the art of good living. Visitors to the new towns should at once be aware of courteous and efficient service in attractive surroundings, and of good food skilfully prepared. As soon as the development of a town permits there should be plentiful accommodation at various levels of expense with a proper range of menu and amenity.

202. It is not possible accurately to predict the ultimate demand for hotel accommodation, but at least one hotel should be provided at an early stage to accommodate residents while settling into their new homes and for visitors and travellers on business or pleasure. This first hotel should be near the centre of the town. A second might be established on the outskirts near the green belt and sports facilities. Some of the inns should also have accommodation for visitors.

203. A variety of restaurants to suit differing tastes and purses will be essential. The tendency and exigency of the time continually increase the habit of eating out. Hired domestic labour is unlikely ever to become as plentiful as it once was, and women naturally want to take what respite they can afford from work in the home. War-time experiences have strengthened the impulse to escape from the necessity of preparing and clearing up every meal in the week. Some of the restaurants should be open in the evenings and on Sundays.

204. British taste has in the past tended to the provision of teashops and cafés rather than restaurants serving more substantial and formal meals. The quality of the food and service in cafés and restaurants is often indifferent, and the Continental type, so popular with British visitors abroad, is almost unknown in this country in spite of the fact that the few places in which it is possible to eat and drink in the open air are invariably overcrowded during the summer months. Several conclusions must be drawn. While the multiple teashops are not as a rule interested in places with populations as small as those the new towns would at first possess, the provision of teashops and cafés has long been a popular source of livelihood for private individuals, and there will probably be competition for suitable premises. This should enable the agency to ensure that those provided are of the right type, and that they are not only properly sited but likely to be well-managed. The agency would also do well to encourage restaurants of a larger kind with a more ambitious cuisine, which would provide evening as well as mid-day meals. In the Second Interim Report we recommended that the building and letting of commercial premises by the agency should be allowed, and this provision should extend to restaurants, hotels and cafés.

205. We come now to the delicate, contentious and vital issue of licensing. The evil of drinking to excess is obvious enough. We hope that what we have to say will show that we appreciate the seriousness of the issue and recognise the value of the work which the advocates of temperance have done, and that our recommendations are made with a deep sense of responsibility. It would be our wish to do anything in our power to discourage drinking as an end in itself or as an escape from the realities and responsibilities of life. But we believe it ought now to be possible to treat

alcoholic drinks as forms of refreshment, subject to individual tastes and particular limitations like other forms of refreshment.

206. While, therefore, we yield to nobody in our desire to eliminate drunkenness and the evils that spring from over-indulgence, and to keep the new towns free of this as of other degrading influences, and while we believe that the undisciplined should be dealt with under the ordinary law, we hope, and indeed believe, that in the kind of environment which this Report envisages the force of public opinion would prove the most powerful factor in restraint of abuses. Fortunately, the problem has been eased in this country by the combined action of several forces. Social developments and rising standards of education have helped to cultivate a taste for other uses of leisure. In fact, the nineteenth-century urban drinking shop is rapidly becoming, where it has not already become, a social anomaly, at any rate in England. The cinema outrivals the public-house. The rapid spread of teashops has provided alternative and popular places for meeting and refreshment. This has had its effect on the policy of the Trade, which has in many areas broken away from the traditions of the gin palace and the bar designed only for the quick sale of liquor in the largest possible quantities, and now plans many of its houses as places of social intercourse as well as refreshment. In modern inns or public-houses there is an increased tendency to provide gardens, bowling-greens, restaurants and dance halls, and to make provision for the service of tea and soft drinks.

207. The provision of food and drink should be regarded as one of the minor arts of social life. Places of refreshment (restaurants, inns, etc.) will vary in character, in size and in the type of refreshment served, but all should provide both food and drink. Some, and particularly those in the centre of the town, should have terraces where customers can watch the activities of the streets. Some should have gardens, either ornamental or equipped with bowling-greens, skittle alleys or other forms of recreation. Some should provide music, a dance floor, or facilities for indoor games. Refreshment houses of this kind will do much to break down the barrier of shyness that newcomers to a town are apt to feel, and to provide a background against which the more highly organised forms of social activity can develop. There may, of course, be proprietors of cafés and restaurants who do not wish to serve alcoholic drinks, and there should naturally be no obligation on them to do so. But any restaurant serving substantial meals should be able to obtain a licence without difficulty; and, conversely, no lease should be granted to a house which does not provide food in some form.

208. In the unique circumstances of a new town, no more than a rough guess can be made as to the proper number of places of refreshment, particularly as the pattern of these facilities is likely to be, and should be, different from that of existing towns. In each neighbourhood there should certainly be one central refreshment house, and in order that this should not be too large it is probably desirable that there should be a number of smaller places of one kind or another. The smaller sites, except for small restaurants and teashops, should be not less than half an acre in extent, to allow for the provision of gardens and space for parking cars, and some will be very much larger.

Registered Clubs.

209. While all leases should prohibit the sale or provision of alcoholic drinks without the consent of the Agency, and while consent should be given to the registration and licensing of responsibly conducted clubs carrying on some genuine social activity, care must be taken to ensure that camouflaged drinking saloons are not allowed.

Licensing Area.

210. We recommend that in England the boundary of the petty sessional division should be revised so that the whole of the new town comes in one such division.

MORE BEER—IN RUSSIA.

Soviet brewers are to produce 1,100,000,000 gallons of beer during the five-year plan. The output this year will be 132,000,000 gallons—a 50 per cent. increase over last year. The output of bottled beer will be trebled. The plan provides for the restoration of 145 breweries destroyed by the Germans, the re-equipment of 88 breweries, and the construction of 114 new ones.—*National Guardian.*

HOPS MARKETING BOARD.

At the annual general meeting of the Registered Hop Producers, held in London on June 21st, 1946, the Chairman, Mr. D. A. Stirling, said:—

Membership of the Board.

Since we last met there have been some changes on the Board, to which I will refer. In January last we sustained great loss by the untimely death of Mr. C. J. Elgar, who had been an original member of the Board, and vice-chairman since June, 1941. He was a notable and highly regarded figure in the industry, and an ardent champion of its cause until illness overcame him some months before his death. Then, in December, Mr. F. H. Coleman, to our regret, expressed a wish to retire on grounds of ill-health. We are very sensible of the good services rendered by both these former colleagues, and I record our appreciation of their work on the Board's behalf. To fill these vacancies we co-opted Captain James Day, representing the Weald of Kent, and Mr. F. Scott, representing East Kent. Both are experienced hop growers whose services we have already learnt to value highly. The only other change among district members is that in the recent elections Mr. E. D. Rice was elected in East Kent in place of Mr. F. I. Neame. We offer our thanks to Mr. Neame for the help he has given, and extend a welcome to Mr. Rice. Amongst the special members, Mr. Meares, whose sojourn with us was only temporary, retired last November and we co-opted Lord Marley in his place. He brings an experience of public affairs, and we are glad to have the benefit of his presence on the Board. Mr. Victor Raikes, M.P., does not seek re-election at this time, and we part from him with regret and appreciation of the work he has put in for the Board. Mr. S. R. Allsopp has been nominated as a new special member.

There is one more change to record, and an important one. You will recall that Mr. J. W. Hely-Hutchinson was elected chairman in 1939, and he has held that office until this year. Twelve months ago he told us that he did not wish to continue after March 31st of this year, and though we should all have welcomed it if he would have gone on with his good work it would have been unreasonable to expect him to do so. He has piloted the Board through times of universal difficulty which are only too well known to us all, and I am quite sure that all producers will join in paying a warm tribute to Mr. Hely-Hutchinson for what he has attempted and achieved on their behalf. They are the best judges of his stewardship, and I will not enlarge upon it further. I am glad to say he remains as a member of the Board.

My colleagues have done me the honour of electing me to be their chairman for the ensuing year, and I greatly appreciate their compliment. Mr. Stuart May has been elected vice-chairman, and we are fortunate to have his services in that capacity.

From what I have said you will see that we felt it necessary to maintain the Board's numbers by co-opting new members to fill the vacancies which occurred. There is much hard work to be done, and though we have plenty of willing horses it is not right or reasonable to ask them to carry all the load. Membership of the Hops Marketing Board is no sinecure, and when all the problems, aggravated as they are by being in a stage of transition, are considered, it will be appreciated that there is a job to be done by all our members.

This brings me to another domestic matter: the volume of executive and administrative work has been growing of late years—as it has in all branches of trade and business—and this has thrown upon our secretary a burden which even he could not have carried had it not been that the chairman was willing and able to undertake executive work in addition to the normal duties of a chairman. This was an *ex gratia* service by him for which producers must be grateful, but it is not a function to be expected of a chairman, and the Board recognised that to put our administration on a proper footing a strengthening of the executive was required. We have therefore appointed Mr. David Fremantle as manager and chief executive officer, and are confident that, as producers make his greater acquaintance, they will confirm our belief that this is a right step. He is a qualified and experienced chartered accountant and well fitted for this post. Another appointment is that of Mr. J. E. Blundell, who came to us as statistical officer in October; his work is of great

and increasing importance, and he possesses the qualifications required for the job.

1945 Crop.

The figures for the 1945 crop handled by the Board, and brewers' demand as notified to the Board, were as follows, and I give also the corresponding figures for 1944:—

	1945.	1944.
	cwts.	cwts.
Crop	249,056	221,250
Brewers' demand...	336,290	272,080

The increase in the brewers' demand was largely attributable to their desire to revert to a 100 per cent. hopping rate as against the 70 per cent. rate in force. The agreed price was £21 per cwt.

On the whole the crop was of good brewing quality, though more varied than that of the previous year.

Crop Distribution.

The larger crop imposed an even greater strain on the physical resources of distribution, and it was not completely disposed of until a few weeks later than last year. We are again indebted to our commercial manager, Mr. Beeman, and those working with him for the successful handling of this business. It was necessary to retain the Distribution Committee, and, while the scarcity of warehouses lasts, we shall no doubt need some such organisation to expedite the flow of hops. In the meantime, producers may be sure that the Board is taking every step in conjunction with brewers and the Trade to devise the best possible machinery for disposal of the hop crop.

As regards pockets, there is still a shortage of jute, and this is likely to continue for some years; we are therefore again obliged to ask producers to fill 25 per cent. of their needs by using reconditioned pockets, and I fear that even in 1947 a proportion of requirements will have to be met in this way.

1946 Demand.

For this year's crop the brewers' estimated demand is 335,437 cwt. This entails an annual quota of 150 per cent. Growers will be well aware of the severe shortage of hops, as indeed of all agricultural products, and it is unnecessary to emphasise that as matters stand to-day brewers will be glad to take all the hops —and more—that we can expect to offer them. This figure of brewers' demand far exceeds the total issued basic quota and would, in the strict interpretation of the scheme, entail an issue of fresh quota. The same contingency has arisen in recent years and has been ignored with the acquiescence of all concerned, and it may be expected that the same will be done this year. We think this the right course.

The Year's Accounts.

I would now refer briefly to the Board's accounts for the year ended March 31st, 1946, which are in your hands. Taking the balance-sheet first, you will notice that its total is some £550,000 greater than a year ago; this increase is almost wholly accounted for on the liability side by the higher amount due to producers, and by a similar increase on the asset side in debtors, stock and cash. These larger figures were occasioned by the heavier crop, the higher price, and by the somewhat later disposal to which I have already referred; by the end of April the amounts due to producers were paid out of the liquid assets held for that purpose.

A small item of interest is the elimination of £3,574, freehold premises and equipment. This results from the sale of a property known as The Elms in Hereford, acquired in 1939 as alternative accommodation in case of need; happily it was not required, and has now been sold at a profit.

In the income and expenditure account the principal features are: the higher crop expenses—attributable to the bigger crop and its more protracted sale; the automatic non-recurrence of expenses arising out of the war, principally war risks insurance; and the reduction of £11,700 in the Board's charges, arising from a rate of 3s. 6d. instead of 5s. per cwt. The account closes with a balance of £297 on the right side; reasonably close budgeting in a total of £46,000.

I think the accounts as submitted are otherwise self-explanatory.

£35 per Acre Advance.

Before leaving the question of finance I would refer to the £35 per acre advance made by brewers in recent years. This voluntary advance was made to help producers to overcome the war-time hazards and difficulties which attended the cultivation and picking of their crop. But these particular difficulties being now happily overpast, the scheme will be discontinued and it is proper that producers should be aware of this. I should also

add a reminder that, under our present scheme, the Board has not power to make any advance to producers until hops are actually supplied to the Board.

Price of Hops.

In his speech last year, Mr. Hely-Hutchinson stated that, at the instance of the Minister, the price of hops would in future be settled by reference to cost calculations drawn up by an independent body. Investigations are now being made at various farms by agricultural economists, under the auspices of Wye College and Bristol University. It is part of this scheme that both the Board and the Brewers' Society have the right to examine the conclusions of this independent inquiry, and to this end we are preparing our own calculations under Mr. Blundell's expert supervision. Such investigations take time to complete, as growers will themselves be the first to recognise; neither our own nor the independent inquiries are yet finished, and until some concrete result is available the former method of price calculation will be used. In the meantime, I would say how much we appreciate the co-operation of those growers who have been asked to assist by giving information as to their own particular costs. We realise that some inconvenience may be involved but it is a contribution to the industry's welfare which I am sure will not be grudged. I may add that the selection of farms for this purpose has been entirely random with the sole object of basing the inquiries upon a representative cross-section of the industry.

Acreage and Quota.

The matter of acreage has been much to the fore in the past year, and is naturally bound up with the complementary questions of quota.

It will be recalled that a year ago the brewers intimated their hope that, to meet the prospective shortage of hops, at least 1,000 additional acres would be planted in the autumn of 1945. We received, after negotiations with the Brewers' Society, an undertaking that its members will not import more than 1,000 cwt. of foreign hops required by larger brewers in any year, unless the whole of the English crop of reasonable quality grown on 21,000 acres (less brewers' acreage) is contracted for; this undertaking to hold good till April 1st, 1955. Such an assurance by the Society represents a considerable advance on anything they had previously felt justified in saying, and we regard it as a most valuable gesture—providing in large measure what producers have always wanted: a basis for confidence in the future marketing of their produce. Contemporaneously with these negotiations, the Ministry of Agriculture authorised an increase in total hop acreage to 22,500 acres. These matters were reported to producers in circular letters from the Board in June, January and February last.

The acreage freshly planted since last September, as so far reported to the Board, amounts to 1,490 acres (exclusive of headlands). Against this, 342 acres have been grubbed, leaving a net increase of 1,148 acres. We still await returns from 36 producers. Obviously a grower who contemplates planting up will first inquire how he stands as regards quota. Yet—equally obviously—the Board's powers in this matter, as in all others, are limited by the provisions of the present scheme, which do not meet the case in point at all.

We believe that at a time when the whole matter of quota is in the melting pot it would be a mistake to issue fresh basic quota on the only terms permitted to-day, viz., for cash to the highest bidder. As you have been informed, what the Board has recommended to the Reorganisation Commission is that fresh basic quota should be issued free to cover the production from acreage, newly planted or to be planted under W.A.E.C. permits up to March 31st, 1948, and up to a total of 21,000 acres. I will not speculate as to whether the Commission, and in turn Parliament, will endorse that recommendation, and we must perforce await events. Directly we are able to report any development in this we shall inform all growers. We realise their desire to know quickly where they stand, but the matter turns upon the structure of the scheme.

I would add, regarding acreage, that in order to secure up-to-date and accurate records the Board is undertaking a survey of hop gardens. This is being done in consultation with the Ministry and the Brewers' Society. It will furnish us with information which we ought to have, but its compilation has clearly not been possible in recent years. I do not doubt that we shall have the co-operation and good will of producers in this.

Reorganisation Commission.

The setting up of the Hops Reorganisation Commission is a matter of funda-

mental importance. As you are aware, the present scheme was to have expired at March 31st this year, but it has been prolonged, with the agreement of producers, till March 31st, 1948, by a S.R.O. dated November 22nd last, in order to allow time for the Commission's inquiry and report, and for legislation as to the future. The Board's representatives have appeared before the Commission to discuss the written evidence which we submitted, and we now await the issue of the Commissioners' report in due course. It would serve no purpose to anticipate their conclusions, but when we know them we shall put forward our proposed amendments to the scheme. Under the Agricultural Marketing Acts these amendments must be submitted to producers for their acceptance, and we hope therefore to be able to lay our proposals before you during the current year.

We have given close consideration to the whole question of amendment, but it would manifestly be premature to come to decisions on the subject until we see the report, because, if the Minister accepts it, amendments which conflict with it would be unlikely to be acceptable. On the other hand, if producers rejected amendments proposed by the Board which were in conformity with the report, there would be a risk of losing the scheme's quota provisions. I think this point should be carefully weighed when you come to consider the amendments we shall submit, and I have no doubt you will study them in conjunction with the report, which will be a document of paramount importance.

It is not too much to hope that twelve months hence we may have formed some idea of the framework of the new scheme within which we shall have to work. Till then, the old scheme goes on: it has its defects, but on balance I think we may say they are outweighed by its qualities, and it has certainly come through as severe a test as could be, not entirely discredited. In brief, the thing has worked.

General.

If I may sum up my account of the past year I would say that we have passed into the transitional phase from war to post-war without untoward events. We have throughout the year been in close touch with the Brewers' Society on matters of common interest, and our discussions with them have been characterised by the good will and understanding which we value so much. We have started upon the heavy agenda of arrears necessarily carried forward from six years of war, and can claim to have made headway. But the job is not finished by a long way, and we look forward to another arduous year with hope and confidence that, given the continued support of producers, we shall make further progress.

In conclusion, I would like to express our warm appreciation of the good job done by Mr. Beeman and by all our small staff, under the leadership of Mr. Bellew. His efforts have been untiring and cover the whole field of the Board's work; I think no organisation is more faithfully served than the Hops Marketing Board is by its secretary; they all deserve, and we now pay them, a high tribute for what they have done.

ART IN THE PUBLIC-HOUSE.

DEAN OF WESTMINSTER'S SUPPORT FOR THE SCHEME.

The "Londoner's England" collection of water-colours and drawings which has been shown in five sections in various public-houses in the Greater London area during recent months was reassembled last month for exhibition as a whole at Charing Cross Underground Station. The pictures were on view to the public for a month from the 17th. The exhibition, it will be recalled, was originally shown at the Suffolk Galleries as the London successor of the "Recording Britain" scheme of the Pilgrim Trust.

At the opening of the exhibition by the Dean of Westminster, the Very Rev. Alan Don, Sir Charles Tennyson, C.M.G., chairman of the Central Institute of Art and Design, reminded the gathering that it was due to the generosity of the four London brewery companies—Barclay, Perkins and Co., Courage and Co., Watney, Combe, Reid and Co., and

Whitbread and Co.—that they had been able to proceed with the scheme and make it such a success.

The Dean said it had given him great pleasure to have been invited to this interesting exhibition and to have the privilege of declaring it open. When first approached he could not see why he should be asked because his knowledge of art was, he was afraid, rudimentary, and his knowledge of the public-house intermittent; he could not claim to be a devotee of the arts or an habitué of the public-house.

He had been reading an account of the life of General Booth in which the author spoke about the conditions under which General Booth started his work in the last century and about the "allurement of the public-houses, where the working-man, escaping from dark streets and a dismal home, could find friends, gaiety and warmth." They should all agree, said the Dean, that friends, gaiety and warmth were excellent things, and they in their various walks of life went in search of them. The working-man went in search of them in his favourite public-house. Was it not highly desirable that he should find also the beauty of art, which would elevate his mind and teach him something of the history of London and his country?

He imagined that the purpose of the exhibition was to do that very thing—to bring to the notice of the men who used public-houses as their clubs works of beauty in the shape of these pictures with the suggestion that London and the Home Counties had a great history behind them and also to bring that elevating influence of beauty and the arts to bear upon his life as a citizen of this country. He could not conceive of any object more worthy of support of right-minded men than to bring beauty, history and tradition within the reach of the ordinary man and woman.

Mr. H. L. Grimston, a director of Barclay, Perkins and Co., said they had been extremely fortunate in the support given them at the exhibitions already held at various public-houses—support from political, civic, law, literature, art and church circles. They wished to thank the Dean of Westminster most warmly for coming to help them in what he believed was going to be a great movement for the further improvement of the public-house.

ORDERS AND REGULATIONS.

Proposed Extension of Labelling Order to all Intoxicating Liquors.—The Ministry of Food, in consultation with the Wine and Spirit Association of Great Britain and other interested bodies, has under consideration the extension of the Labelling of Food (No. 2) Order, 1944, to all intoxicating liquors. The Ministry's proposals call for little alteration in established labelling practice. They seek to secure uniformity in the labelling of beer, of wines and of spirituous preparations by requiring an indication of the true nature of the liquor, by a declaration of the country or locality of origin in the case of imported products and, in the case of spirits and certain processed wines, by a statement of the proof spirit content.

This preliminary notice is to advise labellers of beer, wine and spirits that amendment of the Labelling of Food (No. 2) Order is contemplated, so that large stocks of labels which might not be in accordance with the new Order will not be obtained.

Factories Act; Building Regulations.—A preliminary draft of a new Code of Building Regulations in relation to safety, health and welfare was published in January last year. It was then explained that it was intended that persons affected should have an opportunity to study the proposed Regulations before they were formally issued in draft. The preliminary draft of the Regulations has now been revised in the light of discussions and of further inquiry and consideration. While the general plan and substance of the proposed regulations have not been altered, some amendments have been made. In accordance with the prescribed procedure for making Special Regulations, the Minister of Labour has given notice that he proposes to make Special Regulations as in the draft (copies of which can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 8d.), and

that any objection must be sent to him in writing on or before October 31st, 1946, and must state: (*a*) The specific grounds of objection; and (*b*) the omission, additions, or modifications asked for. Objections may be addressed to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, 8, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.

Barley (Control and Prices) Order.—The Barley (Control and Prices) (Great Britain) Order, 1946 (S.R. and O. 1946 No. 1300), which came into force on the 1st inst., revokes the 1945 Order, but repeats its principal provisions. The maximum prices of barley for human consumption are increased and the minimum prices of millable and potentially millable barley are reduced. There is a new definition of the Hessian sacks supplied to growers by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries which are non-returnable on resale and for which there is a fixed obligatory charge of 10d. each. There are two types now in use. It is expressly provided that a flat rate charged for transport by the Ministry of Food may be passed on to an ultimate buyer as a reasonable transport charge.

Meals in Catering Establishments.—Under the Meals in Establishments Order, 1946 (S.R. and O. 1132), bread constitutes one of the maximum number of three dishes permitted at any meal. Bread and cheese counts as one dish, and bread which forms an integral part of a complete dish (*e.g.*, Welsh rarebit, sardines on toast) will not be counted as a separate dish. For meals served in private rooms by a catering firm on or off the premises, the maximum charge is now 5s., together with an addition of 2s. 6d. a person and any house charge permitted.

It was announced last week that white fish may be served in catering establishments and not be counted as a main or subsidiary dish. The Minister of Food said he would review the situation at the end of September, and if the supplies were still ample he would make this Order permanent. The term "white fish" in this case included fresh herrings, pilchards, sprats, whitebait, and mackerel, but did not include salmon, trout, fresh water fish, eels, except conger eels, smelts, shellfish, kippers, or other processed herrings.

Rum from the West Indies.—The Ministry of Food announces that authority has been given for the import into the United Kingdom, from Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad and Barbados, of about 6,800 tons of rum distilled in 1942. Any holder of stocks of this rum who wishes to import it should apply to the Wines and Spirits Branch, Ministry of Food, London Road, Stanmore, Middlesex. In cases where ownership has changed and the original supplier is acting on behalf of the present holder, application should be made by the former and not the latter.

In addition, authority has also been given for 813 tons of Island-owned rum distilled in 1942 to be shipped to the United Kingdom. Applications for export licences in respect of this rum should be submitted to the local Government Authority in the Islands. The total quantity available for import should produce about 15 million bottles. Retail prices will be the same as last year, 27s. per bottle and 14s. per half bottle.

Catering Wages Commission. — The Minister of Labour and National Service has reconstituted the Catering Wages Commission, the members of which were appointed in the first place for a period of three years from July, 1943. As now constituted, the membership of the Commission is as follows:—Mr. R. Moelwyn Hughes, K.C. (Chairman), Mrs. Hermione Hichens, Mr. H. Main, C.B.E., Captain H. W. J. Powell, Mrs. M. J. Robinson, Mr. T. H. Rose and Mr. G. W. Thomson. Mr. Rose and Mr. Main have taken the places of Professor T. M. Knox and Mr. J. E. Greenwood, who were unable to serve for a further period.

Catering Employment Agencies.—The Catering Wages Commission announce that they will shortly be undertaking an inquiry under Section 2 of the Catering Wages Act, 1943, into the organisation and work of employment agencies serving the catering industry. The Commission wish to have the widest information on this subject and invite observations from interested organisations and persons. These observations should be sent to the Secretary, Catering Wages Commission, 1, Bryanston Square, London, W.1, by August 31st, 1946.

Bread Allowance for Hop Pickers.—An increased allocation of bread for hop pickers was announced last week. It will be: Adult pickers over 18, 12 small loaves a week; 11 to 18, eight small loaves; five to 11, six small loaves; under five, three small loaves. Under the original allocation, announced earlier, all pickers over 14 would have received seven small loaves; those of 11 to 14, five loaves; four to 11, four loaves; under four, three loaves.

NEW TOWNS PROPOSALS.

Stevenage.—The Minister of Town and Country Planning (Mr. Lewis Silkin) has appointed the following committee to advise him in connection with the development of a new town at Stevenage, pending the holding of a public inquiry and the setting up of a Development Corporation under the New Towns Act, 1946:—Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis, M.C., J.P., A.R.I.B.A. (Chairman), Dr. Monica Felton, Ph.D. (Vice-Chairman), Mr. J. D. Campbell Allen, B.A., Mr. Hinley Atkinson, Councillor Frank Corbett, J.P., Alderman W. J. Grimshaw, J.P., Councillor P. T. Ireton, J.P., and Mrs. Elizabeth McAllister, M.A.

Harlow.—The Minister of Town and Country Planning recently met representatives of the Local Authorities concerned with the development of a new town in the neighbourhood of Harlow, Essex. He said that he proposed to circulate to the Local Authorities represented a rough outline plan of the area which would provide a basis for discussion and subsequent operations. When the plan was completed, and if the New Towns Bill was passed in substantially its present form, the area required would in due course be designated under Section 1, which provides for the hearing of objections and for the holding of a public inquiry. He would get into touch with each of the Local Authorities concerned, before appointing members of the Corporation to be responsible for the new town.

Hemel Hempstead.—Mr. Lewis Silkin on July 26th received representatives of Hemel Hempstead Town Council and discussed with them proposals for the extension of the town from its present population of about 20,000 to a town of 60,000 inhabitants. In addition to Hemel Hempstead Town Council, other Local Authorities represented were Hemel Hempstead, Watford and St. Albans Rural District Councils, Mid-West Herts Joint Planning Committee, and Herts County Council. Mr. Silkin said that the purpose of the new town would be to provide for population decentralised from London and in particular from Acton and Willesden.

A Regional Plan for the North-East.—The Minister of Town and Country Planning has received from the North-Eastern Advisory Committee an invitation to appoint a consultant to prepare a Survey and Outline Plan for the North-Eastern Development Area. The Plan will be prepared in the light of the Distribution of Industry Act. The Minister, after consultation with the Committee, has appointed Mr. G. I. Pepler, C.B., P.P.T.P.I., F.S.I., Hon. A.R.I.B.A., and Mr. P. W. Macfarlane, A.M.T.P.I., P.A.S.I., to undertake the work.

Appointments.—With the approval of the Prime Minister, the Minister of Town and Country Planning has made the following appointments in his Department:—Sir Thomas Sheepshanks, at present Deputy Secretary, to be Permanent Secretary in succession to Sir Geoffrey Whiskard, who has retired. Miss Evelyn Sharp, an Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Health, to be Deputy Secretary in succession to Sir Thomas Sheepshanks.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE BREWERS' JOURNAL.

BEER CUT AND EXPORT TRADE.

DEAR SIR,—As a Briton connected with the Brewing Trade abroad, I am very much puzzled over the barley situation at home, and I feel that the British brewer is getting a raw deal.

As I understand the position from your June issue, which has recently reached us, the home trade has been cut by 15 per cent. (standard barrels), and all exports of beer from the U.K. have been stopped, a large proportion of the barley so saved being diverted to Germany for feeding purposes. If this is the case, perhaps the authorities can explain why Danish and Dutch breweries are allowed to export considerable quantities of beer to Iraq, while the British brewer is unable to do so? It seems to me grossly unfair that foreign breweries in Europe should be able to profit by Britain keeping favour with the German people and the consequent loss of export markets may well prove a serious matter in the future.—Yours faithfully,

JOHN N. G. WHITTON,
Manager and Head Brewer.
The Iraq Brewery Co., Ltd.,
Rashid Street, Baghdad.
July 21st, 1946.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JULY 11TH.

Catering Establishments (Drinks with Meals).

Mr. JEGER asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether he will take action to terminate the compulsory serving of sandwiches when drinks are sold in catering establishments.

Mr. EDE: I think my hon. Friend must have in mind Section 3 of the Licensing Act, 1921, which allows an extra hour for the sale of drinks with meals. I am informed that the Metropolitan Police are not aware of any recent instances of the use of this provision in connection with the sale of sandwiches.

JULY 15TH.

Gin and Whisky (Standard Measures).

Mr. KEELING asked the President of the Board of Trade what action he is taking on the recommendation of the County Councils Association that standard measures should be used for selling gin and whisky in public-houses, etc.

Sir S. CRIPPS: When a general inquiry into the scope of the Weights and Measures legislation is possible, I will include consideration of the use of standard measures for selling gin and whisky in public-houses, etc.

Mr. KEELING: Does the President agree that spirit drinkers are as much entitled to the protection of certified measures as beer drinkers and milk drinkers?

Company Law Amendment.

Mr. RONALD CHAMBERLAIN asked the President of the Board of Trade whether it is the intention of the Government to give early effect to the recommendations of the Cohen Report on Company Law Amendment.

Sir S. CRIPPS: Yes, Sir, as soon as Parliamentary time can be arranged.

FINANCE No. 2 BILL.

New Clause (Replacement of Buildings Provided before 1937).

(1) Subject to the provisions of this Section, if any person who carries on a trade or business makes a claim for relief under this Section and proves—

(*a*) That a building provided by him for the purposes of the trade or business before the beginning of the year 1937 was sold or demolished on or after the first day of April, 1945, and that a building containing similar or improved accommodation has, since the said first day of April, been constructed by way of replacement and used by him for the said purposes; and

(*b*) That, if, in lieu of that sale or demolition, repairs to the building sold or demolished had been carried out, expenditure thereon would have constituted costs of deferred repairs,

he shall be entitled to require that he be treated, for the purposes of Excess Profits Tax, as having, as and when expenditure is incurred by him on the construction of the building provided by way of replacement, incurred costs of deferred repairs up to the amount specified in Subsection (2) of this Section, and Section 33 of this Act shall, where appropriate, and subject to any necessary adaptations, apply accordingly.

(2) The said amount is an amount equal to—

(*a*) So much of the expenditure which, if repairs to the building sold or demolished had been carried out immediately before the sale or demolition, would have been incurred on those repairs as would have constituted terminal expenses; or

(*b*) The net cost of the building provided by way of replacement,

whichever is the less.

(3) Where relief is given by virtue of this Section, then, for the purposes of paragraph 3 of Part I of the Seventh Schedule to the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1939, and of Section 15 of the Finance Act, 1937, as applied for the purposes of Excess Profits Tax (being provisions which relate to exceptional depreciation allowances and depreciation allowances for mills, factories, etc.) and as respects all periods whether before or after the passing of this Act, the net cost or actual cost to the person carrying on the trade or business, as the case may be, of the building provided by way of replacement shall be treated as reduced by the amount mentioned in Subsection (2) of this Section.

(4) Where Section 33 of this Act applies

by virtue of this Section and the person entitled to claim under that Section is the principal company of a group of companies, a claim under this Section shall be made by, and only by, that company.

(5) In this Section the expression "costs of deferred repairs" has the same meaning as in Section 33 of this Act, and the expression "net cost" has the meaning assigned to it by sub-paragraph (3) of paragraph 3 of Part I of the Seventh Schedule to the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1939.—[*The Solicitor-General.*]

Brought up and read the first time.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL: I beg to move, "That this Clause be read a second time."

This Clause, too, is one of some complexity. It also represents a concession by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to arguments which were adduced from the opposite side in Committee, particularly in the form of an amendment put down by the Hon. Member for Stockport (Sir A. Gridley). Briefly, what he proposed was that, in the case of deferment of repairs, if it were more expedient on the whole, instead of carrying out repairs, to scrap the building, machinery or plant which required repair, the person who was the owner of the building, machinery or plant in question could scrap the building, machinery or plant and claim as an allowance the amount to which he would have been entitled by way of deferment repairs. That is what was proposed in the amendment. I opposed that amendment and gave various reasons for that attitude. The main reason was that already, by virtue of the provisions of paragraph 3 of the Seventh Schedule of the Financial (No. 2) Act, 1939, and certain other provisions, virtually the same concession was already granted by the law as it stood. I did, however, point out that neither that Schedule nor any other provision of Income Tax legislation applied to buildings as distinct from plant and machinery which were acquired before 1937. Paragraph 3 of the Seventh Schedule of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1939, applied to plant, buildings and machinery acquired after 1937. Similarly, Rules 6 and 7 of Cases 1 and 2, Schedule D of the Income Tax Act of 1918 applied only to plant and machinery and not to buildings whether acquired before or after 1937. The result was there was a gap in existing legislation in so far as buildings acquired before 1937 were concerned.

This Clause is designed to fill that gap in the sense in which it was sought to be dealt with by the amendment to which I have referred. It does, in other words, provide in respect of buildings acquired before 1937, that if the owner of the buildings, instead of carrying out deferment repairs, scraps the buildings on the ground that that is more economical to do so, he shall be entitled to claim, as an allowance, the amounts which he would have been entitled to claim as deferment repairs allowance, proportionate to the expenditure which he incurred in replacing the building. For example, supposing a man scraps a building and replaces it with a new building at a cost of £100,000. If instead of scrapping that building he had repaired it and was entitled to an allowance of £70,000 he would still be entitled to that allowance in respect of the expenditure of £100,000. In making this concession my right hon. Friend feels he is giving an added stimulus to industry. He is encouraging industry to scrap obsolete buildings, and he is going a long way to meet the point embodied in the amendment put down by the hon. Member for Stockport.

Sir A. GRIDLEY: I think the Chancellor has fully met the point I raised, and industry ought to be satisfied with this provision.

Question put, and agreed to.

Clause read a second time, and added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 10.—(*Provisions for relief from duty on liquor licences, and suspension of Justices' licences, where licensed premises compulsorily acquired.*)

Mr. SARGOOD (Bermondsey, West): I beg to move, in page 6, line 34, after "on," to insert:

"including any temporary premises in which the business was carried on by virtue of a certificate given under Section 9 of the Licensing Planning (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1945."

I move this amendment merely for the purpose of clarifying the position. I want to be sure that the Clause is intended to include temporary premises to which the licence has been transferred. If the Chancellor will give me that assurance I shall be willing to ask leave to withdraw the amendment.

Mr. HARRISON (Nottingham, East): I beg to second the amendment.

Mr. DALTON: I am very glad to give my hon. Friend the Member for West Bermondsey (Mr. Sargood) the assurance for which he has asked. I am advised that it is quite unnecessary to insert the words of the amendment. Subsection (2, *a*) applies equally to temporary and to permanent premises, the words of the

amendment would add nothing, and therefore are not desirable.

Mr. SARGOOD: I beg to ask leave to withdraw the amendment.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

CLAUSE 33.—(*Relief from excess profits tax for terminal expenses.*)

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL: I beg to move, in page 26, line 43, at the end, to insert:

"or, if the circumstances so require, until such later date as the Commissioners may allow, being a date not later than the end of the year 1949."

This is an amendment which is designed to meet the argument advanced, in particular, by the right hon. Gentleman the Member for the Scottish Universities (Sir J. Anderson). As the House will recollect, terminal expenses qualify under Clause 33 of the Bill if they are incurred in 1947 and subject to notice being given in 1948. It was strongly represented during the discussion on the Committee stage that that was too short a period to enable terminal expenses to be met. My right hon. Friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer undertook to reconsider the period and as the result of that reconsideration this amendment appears on the Order Paper. It is designed, in effect, to extend the period to such later date as the Commissioners think appropriate in a particular case to allow, such later date, however, not to be later than the end of 1949. That gives the Commissioners a discretion in respect of one additional year, and I hope that the House will think that a reasonable way of meeting the argument and one which represents a fair concession to the point of view which was advanced, particularly by the right hon. Gentleman and also by other hon. Members on the other side of the House.

Sir J. ANDERSON: As the hon. and learned Gentleman has said, this Clause deals with a matter on which I addressed the Committee during the Committee stage. I am bound to say that the amendment on the Order Paper does not go quite so far as I had hoped. I made it clear in the arguments that I advanced that I fully sympathised with the desire of the Chancellor and the Revenue authorities to wind up these matters at the earliest convenient date. I should like the Financial Secretary to the Treasury to take note that I still do not feel that one can be confident that all the work which has to be done will, in fact, be completed even by the extended date now specified in this amendment. There are difficult questions involved; the effect of the previous proposal, as explained by the Chancellor, of encouraging the speediest possible completion of the deferred maintenance was, as I pointed out, one which, in my view, certainly ought to be avoided rather than encouraged, because there is little doubt that in many cases the repair of war damage should come ahead of deferred maintenance.

I take it that the Chancellor, in putting this amendment on the Order Paper, has recognised the force of the argument I put forward. On that assumption I would certainly advise my hon. Friends to accept the amendment on the understanding, of course, that if experience over the next 18 months or so should prove that, unfortunately, it is not going to be possible to dispose of this matter altogether within the extended time now allowed, proper and sympathetic consideration will be given on a later occasion to the question of a further extension. For the present, holding, as I do, that it is important that these matters should be wound up as soon as is reasonably practicable, I would, for my own part accept this amendment, thank the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the concession he has made, and trust that the House will agree with me generally in that view.

Amendment agreed to.

British Restaurants.

Mr. C. SMITH asked the Minister of Food how many British Restaurants were open, at the most recent convenient date, in England and Wales; how many were open in Scotland; and what was the weekly average number of main meals served in them.

Mr. STRACHEY: On April 27, 1946, there were 1,243 British Restaurants of all types operating in England and Wales and 80 British Restaurants of all types operating in Scotland. The average number of main meals served during a six-day week were 2,286,000 in England and Wales, and 150,000 in Scotland.

Beer Production.

Mr. BOSSOM asked the Minister of Food the amount of beer produced in each month of the years 1938, 1943 and 1945.

Mr. STRACHEY: The following table shows the number of barrels of home-made beer charged with duty in the United Kingdom (*i.e.*, produced) in each month of the years 1938, 1943 and 1945

[These figures have already appeared in THE BREWERS' JOURNAL.—Ed.]

Outdoor Advertising (Control).

Sir IAN FRASER asked the Minister of Town and Country Planning if he will now ask Parliament for power to limit

advertising, by the use of hoardings in rural areas.

Mr. ASTERLEY JONES asked the Minister of Town and Country Planning whether he is now able to announce a decision regarding the control of outdoor advertisements.

Mr. DUMPLETON asked the Minister of Town and Country Planning if he can now indicate when it will be possible to introduce legislation to strengthen the control over outdoor advertisements, particularly in rural areas.

Mr. DEREK WALKER-SMITH asked the Minister of Town and Country Planning whether, pending legislation, any action is being taken to restrict or discourage the erection of hoardings that detract from rural amenities.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Town and Country Planning (Mr. FRED MARSHALL): My right hon. Friend hopes to introduce legislation to control outdoor advertising as soon as practicable; but I cannot forecast when Parliamentary time will permit him to do so. Meanwhile, I have learned with satisfaction that a voluntary agreement has been reached within important sections of the industry not to establish additional signs in the countryside.

JULY 16TH.

Requisitioned Property.

Mr. HEATHCOAT AMORY asked the Minister of Works whether, in view of the hardship falling on owners of requisitioned hotels and boarding houses who cannot tell when they will be enabled to resume their pre-war livelihood, he will set some time limit to the occupation of such premises requisitioned during the war.

Mr. TOMLINSON: Statutory time limits for the operation of the powers under which premises are held on requisition are laid down by the Requisitioned Land and War Works Act and the Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) Acts, 1945. It is, however, the policy of His Majesty's Government to release hotels and boarding houses as soon as practicable, and more than three-quarters of all the hotels and boarding houses held on requisition by Government Departments on January 1st, 1945, have already been released. Owners are given as long notice as possible of the date on which their premises will be derequisitioned, to enable them to make their plans.

JULY 17TH.

Wines and Spirits (Prices).

Mr. CLUSE asked the Minister of Food to what extent his regulations provide for the control of retail prices of certain spirits and wines, the prices of which have been communicated to him by the hon. Member for South Islington; and if he will take action against certain firms who are charging extortionate prices to the public.

Mr. STRACHEY: The retail prices of the spirits or wines referred to are not controlled.

Mr. KEELING: Will the Minister explain why he can control the prices of imported wines and cannot control the prices of home-made spirits?

Mr. STRACHEY: There is a somewhat elaborate system of voluntary agreements in this trade which has worked quite well——

Mr. KEELING: I mean Government control.

Mr. STRACHEY: I should be unwilling to disturb those agreements as they are to-day. I am willing to review them, but at first sight, at any rate, they appear to be working quite well.

Mr. CLUSE: But does not the right hon. Gentleman consider that the list of prices sent to him by myself makes it appear that the voluntary arrangements are not carried out by a certain number of wholesalers?

Mr. STRACHEY: I think that these voluntary arrangements are not so perfectly uniform as complete compulsory control, but I should be loath to extend them, because I think that on the whole the voluntary agreements are not working badly.

Mr. HOY: Will the Minister note that the hon. Member for Twickenham (Mr. Keeling) is asking for a further extension of controls?

Beer Production.

Captain BAIRD asked the Minister of Food the output of beer on September 30th, 1945, and April 1st, 1946, respectively.

Mr. STRACHEY: I regret that I cannot give the information asked for by my hon. Friend, as figures of daily output are not available. With his permission, I will, however, circulate in the OFFICIAL REPORT a statement showing beer production in September, 1945, March, 1946, and April, 1946.

Captain BAIRD: Does the right hon. Gentleman know that in the Midlands brewers are circulating a statement to the Press saying that the cut of beer will be much more than 15 per cent. because of the increase in the output of beer

between September, 1945, and April, 1946? It may be that this is simply a political stunt?

Mr. STRACHEY: I can give those two figures straight away. Bulk barrels produced in September, 1945, were 2,767,323. In April, 1946, they were 2,806,392.

Captain BAIRD: What steps will be taken to refute the brewers' statement and the suggestion that the cut is one of 40 per cent? That must be completely untrue.

Mr. STRACHEY: We can publish the true figures, as I have just done.

Following is the statement:—

Home-made beer charged with duty in the United Kingdom.

	September, 1945	March, 1946	April, 1946
Standard Barrels	1,732,305	1,478,616	1,766,592
Bulk Barrels	2,767,323	2,303,148	2,806,392

Malting Barley.

Mr. H. D. HUGHES asked the Minister of Food the quantities of malting barley supplied to brewers during each month of 1946.

Mr. STRACHEY: Malting barley is supplied only to those brewers who are themselves maltsters; other brewers receive malt which has been produced by maltsters for sale, who also supply some malt to brewer-maltsters and also for other purposes. The following statement shows the quantities of malting barley delivered to brewer-maltsters and to maltsters for sale:—

1946	Quantities of Malting Barley sold to Brewer-Maltsters Tons (A).	Maltsters Tons (B).
January	35,500	63,600
February	26,300	50,500
March	20,900	46,900
April	11,500	28,500
May	5,300	22,400

It is estimated that about 90 per cent. of (B) is used to produce malt for brewing.

Barley Exports.

Wing-Commander ROBINSON asked the Minister of Food what quantities of barley have been exported from the United Kingdom or diverted from United Kingdom allocations to Holland and Denmark since August 1st, 1945.

Mr. STRACHEY: The only barley exported from the United Kingdom to Holland and Denmark since August 1st, 1945, has been for the manufacture of beer for British troops. Statistics of the quantities are not available in my Department, but I will obtain them and communicate them to the hon. and gallant Member. No barley has been diverted to these countries from cargoes afloat to the United Kingdom.

Tourist Trade.

Mr. TEELING asked the Minister of Food whether consideration will be given to the requirements of the tourist trade in connection with the new restrictions which he is considering imposing on hotels and restaurants in this country.

Mr. STRACHEY: I can assure the hon. Member that the requirements of the tourist trade have not and will not be overlooked.

Brewers' Grains.

Mr. PETER FREEMAN asked the Minister of Food whether he will reduce the allocation of 90 per cent. of the 1939 quantity of grain used for the manufacture of beer, by which 700,000 tons of human food are devoted to this purpose, until the food situation has improved and the rationing of bread becomes unnecessary.

Mr. STRACHEY: No, Sir. In my opinion such a course would not be in the general interest.

Beer Production.

Captain BAIRD asked the Minister of Food what was the actual percentage cut in beer output in the Midlands between April and May, 1946.

Mr. STRACHEY: About 12 per cent.

JULY 18TH.

Catering Establishments (House Charge).

Mr. HECTOR HUGHES asked the Minister of Food (1) by what authority certain hotels and restaurants make a house charge in addition to a charge for a meal; how many hotels and restaurants in London make a house charge; and what are the respective amounts of such charges?

(2) Whether, in view of the fact that making a house charge in addition to charging for a meal places the hotel or restaurant so doing in a position to buy food at more than the control prices, he will prohibit the making of house charges in such hotels and restaurants?

Dr. EDITH SUMMERSKILL: Licences to

hotels and restaurants to impose a house charge are issued in accordance with the provisions of Article 5 of the Meals in Establishments Order, 1942. The purpose of the charge is to meet exceptional costs, and establishments making a house charge are not entitled to pay more than the permitted maximum prices for food, which in any event would be illegal. I do not propose to abolish house charges. The number of catering establishments in London authorised to make house charges is 127; the amount of the house charges varies from 6d. to 3s. 6d. for lunch and from 6d. to 6s. for dinner.

JULY 22ND.

Catering Establishments (Rationed Foods).

Mr. H. MACMILLAN asked the Minister of Food what proportion of rationed food, both home-produced and imported, is allocated to hotels, restaurants, etc.; and what increase would be possible in the civilian ration if all rationed food consumed in such places was subject to inclusion in each individual's weekly allowance.

Mr. STRACHEY: Hotels, restaurants and catering establishments of the commercial type, excluding industrial canteens, purchase on average 3.4 per cent. of the total quantity of rationed foods available for civilian consumption. Of this amount 1.7 per cent. is eaten by residents in catering establishments who have to surrender their ration books; this consumption is an alternative to, and not an addition to, the domestic ration. The remaining 2.7 per cent. is eaten by non-residents. If this food were included in the domestic ration it would allow an increase of about one-tenth of an ounce per week of tea, preserves, cheese and bacon, three-tenths of an ounce per week of fats and sugar, and about three-tenths of a pennyworth of meat.

JULY 23RD.

B.A.O.R. (Beer Supplies).

Sir R. GLYN asked the Secretary of State for War how it has come to pass that N.A.A.F.I. has obtained authority to take over various breweries in the British-occupied zone of Germany; what has been the cost; on whose advice it was done; and if he will reconsider this matter, as this step has affected the receipts from local revenues besides being unpopular with the troops who were satisfied with German beer which used less material and was more suitable to conditions and taste.

Mr. LAWSON: The breweries have not been handed over to N.A.A.F.I. They were requisitioned by the Control Commission for Germany (British Element) for the production of beer for the British Forces, because the requirements of beer by B.A.O.R. could not be met from the United Kingdom. N.A.A.F.I. is responsible only for the distribution and, as a matter of convenience, under the direction of the Ministry of Food, for obtaining and shipping any necessary raw materials into the British zone of Germany. The beer approximates in strength to that brewed in the United Kingdom, and is popular with the troops.

JULY 24TH.

Beer Production.

Mr. SHURMER asked the Minister of Food whether, in view of the public dissatisfaction concerning the beer supplies of Birmingham, which were reduced by 50 to 75 per cent. during Victory week-end while the cut in barley supplies has been only 15 per cent., he will inquire into the widespread faulty distribution of beer.

Dr. SUMMERSKILL: My right hon. Friend cannot find that supplies of beer in Birmingham were reduced during Victory week-end to the extent suggested. On the contrary, brewers and publicans, by conserving stocks, increased supplies during the period to above 85 per cent. of those in the previous year.

Mr. SHURMER: Is my hon. Friend aware that there is still dissatisfaction in Birmingham on the question of beer supplies, and that what the people there want are not figures on paper, but beer in glasses?

Dr. SUMMERSKILL: Now that the gravity of beer is to be reduced I think my hon. Friend will find that the beer will be more thirst quenching, and that there will be more to go round.

Mr. SKEFFINGTON-LODGE: Will my hon. Friend watch the beer supply position, not only in Birmingham but elsewhere, because there is a widespread feeling that supplies are being withheld with a political object behind it?

Colonel WIGG asked the Minister of Food if he will arrange for increased supplies of beer to go to Dudley and Netherton in view of the special needs of heavy manual workers engaged in chain-making, mining and similar industries.

Dr. SUMMERSKILL: My right hon. Friend announced yesterday that he had arranged for the brewers to produce a larger quantity of beer by reducing aver-

age gravities by 10 per cent. This will, in part, mitigate the present shortage. My right hon. Friend regrets that it would not be practicable to make special arrangements for the varying needs of different classes of workers, as suggested by my hon. and gallant Friend.

Mr. NALLY: Is my hon. Friend aware that I represent an adjoining constituency where there is a far heavier percentage of workers in all the industries mentioned in the schedule? If she intends to be generous at any time will she bear in mind constituencies other than that of my hon. and gallant Friend the Member for Dudley (Colonel Wigg)?

Dr. SUMMERSKILL: Perhaps my hon. Friend can tell me how to assess a degree of thirst?

Mr. NALLY: I would be happy to be used for testing purposes.

Catering Restrictions.

Mr. TEELING asked the Minister of Food whether, in connection with his recent proposal to limit the maximum cost of providing luncheons and dinners other than in public restaurants, he will undertake to have the fullest consultations with the trade interests concerned in order to ensure that Government hospitality, diplomatic entertainment and industrial, political, scientific and other conferences and meetings shall not be prejudiced; and whether, before bringing any such restriction into force, he will give an opportunity for Parliament to consider the practicability of the scheme and its fairness.

Dr. SUMMERSKILL: The Order has been made and laid on the Table of the House. My right hon. Friend does not consider that the restriction will materially interfere with such functions or that consultations at this stage would be helpful.

Beer Production.

Mr. J. HUDSON asked the Minister of Food what alteration in the cut of 15 per cent. in the barley supplied to brewers will be necessitated by his decision to increase the supplies of beer during the summer months.

Dr. SUMMERSKILL: None, Sir. The increased supplies will be obtained by reducing the average gravities of the beer and not by increasing supplies of raw materials.

Mr. PARKER asked the Minister of Food whether he will see that beer supplies are more fairly distributed over the country and between public-houses and clubs.

Dr. SUMMERSKILL: Brewers have been instructed to distribute their supplies of beer fairly between their customers, including tied houses, free houses and clubs. There is still a greatly increased demand for beer, and it is possible that there will be local and temporary shortages, notwithstanding the forthcoming increase in supplies.

Mr. PARKER asked the Minister of Food whether he will take steps to see that publicans receive full measure in the casks of beer which they receive.

Dr. SUMMERSKILL: My right hon. Friend is not aware that publicans do not receive full measure, but if any publican receives less than his supplier has contracted to supply the publican has his normal remedies.

Mr. PARKER asked the Minister of Food what steps he is taking to increase the supply of beer.

Dr. SUMMERSKILL: Instructions have been issued to every brewer to reduce the average gravity of his beer by 10 per cent. as from August 1st next, but no brewer will be required to reduce his average gravity below 1,030 degrees.

JULY 25TH.

Licensed Houses (Opening Hours).

Major WYATT asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether he will consider circularising Licensing Justices with a view to the institution of uniform opening hours for public-houses, area by area, during the present beer shortage.

Mr. PARKER asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department what steps he proposes to take to standardise the opening hours of public-houses.

Mr. EDE: I have already circulated to Licensing Justices the question put by my hon. Friend the Member for Upton (Mr. A. Lewis) on June 24th, and the reply which I gave, supporting the growing practice of local agreements on this subject.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir THOMAS MOORE: Can the right hon. Gentleman say if any steps are being taken to supply something to drink when the "pubs" are open?

JULY 29TH.

Tourist Trade (Development Organisation).

Mr. GORONWY ROBERTS asked the President of the Board of Trade whether

he is now in a position to indicate the decision of His Majesty's Government on the recommendations of the Catering Wages Commission on the development of the catering, holiday and tourist services.

Mr. MARQUAND: Yes, Sir. The Government have decided to bring into being a non-Government organisation to foster and develop the catering, holiday and tourist services. As the Prime Minister informed the hon. and gallant Member for Henley (Sir G. Fox) on June 7th, the Board of Trade is now primarily responsible for questions relating to those services. We are at present considering the steps necessary to create the organisation, but, before reaching any conclusions as to its structure, I am about to undertake discussions with the interests directly concerned. As soon as those discussions have been completed, I hope to make a more detailed announcement.

JULY 30TH

Beer Production Cut.

Mr. MORLEY asked the Minister of Food why a 15 per cent. cut by the Government has meant a 30 to 50 per cent. cut in the supply of beer by brewers to licensees.

Mr. STRACHEY: Brewers were instructed, as from May 1st, to reduce their production to 85 per cent. of the year ended September 30th last. This year was chosen as a datum as it is the most recent completed brewing year and most nearly reflects current conditions. Production in the months between September 30th and May 1st last was, however, higher than in the corresponding months of the datum year, and the output of certain brewers immediately before the cut may have been abnormally high. These circumstances may account for variations with incidence of the cut in particular cases, but I doubt whether the reduction was in any case as large as that suggested by my hon. Friend. As from August 1st there will be, as already answered, an increase of some 8 per cent. over present supplies.

JULY 31ST.

Beer Supplies.

Mr. CHAMPION asked the Minister of Food if he will take the necessary steps to stop the supply of beer to those public-houses whose landlords enter into regional arrangements to close their houses on several nights in each week, thus enabling them to sell their total allocation on one or two nights, but thereby causing the utmost overcrowding and discomfort to their patrons.

Mr. STRACHEY: I should hesitate to go as far as my hon. Friend suggests or to condemn a local arrangement without knowing the reasons on which it is based, but I have consulted my right hon. Friend the Home Secretary who shares my view that publicans should, wherever possible, make arrangements to spread supplies of beer over the whole week.

AUGUST 1ST.

Licensed Premises, Blackburn (Notices).

Mr. PRESCOTT asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department under what statutory powers Blackburn Licensing Justices prohibit publicans from displaying notices outside their premises to the effect that they have no beer.

Mr. EDE: I understand that consultations took place between the Licensing Justices and representatives of the Licensed Trade Association. The meeting has been described to me as being of a cordial nature, and it was mutually agreed that uniform hours should be observed and that no notices should be displayed to the effect that particular houses had no supplies of beer.

AUGUST 2ND.

Beer Supplies.

Mr. NALLY asked the Minister of Food the gallonage of beer available for public consumption in June, July, August and September for each of the years from 1939, together with an estimate of such gallonage for the same months of this year.

Mr. STRACHEY: It is estimated that the quantities of beer available to the public in the United Kingdom in June, July, August and September of the years 1939-1946 are as follows (in thousand of gallons):—

Year.	June.	July.	August.	September.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1939 ..	83,454	88,359	89,186	92,466
1940 ..	74,633	86,841	97,466	86,042
1941 ..	93,569	93,456	109,039	99,950
1942 ..	88,152	93,375	101,741	96,038
1943 ..	91,782	96,198	102,105	102,075
1944 ..	102,705	103,490	101,718	110,092
1945 ..	109,146	103,320	110,145	114,744
1946*..	91,872	85,716	93,960	104,000

* Provisional.

Law Intelligence.

Excise Certificate Not a Warranty.

At Marlborough Street last month, Mr. Ronald Powell gave his decision in the case in which George William Follett, of Gainsborough Road, New Malden, Surrey, and Miss Dorothy Grey Sneesby, of the Audley Hotel, Mount Street, Mayfair, were summoned at the instance of Horace Donald Luke, City of Westminster Sampling Officer, who alleged that they had sold him whisky which was not of the quality demanded in that it contained 14 per cent. excess water, contrary to the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Mr. John Maude, K.C., supported by Mr. James Burge, had pleaded not guilty on behalf of defendants at the original hearing and argued that a vendor's excise certificate delivered with the whisky constituted a warranty.

Mr. Powell said that the fact that the whisky sold was deficient in its alcoholic content was not denied by defendants. They said that it had been purchased as an article of proper nature, substance and quality and they had no reason to believe at the time of the alleged offence that it was otherwise. The defence relied on a warranty in writing given by the vendor. That document was headed: "Excise certificate for the removal of duty paid spirits," and bore details of the consignment, including a quantity of Scotch Whisky 30 under proof. It appeared to be signed by somebody on behalf of the vendors. The defence had contended, first, that that was an invoice and, if not, that at least it amounted to a warranty in writing that the whisky was of the strength indicated on the document.

Mr. Powell said that he had given his decision that the document did not amount to an invoice and had reserved judgment on the further question as to whether it amounted to a warranty in order to see whether any of the recorded cases threw any light on the matter. He did not think that they did. The fundamental principle of the law in question was quite clear. A warranty must be a warranty in writing; it must be from the vendor to the purchaser, and it must be a term of the contract between the vendor and the purchaser. He had no doubt that the document fulfilled some specific purpose, but what that purpose was did not appear on the face of it; nor was he certain as to what it was intended to mean, but he could not see that it formed any term in the contract between the vendors and defendants. Some importance had been attached to the word "Excise," but the Excise had no power and were not in a position to guarantee the contents of any whisky under their control. Even if they were, they were not in the position of vendor in the case. There was nothing on the document to indicate that it was meant to be a warranty. The words: "Scotch Whisky, 30 under proof," were merely words of description.

The Magistrate said he had come to the conclusion that the document did not amount to a warranty, and that the defendants had failed in their defence and must be held liable. He added that the case was not without its amusing side, because in fact there was a warranty which could have been pleaded if only it had been noticed in time. It had been overlooked owing to the fact that it was printed on the back of the invoice in such pale ink that it could hardly be seen. If that guarantee had been pleaded, the defendants would have had the benefit of it, but it was not noticed until it was out of time.

Mr. Burge agreed that the case had its amusing side, but said that it was not amusing from the point of view of defendants. Morally, on the Magistrate's judgment, they were completely blameless. They had bought something from reputable tradesmen and had sold it in exactly the same condition and without interference.

The Magistrate dismissed each of the two summonses under the Probation of Offenders Act on payment of five guineas costs.

Mr. Burge: As there is a point of law here, would you state a case on it?

The Magistrate: I cannot find a point of law. It is a question of fact.

Mr. Burge pointed out that the Magistrate had insisted that it was essential that a warranty must form part of a contract. That, he should contend, had been changed by recent legislation in which a label, for instance, could constitute a warranty.

The Magistrate: If you can fight the case, you are quite welcome.

Company Intelligence

FRIARY HOLROYD AND HEALY'S BREWERIES, LTD.

The annual general meeting of the Friary Holroyd and Healy's Breweries, Ltd., was held on August 15th at Guildford.

Capt. C. E. H. Master, J.P. (chairman and joint managing director), in the course of his speech, said: We have just concluded our first year of peace since 1939, and up to May, 1946, our trade has been maintained. When the Government decided to make a 15 per cent. cut in brewing as from May 1st last and based such cut on the year ending September 30th, 1945, our output was considerably curtailed. We have, however, endeavoured to maintain our production of bottled beer and have taken the bulk of the shock in cask beer.

We have planned to reconstruct many of our houses in an attempt to overtake the gap in the improvement which was carried on between the wars, so as to provide increased comfort and amenities for our customers, and we have in mind to spend large sums on the alteration and renovating of our brewery in order to keep fully abreast with modern requirements. We are hoping to instal new bottling units within the next few months

With the repayment of a proportion of the E.P.T. and the sum already invested in Government securities, we should have a fund well in excess of half a million available for such purposes. We are, however, seriously concerned as to whether we shall be enabled to expend the sums recovered from our E.P.T. within the time permitted by the Chancellor owing to the difficulties which beset us in obtaining licences and labour and materials to carry out the work.

Catering Houses, our subsidiary company, has continued to make good progress and has taken over some more houses which we propose to reconstruct and improve when such things are practicable. To illustrate our difficulties, I may mention that we have refurnished and re-equipped one country hotel for the reception of guests who clamour to be received, but we were refused a food licence and only given one for snacks.

Our future success will largely depend on the removal of restrictions on output, which again must be dependent on the world's harvest, and as the Chancellor has budgeted for a decrease of some 48 millions from beer, I have no doubt that when the time is propitious he will support the removal of our present restrictions, and we shall be enabled to supply our customers with all the beer they need. With the staggering of holidays with pay, increased wages, and the gradual removal of petrol restrictions, I am confident that our company will maintain its prosperity, having regard to the fact that so many of our houses may be said to be situate in the Home Counties, which may be well described as the playground of the Metropolis.

Dividends and Reports.

Boddington's Breweries.—Interim, 2½%.

Fuller, Smith and Turner.—Fourth interim, 1%.

Heavitree Brewery.—Interim, 10%.

Hope and Anchor Breweries.—Final, 8½%, making 12½% for year.

Leicester Brewing and Malting.—Final, 15%, making 20% for year.

Russells' Gravesend Brewery.—Dividend, 6% for year.

Shrewsbury and Wem Brewery.—Interim, 5%.

Star Brewery, Cambridge.—Interim, 5%.

Vaux and Associated Breweries.—Final, 7½%, making 10% for 10 months.

Wells' Watford Brewery.—Dividend, 16% on 8 per cent. preference for two years to October 31st, 1945.

Whitworth, Son and Nephew.—Interim, 3%, tax free.

Clarkson's Old Brewery, Barnsley.—Net profit, year to June 30th, £21,399, after £56,169 for taxation. Brought in,

£12,561. Final ordinary dividend at rate of 10s. a share, making 10% for year, and bonus 7½%. Provision for alterations and improvements, £12,000; deferred repairs, £700; forward, £12,620.

Colchester Brewing Co.—Net profit, year to June 30th, £13,111, after taxation. Brought in, £72,182. Final ordinary dividend, 7½%, making 10%. To contingencies reserve, £3,500; forward, £72,326.

Crown Cork Co.—Net profit for 1945, £57,507, after providing for E.P.T. and deferred repairs, £32,256 for depreciation, and £63,000 for income tax. Brought in, £36,701. Final ordinary dividend, 15%, making 25%; forward, £52,570.

Friary Holroyd and Healy's Breweries.—Net profit for year ended June 30th, £140,386, after writing back £24,905 from tax reserve, providing £86,551 for taxation and allowing £20,000 for E.P.T. in suspense re deferred repairs. Dividend on ordinary, 15%. To general reserve, £30,000; forward, £23,458. The sum paid to the Government in duties and taxes for the year was £1,411,000, or about 91 per cent. of net earnings.

Kay's Atlas Brewery.—Net profit, year to June 30th, £10,300. Brought in, £41,445. Final dividend, 5%, making 10%; forward, £41,615.

Marston, Thompson and Evershed.—Net profit, year to March 31st, including £16,480 provision for taxation no longer required, £118,582, after £243,937 for taxation on profits of year. Brought in, £171,729. Final ordinary dividend, 15%, making 25%; to improvements to property and plant reserve, £25,000; contingency reserve, £10,000; forward, £173,941.

Portsmouth and Brighton United Breweries.—Net profit, year to March 31st, £87,000, after £153,033 for taxation and £69,186 to reserve for contingencies and outlay on property. Final ordinary dividend, 10%, and bonus, 7½%, making 22½%; forward, £48,500.

Showells Brewery.—Net profit, year to June 30th, £20,222, after £15,345 for taxation. Brought in, £46,230. Final ordinary dividend, 17½%, making 27½%. To contingencies reserve, £1,000; forward, £46,507.

Stream-Line Filters, Ltd.—Net profit for 1945, £16,430, after £29,831 for taxation and £2,735 for deferred repairs. Brought in, £16,041. An interim dividend of 3% and a second interim of 10% have been paid; to general reserve, £4,000; forward, £15,471.

Strettons Derby Brewery.—Net profit, year to June 30th, £72,718, after £129,497 for taxation. Brought in, £52,346. Final ordinary dividend, 20%, making 32½%. To property improvement and contingencies, £13,981; forward, £52,816.

Tamplin and Son's Brewery, Brighton.—Earnings for 11 months to March 31st, before charging income tax, £165,892. Balance after debenture interest, preference dividends, interim on ordinary and income tax, and including £39,743 brought in, £75,283. To general reserve, £5,000; property improvements, £15,000; final dividend on ordinary, 10%, making 12% for 11 months, and bonus, 2%; forward, £39,938.

Taylor's Eagle Brewery.—Net profit to February 28th, £6,725, after £6,703 for taxation. Dividend on ordinary, 5%; forward, £1,004.

Truman, Hanbury and Buxton and Co.—Net profit, year to March 30th, £388,496, after £612,241 for taxation. Final ordinary dividend, 20.4%, tax free, making 26.4%, tax free, for year. To reserve, £49,932; property fund, £148,043; forward, £217,978.

Watney Combe Reid and Co.—Trading profit to June 30th, £1,584,150. Other income, £616,791. Income tax, £830,583; N.D.C., £60,994; deferred repairs and renewals, £375,000, leaving £668,863, plus contingencies no longer required, £265,000. To future taxation, £365,000; property improvement and contingency reserve, £100,000. Final dividend, 2% on preferred ordinary, making 4%; final dividend, 9%, plus bonus 5%, on deferred ordinary, making 20%; forward, £370,767.

Wells and Winch, Ltd.—Net profit, year to March 31st, £64,798, after £84,086 for taxation. Brought in, £15,406. Final ordinary dividend, 15%, making 18% for year; to general reserve, £18,000; property reserve, £2,423; pension fund, £500; for future taxation, £7,250; deferred repairs, £11,784; forward, £15,647.

Company Notices.

Tennant Bros., Ltd.—An issue of £700,000 3½% debenture stock was announced last month, and an offer of exchange has been made to holders of debenture stock of Tennant Brothers and of debenture stock of Nottingham Brewery. Holders of 4 per cent. stock of Tennants will receive £97 new stock (being the equivalent at the issue price of £102½% to £99 8s. 6d.), with a cash payment of 11s. 6d., making in all £100, holders of four and a half per cent. stock of Tennants will receive £100 new stock with a cash payment of £2 10s.; holders of five per cent. stock of Nottingham Brewery will receive £100 new stock with a cash payment of £7 10s., and holders of five per cent "B" stock of Nottingham Brewery will receive £100 new stock with a cash payment of £12 10s.

Ansells Brewery, Ltd., have purchased all the share capital of the old-established malting business of William Jones and Sons (Maltsters), Ltd., Shrewsbury. This purchase has been made with the intention of providing extra malting facilities for the rapidly increasing sales of Ansell's beer and stout.

Ely Brewery Co.—An issue is being made at 103 per cent. of £850,000 four per cent. first mortgage debenture stock. Notice of redemption has been sent to holders of the existing £750,656 six and a half per cent. first mortgage debenture stock, £73,647 six and a half per cent. deferred interest certificates (old series), and £91,542 three per cent. deferred interest certificates (new series). Holders of the existing stock are invited to convert their holdings into similar nominal amounts of new stock. If this offer were accepted, £751,656 of the new stock would be absorbed, leaving £98,344 of the stock to be offered for cash. Applications for the stock offered for cash and for any stock not required for conversion are invited from holders of the existing stock, deferred interest certificates and preference and ordinary shareholders.

Webbs (Aberbeeg).—The directors have decided to issue 20,000 further ordinary shares of 10s. each at the price of 40s. per share, equal to 20s. per ordinary stock unit of 5s., and to offer them to the ordinary stockholders in the proportion of one new ordinary share of 10s. (after allotment equivalent to two 5s. stock units) for every 28 ordinary stock units of 5s. each now held. Each new ordinary share will, immediately after allotment, be converted into two 5s. units of ordinary stock ranking *pari passu* in all respects with the existing issued ordinary stock.

The proceeds of this issue of 20,000 ordinary shares and of 40,000 five per cent. redeemable cumulative preference shares of £1 each and 50,000 five per cent. second redeemable cumulative preference shares of £1 each which the directors have agreed to issue at 22s. 3d. per share, are required to finance the purchase of the whole of the issued capital of David John and Co., Ltd., Pentre, Rhondda Valley. The company is arranging to purchase the 2,447 five per cent. non-cumulative preference shares and 5,500 ordinary shares in the capital of David John and Co., Ltd., at the price of £10 and £20 per share respectively.

Hammond's Bradford Brewery.—Resolutions approving the agreement between the directors of Tadcaster Tower Brewery and Hammond's Bradford Brewery Company, and authorising the increase in the capital of the latter to £2,000,000, were passed at an extraordinary general meeting of Hammond's held on the 16th inst. On the 12th inst acceptances of the offer made by Hammond's to the Tadcaster Tower ordinary stockholders of 71s. 6d. net per £1 stock unit (payable either (*a*) wholly in cash, or alternatively (*b*) as to one-half in ordinary shares of Hammond's at 57s. 2½d. per share, and as to the other half in cash), amounted to 306,866 units out of the total issued ordinary capital of 310,000 £1 stock units. Holders of 266,577 units accepted payment as to 50 per cent. in cash and 50 per cent. ordinary shares of Hammond's, while holders of 40,289 units accepted payment wholly in cash.

New Companies.

Associated North-Western Breweries.—Private company. Registered July 26th. Capital, £10,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To carry on business as indicated by the title. The subscribers (each with one share) are: J. P. Waggott, 22, Durham Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, clerk, and Harold P. Pearson, 30, Thropton Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 7, clerk. The first directors are to be appointed by the subscribers. Solicitors: Maughan and Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Montague Sharpe and Co., Ltd.—Private company. Registered July 20th. Capital, £5,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To carry on the business of mechanical and brewers' engineers, electrical engineers, machinery manufacturers, etc. The directors are: Maurice Clayton, 47, Lowndes Square, Knightsbridge, S.W.1, and John S. G. Marshall, 49, Hainault Road, Chigwell, Essex (both brewers' engineers). Secretary: Wm. O'Brien, 1, Woodcote Court, Dorking Road, Epsom.

Milton Malt Co., Ltd.—Private company. Registered July 20th. Capital, £5,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To carry on the business of distillers, brewers, manufacturers and merchants of and dealers in whisky, beer, ale, porter, stout, wines and spirits, malt, hops, grain, meal, yeast, etc. The subscribers (each with one share) are: M. Seller, 58, Ennismore Avenue, Greenford, Middlesex, clerk, and K. J. Mallet, 8, Park Avenue, Ilford, secretary. The first directors are to be appointed by the subscribers. Solicitors: Manches and Co., E.C.2.

Craignor, Ltd. — Private company. Registered in Belfast, July 31st. Capital, £100 in £1 shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of casks, barrels, coops, tubs, boxes, etc. The first directors are: Norman C. Henry, 16, Kerr Street, Portrush, and Mrs. Dorothie Henry, same address. Registered office: 14, Sussex Place, Belfast.

T. W. Wilson and Sons, Ltd.—Private company. Registered June 27. Capital, £100 in £1 shares. Objects: To carry on business of maltsters, brewers, lager, ale, beer, porter, stout, and hop, corn and grain merchants, yeast dealers, distillers, wine and spirit makers, manufacturers of and dealers in mineral and aerated waters and other drinks, etc. The subscribers (each with one share) are: Philip B. Cooke, Handhill Hall, East Hardwick, Pontefract, maltster, and Wm. W. Barber, The Bungalow, 95, Northgate, Pontefract, company secretary. The first directors are not named. Solicitors: Clifford-Turner and Co., E.C.4. Registered office: Northgate, Pontefract, Yorks.

Hinge Fruit Products, Ltd. (413,955).—Private company. Registered June 29th. Capital, £30,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers and distillers of cider, mineral and aerated waters, apple and fruit juice manufacturers, preservers, canners and bottlers, hop and corn and grain growers and merchants, yeast dealers, brewers' sundriesmen, dairymen, grain sellers and driers, fruiterers, grocers and provision dealers, licensed victuallers, brewers and maltsters, etc. The permanent directors are: Norman Hinge, Brompton Farm, Rochester, and Douglas Hinge, same address (directors of John Hinge, Ltd., and Hinge Bros., Ltd.); and John A. Hinge, Manor Farm, Bexley, Kent, and Alfred Hinge, Uplands, Tunstall, Sittingbourne (directors of A. Hinge and Sons, Ltd., and G. Goodhew, Ltd.). Secretary: Douglas Hinge.

Obituary.

We regret to announce the death of the following members of, and others associated with, the Trade:—

Mr. John Lymbery Butlin, formerly head brewer of Plymouth Breweries, Ltd.

Mr. Henry Ernest Gross, formerly with Messrs. Thoday and Sons, Aylsham, on June 25th. He was a well-known barley merchant and judge of barley in East Anglia.

Mr. E. Threlfall Hopkins, on the 5th inst., aged 84 years. Mr. Hopkins was a director of Wilson's Brewery, Ltd., Manchester, from 1915 until February, 1946, and was chairman of the company from 1938 until ill-health caused him to relinquish the office in January, 1945. He was chairman of the Birmingham and Midland Counties Wholesale Brewers' Association in 1913-1915.

Mr. William Joseph Jennings, chairman of George Beer and Rigden, Ltd., Faversham, and Breeds and Co., Hastings, on the 23rd ult., aged 78 years. Mr. Jennings for many years had been successful as a hop grower and fruit grower combined with general farming at Kennington, Ashford, Kent. In earlier years he was a successful architect at Canterbury.

Mr. John Kerr, detergent manufacturer, Glasgow, aged 84 years. Mr. Kerr, who had a wide business connection in Scotland, was actively identified with the management of the firm until his death.

Wills.

Mr. George Eadie, secretary and director of Wilson's Brewery, Ltd., Newton Heath, Manchester, who died on January 4th last, aged 74 years, left £27,786 gross, with net personalty £27,229.

Mr. James Evans, J.P., formerly actively engaged in the brewery industry, who died on December 19th last, aged 95 years, left £134,614 gross, with net personalty £132,054.

Mr. Reginald Albert Samuel Pearce, Repton, Derbyshire, formerly of Burton-on-Trent, brewer, who died on January 28th last, left £10,614 gross, with net personalty £10,488.

Mr. Arthur D. Tabrum, Redhill, Surrey, hop merchant, who died on February 24th last, left £36,030 gross, with net personalty £33,391.

Odd Items.

Mr. Henry Alwyn White has been elected a director of White, Tomkins and Courage, Ltd.

Mr. George Johnston has been appointed head brewer to Mowbray and Co., Ltd.

Peter Walker and Son, Warrington and Burton, Ltd., have changed their name to Peter Walker (Warrington), Ltd.

Mr. Andrew A. Knowles, of John Aitchison and Co., Ltd., Prestonpans, has been appointed second brewer to Tamplin and Sons Brewery, Brighton, Ltd.

Mr. Douglas M. Brown, of McMullens and Son, Ltd., Hertford, has been appointed head brewer to H. E. Thornley, Ltd., Leamington Spa.

Mr. C. W. Eastman has been appointed head brewer to Charles Hammerton and Company's Wallington brewery, Fareham.

Gaskell and Chambers, Ltd.—Mr. Martin Lindsay, D.S.O., M.P., and Mr. Basil Royston Nicholson, M.C., have been appointed directors of the company.

Mr. Arthur E. Pollard has resigned from the position of chairman and managing director of the Ely Brewery Co., Ltd., Cardiff, and also his directorship of the Cardiff Malting Co., Ltd.

The Brewers' Society.—The offices of the Society have been removed to 42, Portman Square, London, W.1. Telephone: Welbeck 0382; telegrams: Brewers' Society, Wesdo, London.

Sir Frank Nicholson, C.B.E., D.L., chairman of Vaux and Associated Breweries, Ltd., has been appointed chairman of the permanent Durham County Agricultural Executive Committee.

Mr. Ernest Gay, outdoor representative at the Plymouth branch of Ind Coope and Allsopp, Ltd., has received a presentation from the staff on his retirement after 47 years' service with the company.

Mr. W. W. Davisson, manager of the Rochester branch of Style and Winch, Ltd., has received presentations from the tenants of the company on his retirement after 47 years' service with the company.

Mr. Alexander Moir, secretary of William Murray and Co., Edinburgh, who recently retired owing to ill-health, has received a presentation. He was connected with the company for over 55 years.

Wenlock Brewery Co.—Mr. E. P. Hatt has retired from the position of general manager and Mr. C. F. Schooling, A.C.A., secretary of the company, has been appointed general manager and secretary.

Paine and Co., Ltd.—Presentations were made by the directors and employees of the company to Mr. Harry Huckle, for 48 years foreman of the malt extract factories, on the occasion of his recent retirement.

Mr. J. Grant has been appointed head brewer to Courage and Company's Horsleydown brewery in succession to Mr. E. Le May.

Mr. S. S. Rendall, district manager for the Devon and Cornwall branch of Ind Coope and Allsopp, Ltd., has received a presentation from the staff on his retirement after 50 years' service with the company.

Lt.-Col. Viscount Younger of Leckie, D.S.O., chairman of George Younger and Son, Ltd., and R. Fenwick and Co., Ltd., has been promoted from Brigadier to Ensign on the staff of Officers of the King's Bodyguard for Scotland, Royal Company of Archers.

Mr. Percy Riley, who represented Scott and Co. (Skipton), Ltd., half a century ago, and when the company was taken over by Bentley's Yorkshire Breweries became Skipton agent for that company, has retired after being in the licensing trade for 61 years.

Benskin's Watford Brewery. — Col. W. H. Briggs has retired from his position as managing director of the company. Mr. W. Kilkenny has been appointed his successor. Col. Briggs retains his seat on the board of which he remains chairman.

Mr. Ernest William Clinch, after completing 50 years on the clerical staff of Gardner and Co., Ltd., Ash, near Maidstone, including 14 years as company secretary, was in receipt of an illuminated address and a cheque from the directors on his recent retirement.

Groves and Whitnall, Ltd. — Mr. Percy S. Dockray, second brewer, is retiring after 47 years' service with the company. Mr. Ian W. Macaulay has resigned his position as third brewer to take up an administrative position with Richard Whitaker and Sons, Ltd., Halifax.

Montague Sharpe and Co.—Arising out of the death of the company's late governing director, Mr. Montague J. Clayton, and in accordance with legal advice in connection with the deceased estate, the original company is in liquidation, and a new company of the same name is in course of formation, and will continue the business on former lines with the same staff.

Dominion Notes.

AUSTRALIA

August 1st, 1946.

Figures just released by the Commonwealth Statistician show that during the year, 1943-44, there were 33 breweries in Australia, using 3,146,215 bushels of malt, 2,431,574 lb. of hops, and 402,240 cwt. of sugar in the production of 101,072,708 gallons of ale, beer and stout. Value of output from breweries during that year was £9,969,828, with cost of production £4,354,985. Total of 101,072,708 gallons of ale, beer and stout produced compared with 99,221,095 gallons in 1942-43; 109,155,107 gallons in 1941-42; 104,728,338 gallons in 1940-41; 93,864,990 gallons in 1939-40; and 89,231,904 gallons in 1938-39. Value of brewery land and buildings at June 30th, 1944, was £3,196,938; with plant and machinery valued at £2,595,508. Ratio per cent. of salaries and wages to value of production was 25.72.

At the recent half-yearly meeting of the Swan Brewery Co., Ltd., Perth, the chairman of directors (Mr. H. E. Cohen) said that the time had now arrived for the reduction of some portion of the present taxation. "For the last completed financial year," said Mr. Cohen, "excise duty on beer in the Commonwealth amounted to no less than £22,012,872, and I have reason to suppose that the present uncompleted period will at least not be any less. This excise duty represents 9d. on the retail price of a bottle of beer costing 1s. 9d. in Western Australia, and 4d. on the retail price of a 12 oz. pot costing 9d. Out of the remaining sum is to come not only wages and the cost of raw materials and containers, but the other taxes which are imposed upon the company.

"Apart from the excise duty referred to, the company was liable in its last completed year for nearly £100,000 income and super and war time profit taxes, and over £10,000 for land tax. These, of course, were in addition to such exactions as payroll tax, licence fees in respect of hotel freeholds, municipal rates and a variety of other items.

"One of the commodities which provides a good example of the taxation position is CO_2 gas. The maker of this gets £10 17s. 1d. for himself, the Government excise duty amounts to £48 5s., and on this total of £59 2s. 1d. there is a 12½ per cent. sales tax."

Mr. Cohen revealed that at the present time brewers are unable to meet the demands for export trade, the raw material position being such as to render this valuable business impracticable.

The Social Amenities League is taking considerable space in the New South Wales Press to draw the attention of the public to the necessity of the abolition of the 6 p.m. closing hour for hotels. One full-page advertisement in a leading weekly journal shows an English inn, with customers seated in comfort drinking their beer. "Men who saw war time service in Britain," says the accompanying letterpress, "enjoyed one feature of life over there which is sadly lacking here. That is the cheerfulness, homeliness and unfailing hospitality of British inns and hotels. For the British inn is more than merely a place in which to drink . . . it is the ordinary people's 'club,' a place to meet one's friends, to sit in comfort and enjoy a drink as a pleasant accompaniment to conversation and good fellowship. Why should similar conditions be denied us here? Why should we be obliged to drink at crowded bars, in haste and discomfort, with 'one eye on the clock'?"

A shortage of 30 per cent. in the Tasmanian hop crop is reported, and in South Australia the barley growers are asking for control of marketing, on the grounds that they are "tired of trying to sell barley in competition with their neighbours at 1s. 9d. a bushel."

Accounts of the Springfield Brewery, Ltd., Adelaide, for the year ending March 31st, reveal a net profit of £3,636, a serious drop from the £6,926 of the previous 12 months. However, dividend has been increased from 2½ per cent. to 3⅓ per cent. Since accounts were closed the subscribed capital has been increased from £46,777 to £66,777 by the issue to shareholders of £20,000 worth of 5 per cent. preference shares. New money is required for extensions to the existing brewery.

Dominion Breweries, Ltd., Auckland (N.Z.), report a net profit of £50,217 for the year to March 31st, an improvement of £5,926 over the previous year. A dividend of 10 per cent. has been paid, and a further £8,750 distributed as a

peace bonus. Carry forward amounts to £47,660.

New Zealand Breweries, Ltd., Wellington, report a net profit of £139,387 for the year, and the dividend has been increased from 7½ per cent. to 8½ per cent. Profit for the preceding year was £125,972. Expenses for the 12 months rose from £879,995 to £905,074. Speaking at the company's annual meeting, the chairman (Mr. D. W. Madden) said that the plant and machinery had been operating under most exacting conditions, and due to the shortage of labour and the great difficulty (and in some cases the sheer impossibility) of obtaining replacement parts, the plant was not in as high a state of efficiency as could be desired. However, as soon as such schemes could be undertaken, the company intended to carry out a comprehensive scheme of replacements and of extensions to existing buildings and plant.

SOUTH AFRICA

August 3rd, 1946.

Big property deals, more expansion and new combines again form the news from South Africa for the month of July. The £1,000,000 Distillers Corporation (S.A.), Ltd., which was formed last year by a group of wine merchants and producers, recently invited public subscription for nearly £500,000 of its shares and was almost immediately over-subscribed. The editor of the *South African Hotel Review* bluntly remarks: "I don't think much of it," and considers that the public have gone "gambling crazy," the word "liquor" appearing to them as the way to a quick fortune. The Corporation has options to purchase several liquor businesses but none of them, in the *Hotel Review's* opinion, "can be considered important suppliers of the trade" and the paper wonders what will happen when the demand for liquor returns to normal.

A horse of another colour is the £3,000,000 combine of Associated Wine Products, Ltd., in which are some of the oldest and largest distilling and wholesale firms in the country, and which has just declared a maiden dividend of 3½ per cent. for the period September 10th, 1945, to February 28th, 1946. The company reports considerable expansion of business and its distilleries and production side are working to capacity to meet the heavy demand.

Another £1,000,000 company has been floated in Southern Rhodesia. It is the Rhodesia Development Corporation, Ltd., and one of its principal objects is to purchase a valuable site in the centre of Salisbury and erect a 200-room hotel there. Six of the directors are Rhodesians and include Sir Arthur Harris, who has come to live in this country. Again the issue was heavily over-subscribed.

Going still further north, there is further development to report. In Nyasaland a new company, Nyasaland Hotels and Brewery, Ltd., is inviting subscriptions from the public for 324,000 5s. shares out of an authorised capital of £200,000. The Chairman and Managing Director are Mr. F. Rixom, M.B.E., and Mr. F. H. X. Gwynne, respectively; Sir Alfred Beit, Bt., is a member of the Board. The new company will own the Nyasaland Brewery at Zomba, the Mineral Water Works at Blantyre, and four well-known hotels—namely, Cape Maclear Hotel and Monkey Bay Hotel, on Lake Nyasa; Ryall's Hotel at Blantyre and the New Hotel at Limbe.

Strong rumours have been circulating in regard to Messrs. Chandlers, Ltd., brewers, whose shares were unobtainable for a few days and then changed hands at levels 4s. to 5s. higher than previous sales. There was mention of a merger with the South African Breweries, but it proved to be false. Interest in the company was, no doubt, aroused by its co-operation with Messrs. African Caterers, Ltd., in purchasing the Grand National Hotel in Johannesburg for £240,000. The Grand National is one of the most modern and best-run hotels in the country and ranks among the first four in Johannesburg. Full details of the deal were not available at the time of writing these notes, but it has occasioned much interest in view of the fact that the two parties which have combined to purchase the hotel represent Mr. Norbert Erleigh on the one side (with a substantial holding in Chandlers, Ltd.) and Mr. I. W. Schlesinger on the other (at the head of African Caterers, Ltd.)—rival operators of hotel chains.

The shortage of liquor supplies of every type grows daily more acute and there appears little prospect of early relief. Retailers are being heavily rationed in most of the better known brands of wines and spirits and as a consequence the opportunity has arisen for numerous small producers to get their wares on to the market. Unfortunately they are not always of good quality and the reputation of South African spirits suffers in consequence. Strong efforts are being made by the leading distillers to get the K.W.V. to release more of their stocks of distil-

ling wine for the local trade, but the K.W.V. is unwilling to do this, claiming that the wine industry's export trade is of paramount importance and they cannot do anything to jeopardise the excellent chances which at present exist for establishing South African liquors overseas. There is actually no diminution of the quantity of wine being produced, but the consumption of local spirits has increased to an amazing extent—no doubt due in part to the shortage in the supply of beer and whisky.

A number of hotels in the Cape Province changed owners last month, among them being two in East London which were sold for £60,000 each. An authority has stated that big hotel development will take place along the famous scenic belt of the "Garden Route," and he expects at least 30 hotels to be built between Mossel Bay and Port Elizabeth within the next 10 years. An amending Liquor Bill recently became law in Southern Rhodesia. Its principal effect is to establish the closing time at 9.30 p.m. instead of the pre-war 11.30 p.m. and the war time emergency hour of 8.30 p.m. It will still be possible for late licences to be obtained for special occasions up to 1.30 a.m. by paying £5 10s. extra licence fee.

The rationing scheme which was to have been introduced in South Africa on August 1st seems as far off as ever. It is officially stated that the authorities are meeting with serious delay in getting the organisation going, but there are many who are beginning to wonder whether the Government does not hope to stave off the issue of ration cards for future prospects are already brightening. Public feeling is still, however, strongly in favour of proper rationing.

Review.

HOP GROWING, 1946

On March, 6th, 1946, a Conference on Hop Growing, organised by Wye College, was held in the Wye Village Hall, under the chairmanship of the Right Hon. the Earl of Selborne. The Conference was very well attended by growers from all the hop-growing districts in the country, brewers, members of the hop trade and representatives of other industries allied to hop growing.

The Conference report, which has now been published, contains the texts of the papers which were read and a report of the discussions which followed the papers. Each paper was illustrated with lantern slides and several of these illustrations are included in the report, copies of which can be obtained from the Secretary, Wye College, near Ashford, Kent, price 5s. post free.

Lord Selborne, in opening the Conference, said: "The matter to be discussed at the Conference to-day is one of outstanding importance to hop growers. In this age the farm workers are, quite rightly in my opinion, demanding a wage which is comparable to that of the skilled artisan of the town. They are most certainly entitled to it, because there is no more skilled artisan than the agricultural labourer. At the same time, the townsman is demanding the produce of agriculture as cheap as possible, and the only answer to that problem is mechanisation and science.

"Now, we hop growers, I think, have always prided ourselves that we are up to date, scientifically minded, and keenly following the advances which are made by the very able scientists and engineers who are working on our behalf, and the whole country owes them a very great debt of gratitude indeed.

"In regard to the matters to be dealt with at this Conference, these are clearly questions which are all coming to the front in the next few years. It has been impossible for farmers to instal a great deal of machinery that they might have liked to instal during the war. It has been impossible to undertake the building that they would have liked to undertake during the war, and I am afraid it is going to be very difficult for some time yet to get all the machines and all the buildings we want. The sooner we get down to the job of learning what the scientists and engineers have found out for us, and to studying the problem of applying the principles they have laid down to our own particular conditions—there are no two farms in England which are alike—the sooner we do that the better for all concerned. Therefore, on your behalf, I would like to thank those who have come here—at a great sacrifice of time—to tell us what they have to tell us, and to help us to study this question.

HOP GARDENS REPORT.

KENT.

The bine in the Kent hop gardens has not filled in as well as it appeared likely to do a month ago. This is due to the fact that the hot spell of weather then prevailing was followed by a cold one, which checked progress. Of late, however, growth has been satisfactory, though wind has done some damage, and gardens are very well furnished on the whole, with good lateral development.

All recent reports on hops from growers have been, in brief, "doing well," but some have spoken of thinness of bine in places. But the overall picture of the Kent hop position is a promising one, and with the right weather in the next week or two the crop should at least be up to an average one. Calmer and warmer weather than August has brought so far, is now needed.

The season has not been free from trouble for growers in the form of insect pests and disease, but they have known worse in past years. This is especially the case with the aphis pest. The downy mildew disease also has proved less prevalent than customary in a season of great variation in weather conditions. Nettlehead disease has demanded attention from growers, but not more than usual in gardens subject to it; and this also applies to the more dreaded venticillium wilt within the area in which it first showed itself in its progressive, or virulent, form and ruined complete gardens.

In short, it may be said of the Kent hop season, so far, that it has been, on the whole, a favourable one; and if the gardens fulfil their promise, the 1946 crop, now forming fast, will be one to satisfy expectations. It is not safe to give a more optimistic report than this at present, but at least an average crop seems to be likely. Some gardens are still a little backward.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

As generally confirming the foregoing, a report may be given from each of the three divisions of the county—East Kent, Mid-Kent and The Weald.

Canterbury area: If nice weather prevails, there is every reason to suppose that the crop will be a good one. The bine is clean and healthy and has thrown out laterals freely, though some gardens are a little thin in their furnishing. It has been hard work to keep down aphis, but it has been done, and downy mildew spikes have been eliminated as they appeared, where growers were properly watchful.

Maidstone and Medway Valley area: The gardens are not quite so forward as they were at this period last year, but they have recovered well from the check given them by the spell of cold weather in the middle of July. The bine in places is on the thin side, which, despite good lateral development, must mean a certain shortage in the crop. All round, however, appearances are promising, burr having been plentiful. Conditions have called for a lot of powdering and washing, as a result of which the gardens look clean, and are clean in fact.

Tonbridge and Paddock Wood area: Hops have made very satisfactory progress of late, and crop prospects are good. Aphis has been troublesome, but disease has not been so severe as last year, or so hard to deal with as now and again it threatened to be. This applies not only to downy mildew, but to venticillium wilt symptoms also. Cultivation throughout the area has been well maintained, and gardens look healthy and are nice in colour.

At the moment a question that is exercising the minds of growers is whether, when the time comes, sufficient hands —"immigrants"—will be available to pick the crop. The reason for this is connected with increased ration troubles, added to by the system of coupons for bread. As regards the bread ration, however, the Ministry of Food announcement of additional allowances for hop-pickers will do much to ease the anxiety of those who feared the ordinary scale would prove insufficient for these workers.

WORCESTER.

Plenty of sunshine is needed to bring the crop along in good shape. Rains in Worcestershire have not been as heavy as in some parts of the country, and though other crops have suffered, hop plants, in the main, had escaped damage up to a few days ago.

The growing season opened with a cold spell and little sunshine. Although June was not favourable and July brought mixed weather, the hops made fair progress, but there has been lacking the

conditions to develop and mature the bine. In this district there is yet time for this to occur, and for the hops to become enriched in quality. Picking is later here than in the south, and this year it promises to be later than ever—much will depend upon the weather. One cannot rely at this time on estimates as to yield, but they vary from below average to average.

There was a good deal of blight at one time and mosaic and nettlehead disease have been present in fair degree, but there has been nothing abnormal about this phase of the hop growing. With regard to picking, it is understood that growers do not anticipate any trouble over the supply of labour. The education authorities are trying to make the holidays coincide with picking, and there is a sympathetic attitude to the growers among the public.

PROSPECTS OF THE BARLEY CROP.

It is anticipated that the acreage of the 1946 crop will show a considerable increase over that of the previous year, although the final figures have not yet been officially published.

Owing to adverse weather conditions in recent weeks, however, considerably less barley has been so far harvested than at this stage last season, when the market was almost inundated with fine quality.

Severe damage has already been sustained in several districts by widespread storms, as a result of which many fields have become badly laid, and it is probable that most of these particular barleys will be coarse, stained and of indifferent quality.

Harvesting of autumn-sown barley commenced in the south about a fortnight ago, approximately two to three weeks later than last year, and the quality so far has shown a wider variation than normally. Nevertheless, some very good samples have been obtainable, mainly from the Kent area and certain districts in Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Hertfordshire and Essex, and these in all probability present a good insurance to the maltster in view of rather inclement weather conditions.

The best of these barleys were readily sold at maximum price, and while not quite up to the same regular standard as last year, they may yet prove to be the best pale ale of the season if the weather does not improve.

A noticeable feature with these barleys is their boldness and higher nitrogen content, ranging from 1.3 per cent. to 1.6 per cent., with the majority of them containing 1.4 to 1.5 per cent., which is much above the average for autumn-sown.

Moisture content of the earliest samples ranges from 11.5 to 15 per cent., but some of those harvested more recently are already showing higher figures in this respect.

The harvesting of Spring-sown barley has already commenced, but it may be a week or so yet before this becomes general, certainly in districts further north.

It is generally reported that these Spring-sown barleys, particularly those on the light lands, while a little late in coming to maturity, have withstood the storms somewhat better than those which were further advanced, and therefore even at this stage it is still possible that these may yet prove to be the bulk of best malting quality, but this is entirely dependent on the weather in the next few weeks, as a fine spell is now desperately needed, and there are already signs that farmers are becoming anxious about the position.

The new maximum price of 101s. per qr. of 4 cwts. ex farm, plus commission, is being freely paid for best samples. Buyers appear to be proceeding cautiously, particularly in view of present restrictions and the large acreage, as if the Spring-sown barleys are eventually harvested in reasonable condition the medium barleys will probably be available at less money, especially having regard to the fact that the Ministry price for milling is reduced for the current season to 81s. per qr. of 4 cwts. ex farm, leaving a margin of 20s. per qr.

OUTPUT OF BEER.

A monthly return showing the number of Standard and Bulk barrels of home-made beer charged with duty in Great Britain and Northern Ireland :—

	STANDARD.			BULK.		
	England, Wales & N. Ireland.	Scotland.	Total.	England, Wales & N. Ireland.	Scotland.	Total.
June, 1946 ...	1,322,193	129,002	1,451,195	2,150,475	213,019	2,363,494
May, 1946 ...	1,433,489	129,793	1,563,282	2,314,246	213,728	2,527,974
April, 1946 ...	1,618,059	148,533	1,766,592	2,571,183	235,209	2,806,392
March, 1946 ...	1,350,159	128,457	1,478,616	2,101,735	201,413	2,303,148
Feb. 1946 ...	1,263,628	117,268	1,380,896	1,970,952	182,838	2,153,790
Jan. 1946 ...	1,598,706	153,464	1,752,170	2,496,003	241,805	2,737,808
Dec. 1945 ...	1,513,474	146,689	1,660,163	2,371,752	232,910	2,604,662
Nov. 1945 ...	1,565,878	155,573	1,721,451	2,452,858	245,955	2,698,813
Oct. 1945 ...	1,658,124	164,061	1,822,185	2,623,707	262,204	2,885,911
Sept. 1945 ...	1,579,104	153,201	1,732,305	2,519,638	247,685	2,767,323
Aug. 1945 ...	1,785,988	171,791	1,957,779	2,865,313	272,579	3,137,892

FIVE YEARS COMPARED.

STANDARD BARRELS.

Year Duty	1941. 165s.	1942. 165s.	1943. 240s. 7½d.	1944. 281s. 10½d.	1945. 286s. 5½d.	1946. 286s. 5½d.
Quarter ended March	4,105,399	4,241,785	4,337,195	4,667,242	4,566,081	4,611,682
		240s. 7½d.	281s. 10½d.	286s. 5½d.		
June	4,836,824	4,575,024	4,786,223	5,088,013	5,240,016	4,781,069
September ...	5,353,706	4,925,910	5,155,492	5,273,585	5,556,728	—
December ...	4,862,290	4,455,790	4,584,816	4,750,770	5,203,799	—
	19,158,219	18,198,509	18,863,726	19,779,610	20,566,624	—

In 1939 the total was 18,889,409 standard barrels, and the duty was raised from 80s. to 104s. In 1940 the total was 18,166,721 standard barrels, and the duty was raised to 135s. in May and to 165s. in August. For the datum year 1938-39 the total was 19,080,274.

EIRE BEER EXPORTS.

The Eire trade statistics compiled by the Eire Department of Industry and Commerce give the following figures of exports of ale, beer and porter, and imports of barley and hops:—

	EXPORTS.		IMPORTS.			
	Ale, Beer and Porter (Std. Brls.)	Value £	Barley cwt.	Value £	Hops cwt.	Value £
April, 1946	75,648	355,912	63,946	92,459	1,373	28,236
April, 1945	72,096	338,358	85,183	123,516	1,059	20,641
3 mths. Jan.-Apl. 1946	311,770	1,450,393	412,651	598,336	20,214	406,954
3 mths. Jan.-Apl. 1945	271,251	1,265,530	441,094	639,664	17,864	358,113

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS—JUNE

EXPORTS.

Quantities.

	Monthly average 1938	Month ended 30th June 1945	Month ended 30th June 1946	One half of Year 1938	Six Months ended 30th June 1945	Six Months ended 30th June 1946
Beer— *Bulk Barrels*						
To Eire	4,693	40	25	28,156	68	215
„ Gibraltar	799	1,000	434	4,792	6,523	2,248
„ British West Africa	904	313	30	5,426	435	140
„ British India	4,398	5,044	5,610	26,392	16,117	45,075
„ British West India Islands	806	—	22	4,834	—	112
„ Other British Countries	5,798	937	9,619	34,790	9,838	49,915
„ Egypt	1,477	—	6	8,862	1,269	2,882
„ Iraq	336	1,883	20	2,016	3,922	293
„ Other Foreign Countries	4,228	2,917	1,546	25,370	22,841	6,616
Total { *Bulk Barrels*	23,439	12,224	17,312	140,638	61,013	107,496
{ *Standard Barrels**	22,591	9,522	14,142	135,548	47,537	86,841

Value.

	£	£	£	£	£	£
Beer—						
To Eire	16,266	147	189	97,594	245	944
„ Gibraltar	1,757	5,074	2,868	10,544	30,333	12,372
„ British West Africa	4,771	3,240	526	28,624	4,411	1,654
„ British India	17,345	53,533	73,287	104,068	174,955	571,222
„ British West India Islands	5,496	—	300	32,976	—	1,744
„ Other British Countries	28,450	5,720	109,719	170,700	90,916	535,275
„ Egypt	4,897	—	68	29,382	15,728	30,143
„ Iraq	1,999	21,693	248	11,996	42,853	3,015
„ Other Foreign Countries	14,261	37,794	11,187	85,566	272,252	69,331
	95,242	127,201	198,392	571,450	631,693	1,225,700

RE-EXPORTS.

Quantities.

Beer { *Bulk Barrels*	1,990	721	1,278	11,940	7,877	11,380
{ *Standard Barrels**	2,527	932	1,702	15,162	10,464	15,188

Value.

	£	£	£	£	£	£
Beer	23,266	9,101	17,669	139,598	103,535	162,611

IMPORTS.

Quantities.

Beer { *Bulk Barrels*	74,552	80,968	60,781	447,314	489,908	515,474
{ *Standard Barrels**	71,361	66,354	49,074	428,166	404,415	426,168

Value.

	£	£	£	£	£	£
Beer	218,427	340,389	252,466	1,310,562	2,069,722	2,178,493

IMPORTS.

Quantities.

Barley *cwt.*	1,656,302	—	182,001	9,937,812	—	926,685

Value.

	£	£	£	£	£	£
Barley	570,811	—	143,326	3,424,866	—	707,985

EXPORTS.

Quantities.

Hops *cwt.*	1,048	—	221	6,290	17,814	20,182

Value.

	£	£	£	£	£	£
Hops	10,192	—	5,004	61,150	377,942	406,180

IMPORTS.

Quantities.

Hops *cwt.*	4,106	305	5,382	24,636	574	6,242

Value.

	£	£	£	£	£	£
Hops	24,536	1,200	129,772	147,214	2,276	140,733

EXPORTS.

Quantities.

Malt *cwt.*	6,499	3,000	8,401	38,992	33,645	102,613

Value.

	£	£	£	£	£	£
Malt	7,271	7,875	23,077	43,628	91,286	283,139

* The standard barrelage shown is the calculated equivalent of the recorded bulk barrelage.

Markets.

HOPS.

English.—The variable weather of the early part of August makes prediction as to both the size and quality of the growing crop extremely difficult. Mixed with rains and strong winds has come welcome periods of sunshine, which have undoubtedly helped the crop. The usual diseases have had to be combated, and venticillium wilt is still a menace in certain areas. Generally it is reported that East Kent is likely to give a satisfactory yield, whilst in the Farnham area the Goldings have been somewhat affected by disease. From Worcester and Hereford come reports of a smaller yield than last year, but this may be improved upon if warmer weather prevails during the next three weeks. The conclusion generally to be reached is that it is impossible to give a reliable forecast at this date.

All nominations have now been received by merchants from their brewer customers, but in some cases the latter have not expressed their wishes regarding the forwarding of the first 40 per cent. of their contracts. It is important that these be sent to enable arrangements to be made for bringing to Borough warehouses those hops required for early delivery which cannot be stored suitably in the country.

Continental.—Reports from Czechoslovakia indicate an early and good quality crop with an increased yield over last year. It is expected that prices will be lower than those which ruled for the 1945's.

American.—All indications point to a heavy crop, but owing to the uncertainty of the retention or not of price ceilings there is some confusion as to what level prices will open. There is no doubt but that they will be lower than for the 1945's.

BARLEY.

There has been a restricted trade in barley during the month. Supplies, as shown in the subjoined table, have come forward on a very limited scale. Old crop lots of even reasonably good quality are practically exhausted and the marketing of the new crop has been held back by the bad weather, though just a trickle of new samples is now beginning to make its appearance. The weather, in addition to delaying marketing is rendering new crop prospects still more obscure and, while a fair proportion is known to be of good quality, there is felt to be no definiteness about the average condition in which the crop will reach market. Maltsters are already beginning to make close inquiries about new deliveries. Best quality English malting barley is quoted at 97s. 6d. to 100s. per 448 lb., and sound medium lots at 90s. to 95s. per 448 lb. Milling barleys are quoted up to 81s. per 448 lb., and potentially millable sorts at 70s. upwards per 448 lb. Feeding lots remain around 58s. per 448 lb.

Sales of home-grown barley (in cwts.) for the past 49 weeks of the agricultural year were:—

Sales to	1946.	1945.
July 6th ...	18,238,871	17,182,007
Week ended—		
July 13th ...	14,027	19,833
July 20th ...	11,609	17,456
July 27th ...	7,741	39,718
August 3rd	27,217	136,091
August 10th	87,660	245,176
	18,387,125	17,640,281

The average prices (per cwt.) of home-grown barley during the corresponding weeks were:—

Average to	1946.	1945.
July 6th ...	24 6	24 8
Week ended—		
July 13th ...	23 0	23 2
July 20th ...	23 3	23 8
July 27th ...	23 2	23 11
August 3rd ...	23 0	24 6
August 10th...	23 4	24 7
	24 5	24 7

MALT.

The market in malt during the past month has been quiet and largely nominal.

The following were the latest quotations:—

Pale ale	...	152s. to 160s. per qr.
Mild ale	...	144s. to 151s. ,,
Brown	...	136s. to 140s. ,,
Crystal	...	132s. to 137s. ,,
Black	...	143s. to 148s. ,,

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BREWING AND MALTING NOTES.

By BRETTANOMYCES.

Quick Consumption and Woodiness.

Shortly after the outbreak of the war, brewers were greatly concerned with cask problems. The cessation of supplies of Russian material led to the use of American timber, for the first time in the case of many brewers. It was feared that timber taint would prove a serious trouble. And indeed it did, for a time; quite a lot of beer was encountered in those days with the unmistakable "American Oak" tang.

The adoption of cask lining (again for the first time in many breweries) was found to be the best palliative treatment, and has continued to be so.

It must be remembered, however, that beer filled into a cask made from American oak takes time before it begins to absorb, by soakage, the undesirable astringent constituents of the wood. The longer it is in the cask the greater the soakage and the greater the deterioration of flavour. Conversely, therefore, the shorter the duration of soakage the less the impairment of taste.

Beer, under present conditions of shortage, could scarcely be in cask for a shorter period. It is, in some cases, literally racked one day and drunk the next. There is no time for woodiness to develop, and even if the beer were to be filled into a newly made cask, even if made from unseasoned timber, it would scarcely be able to acquire sufficient off-flavour to occasion complaint before its consumption by a beer-starved public.

The absence of complaints of woodiness, therefore, should not lull us into too much complacency on this matter. When (or if!) more normal trading conditions return, precautions found sufficient for a period of unprecedented quick sale may not be good enough when beer has to remain in cask for more extended periods.

It must not be forgotten, also, that the consumer, under present beer famine conditions, is often only too glad to find any beer at all, and will drink with joy a pint of slightly woody beer which in normal times might have been handed back over the counter with a grimace.

The Reaction of Different Beers to American Oak.

It is the opinion of some brewers that certain beers are more liable to acquire the "American Oak" flavour than others. It is difficult to see why, but this has certainly been the writer's experience, although it is not easy to run "controlled" experiments on this point. It has to be remembered, too, that there is American oak and American oak, and that seasoning, both of the timber before making up and of the finished cask, is all-important. In one instance within the writer's experience, however, no matter how much trouble was taken in this respect, the beers of this particular brewery seemed extraordinarily prone to pick up the woody tang, and even though lining was adopted, this had to be very thoroughly done, or else the woody taint would soon become detectable.

Sediment Effect at Different Gravities.

In last month's notes the observations of Bishop and Whitley on what they termed "sediment effect" was referred to. It will be remembered that these workers found that with worts of an original gravity round about 50 the presence of coarse amorphous matter caused partially "sticking" attenuations. At gravities above 50 the effect was even more marked. But at very low gravities, in the region of 25, the effect was slightly in the opposite direction—namely, the presence of coarse wort turbidity tended to cause lower final gravity. The two effects cancelled one another out at a gravity of about 30, at which point there was no effect on attenuation at all.

Bishop and Whitley explain this by saying that at low gravities there is "an approach to the beneficial effects of sediment found in bottom fermentation, but as the gravity becomes higher the wort is denser and the fermentation more active so that the yeast is more readily carried to the top. . . ." At the time that paper was written, its authors probably did not envisage that, a few years later, war (and post-war) conditions would prevail and the original gravity of much of the country's beer would approximate very nearly to the minimum gravity they studied, and that gravities of 50 (and certainly those of 90) would be considered almost as things of the past. Since those very low gravities have

arrived, however, the very different effect of wort turbidity in those ranges, as distinct from the higher one prevailing at the time the paper was written are well worth bearing in mind.

The Effect of "Short-" versus "Long-" Grown Malt on Beer Quality.

Brewers differ widely in their views on the degree to which malt should be grown to suit their particular ideas of beer quality. Some brewers prefer a malt on the "short" side, whilst others like the acrospire "well up" or even slightly out.

There is no doubt that the length of the shoot does influence the nature of the resulting beer in several ways. Experiments carried out some years ago by Erik J. Helm of the Carlsberg breweries showed some interesting results on this point.

Three types of malt were employed:— "short-," "normal-," and "long-" grown, and the wort and beers prepared from them were thoroughly examined both by chemical analysis and physical tests. The percentage of soluble nitrogen was, in the first place, not significantly affected; neither was the tint of the malt nor its diastatic power. The *total* nitrogen, however, was smallest in the case of the "long" malt. No appreciable differences in flavour could be detected between the three beers, but the head retention of the beer brewed from the short-grown malt was markedly superior to those from the longer grown material.

Other Factors Determining Good Head Retention.

The degree to which beer will hold its head depends on a number of factors. It is particularly necessary, however, to distinguish between head "formation" and head "retention." The first production of a good head when the beer is drawn from the cask, or poured from the bottle, largely depends on the carbon dioxide content, whilst the beer's ability to retain a head once formed is independent of that factor, being largely due to its colloidal nature.

It is unfortunate that the colloidal nitrogenous compounds, probably protein or *near*-protein in nature, which are most conducive to good head retention, are also those very ones which lead to the production of haze. Drastic filtration and the injudicious use of chill-proofing compounds, whilst producing that high degree of brilliance which the public are said to demand, are liable to tend towards deterioration in the foaming propensity of the beer.

It is probable that the head-retaining properties of a finished beer is influenced to some extent by nearly every stage in the brewing process. For instance, the colloids contained in the wort will be influenced by the type of mashing procedure adopted, and will be further affected by the boil in the copper. During the boil, some of the malt-derived colloids will be coagulated and removed from the wort, whilst others will be extracted from the hops.

During the fermentation there is an interchange between the yeast and the wort, something from the wort being taken out by the yeast, whilst the yeast conversely contributes other bodies to the wort. There is little doubt, also, that the type of yeast can greatly affect the head-retaining power of a beer, different strains producing very different effects in this respect.

The Measurement of Foaming Capacity.

Various methods of measuring foam have been devised from time to time, some of them rather complicated. One of the relatively simpler methods is as follows:—

A definite amount of beer is poured out under standardised conditions and the relative volume of liquid obtained, as compared with head produced, is measured at minute intervals from one to five.

The ratios thus obtained are averaged and this figure is divided by the time taken for the foam to subside. The number this yields, it will be seen, is in inverse ratio with the degree of head retention.

This method gave the following results. The head retention of pale beers was poorer than that of dark beers. Filtration adversely affected that of both types. Poor saccharification, as producing more dextrins, and the use of highly proteolytic malt in the mash tun favoured good head retention.

One curious fact, although not of practical importance, is that carbon dioxide, as the foam-producing gas does not yield such good heads as those using nitrogen or oxygen. This may be due to the lower solubility of these two gases.

Most of the above conclusions were reached using continental beer, and although therefore not strictly applicable to British beers, the general principles involved are probably the same.

ENGINEERING NOTES.

METALS IN THE BREWERY—(*continued*).

Brewery Fittings.

The extensive and varied range of non-ferrous bronzes is almost ideally suitable for the manufacture of the fittings, manholes, filler parts and other components used in such large numbers in breweries and bottling stores. Here again alternative methods have been applied in some cases—for example, cast stainless steel fittings—but at the present time they have not made extensive headway against bronze owing to questions of cost, working characteristics, and the fact that, although highly advantageous in itself, this metal in the present stage of its development does not give equally satisfactory results over the whole range of operating conditions. Muntz metal, naval and other brass, nickel, cupro-nickel and similar metals are used in limited amounts for special purposes, such as door frames, stays, etc., and phosphor bronze is sometimes used where the necessity for superior strength outweighs the disadvantage of greater cost. By far the greater proportion of brewery fittings, however, are made from the so-called gunmetal, which is one of a large group of bronzes covering practically every requirement of the brewer and manufacturer. The metal is an alloy chiefly of copper and tin, obtainable in a great range of specifications chosen according to the requirements of anti-corrosive properties, strength, ductility, hardness, cleanliness, etc. While the necessity for economy in tin during the war led to some modification of the metal, this disability has largely disappeared, so that for the highest class of work an almost perfect metal is given by gunmetal to the specification approximating to Admiralty gunmetal. This metal and its near equivalents give durability and resistance to corrosion in weak acids, and it is readily cast and machined into the intricate shapes required by finished brewery components, which must necessarily have the maximum freedom from pockets and other cavities. For particular purposes, such as the bottling of cider, a range of zinc-free bronzes is available to give the maximum resistance to corrosion, and both the copper and bronze constructions referred to may readily be lined with tin or coated with various compounds.

Construction.

The fabrication of large copper vessels and the casting and finishing of non-ferrous metals for use in breweries call for the best materials and the highest class of workmanship. The design, too, must be specially applicable to the particular working conditions, which depart considerably from those in general engineering. Where these desiderata are achieved practical experience shows that long periods of satisfactory operation may be given by copper and bronze construction, subject to the correct methods of operation and the skilled maintenance available to-day in breweries and bottling stores. The subject of metals for breweries, chemical and food factories receives the special attention of the manufacturers of the metal and the plant into which it is made. A constant stream of research and experiment is proceeding, and a bewildering range of metals and alloys has been developed and launched successfully into practice. Welding materials, fluxes, composite metals and the best methods of their application are being studied and the technique of manufacture brought up to date in accordance with modern research. In this respect, brewer and manufacturer alike can co-operate to the great advantage of the Trade, as for example, in the evolution of welded copper vessels, which more and more prove their worth and economy in manufacture and operation.

TRANSPORT NOTES.

Resumption of Road Vehicle Licensing.

The Ministry of Transport has announced that: "The area traffic commissioners and the traffic area licensing authorities appointed under the Road Traffic Act, 1930, and the Road and Rail Traffic Act, 1933, will shortly be resuming the licensing systems for road passenger services and for goods vehicles under these Acts. During the war they have, as regional transport commissioners, been dealing with these matters by the issue of permits under the Defence Regulations. The change-over to the pre-war licensing system will be a gradual process, and will apply first to new applications and those involving major variations.

"The two systems will be in operation concurrently for some time, and the regional transport commissioners will continue to deal with permits and with the rationing of fuel for commercial vehicles; but for these purposes they will act in respect of the traffic areas instead of the civil defence regions. Operators should, however, address their applications for fuel rations as at present until they receive further instructions. Fees will be charged for licences (on the pre-war scale) but not for permits. The scope and duration of road service licences and backings and of carriers' licences will be subject to such overriding provisions as may be embodied in legislation for the nationalisation of road transport."

Return to Pre-War Licensing Areas.

The Ministry of Transport has announced that for the purpose of the licensing of road passenger and goods services, as also for the fuel rationing of commercial vehicles, the Civil Defence Region boundaries have now been replaced by the pre-war traffic area boundaries.

The Scottish Region will remain one traffic area, as it has been since January, 1941, with headquarters at Edinburgh and a sub-office at Aberdeen. North Wales Region is incorporated in the North-Western Traffic Area, but the office at Caernarvon is remaining open. The Southern Region disappears, and most of it is incorporated in the South-Eastern Traffic Area, which on and after August 1st will have its headquarters at Mayfair Court, Stratton Street, London, W.1. The present Regional Offices at Reading and Tunbridge Wells will be closed on that date.

Revised Highway Code.

The Minister of Transport has now submitted to Parliament the revised edition of the Highway Code. The observations made by various bodies on the revised draft have been studied, and the new Code contains almost all the existing provisions, modified as necessary, and there are additions, the latter including paragraphs relating to children. The new issue includes hints on driving and cycling, and also a braking chart.

Third Party Insurance.

An agreement has been published between the Minister of Transport and the Motor Insurers' Bureau (set up by the insurance companies), which is to safeguard the rights to compensation of victims of road accidents in certain cases where the compulsory insurance of the vehicle owner or driver concerned is not in order or is absent.

The full text of the agreement (which operates from July 1st), together with notes for the guidance of applicants, is available from the Stationery Office, price 1d.

Vehicle Duty by Reference to Cylinder Capacity.

S.R. & O. (1946) No. 867, dated June 18th, 1946, amends the Road Vehicles (Registration and Licensing) Regulations to provide, for the purposes of Section 5 of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1945 (which allows duty on certain vehicles to be charged by reference to cylinder capacity instead of horse-power), a method of calculating cylinder capacity, and of measuring cylinders for this purpose.

The new Regulations come into force on January 1st, 1947.

Road Vehicles (Registration and Licensing) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations, 1946.

Draft regulations have been prepared, entitled as above, which will have the effect of further postponing, until October 1st, 1947, the obligation to comply with the requirements of Regulation 26 of the Road Vehicles (Registration and Licensing) Regulations, 1941, in connection with the illumination of vehicle identification plates.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

"On Sample-Tasting."

The work of Erik Helm published under this title in a recent issue of the *Journal of the Institute of Brewing* illustrates forcibly some of the inherent difficulties that arise in the scientific study of sample-tasting. Altogether about 90 people joined in the work and elaborate precautions were taken to standardise methods and to allow for the effects of guesswork by the use of statistical analysis. The work was in reality a study of the abilities of a number of individuals to taste accurately, the object being to select a panel of expert tasters for use in connection with experimental brews. The subject is important and one about which relatively little accurate work has been published, so that the author's methods and results, which he has analysed, would repay study by brewers and others whose professions involve the use of their palates and consideration of popular taste in the literal sense.

Results of Tests.

The results for about 70 tasters, who made nearly 7,000 single tastings between them, are tabulated, and it is to be noted that only 58 per cent. of the total answers were correct. From this group a smaller panel of experts was selected, their average of correct answers being 80 per cent. It should be observed that the tests were not at all complicated and consisted in examining three beers, of which two were duplicates, on a number of occasions. The skill of the tasters appeared to be influenced by age, the group between 30 and 40 years showing the highest level of accuracy, below and above these ages a decline becoming apparent, but smoking did not appear to affect the palate at all.

A consideration of the results as a whole may serve to shake the confidence of some of us in our own powers, but it is comforting to reflect that the accuracy of the "man in the street" is probably a good deal lower. It should be observed that no attempt was made at this stage to define a desirable flavour for a beer, and the question also arises as to whether the experts' preference would be truly representative of that of the public.

Heat Damage in Grain.

The cause of this is discussed by Hutchinson, Greer and Thomas in a recent issue of *Nature*, one of them having previously shown that there is a temperature of treatment at and above which oats, barley and wheat are incapable of germination, and another temperature, about 9 deg. Cent. lower, which causes mild damage showing itself as a delay in germination after wetting. This narrow zone separates normal grain from grain incapable of germination and between 14 and 36 per cent. moisture the lower temperature of damage can be expressed by an equation involving time and moisture percentage.* Mild heat damage causes delay in germination of anything from a few hours to 20 days, and as temperatures are increased so some corns fail to germinate until a point is reached where none germinate.

Enzyme Inactivation.

Cytological examination was made of the embryos of heat-damaged barley and wheat and no chromosome abnormalities sufficient to account for the general delay in germination were detected, and this view was supported by the normal morphology, meiosis and pollen fertility of mature plants grown from this material. A study of normal and damaged grain in contact with water showed differences in the behaviour of the nucleolus which increased in size in normal grain, a reaction that was delayed in heat-damaged living grain, and did not show at all in heat-killed grain. Accompanying these changes were variations in intensity of staining of the cytoplasm with Pappenheim's stain. The authors conclude that the delay in germination may well be due to inactivation of enzymes responsible for reduction of ribose nucleic to desoxyribose nucleic acid and not the inactivation of those responsible for respiration which they have shown to continue, although at a reduced rate, in grain which has lost its power of germination through heating.

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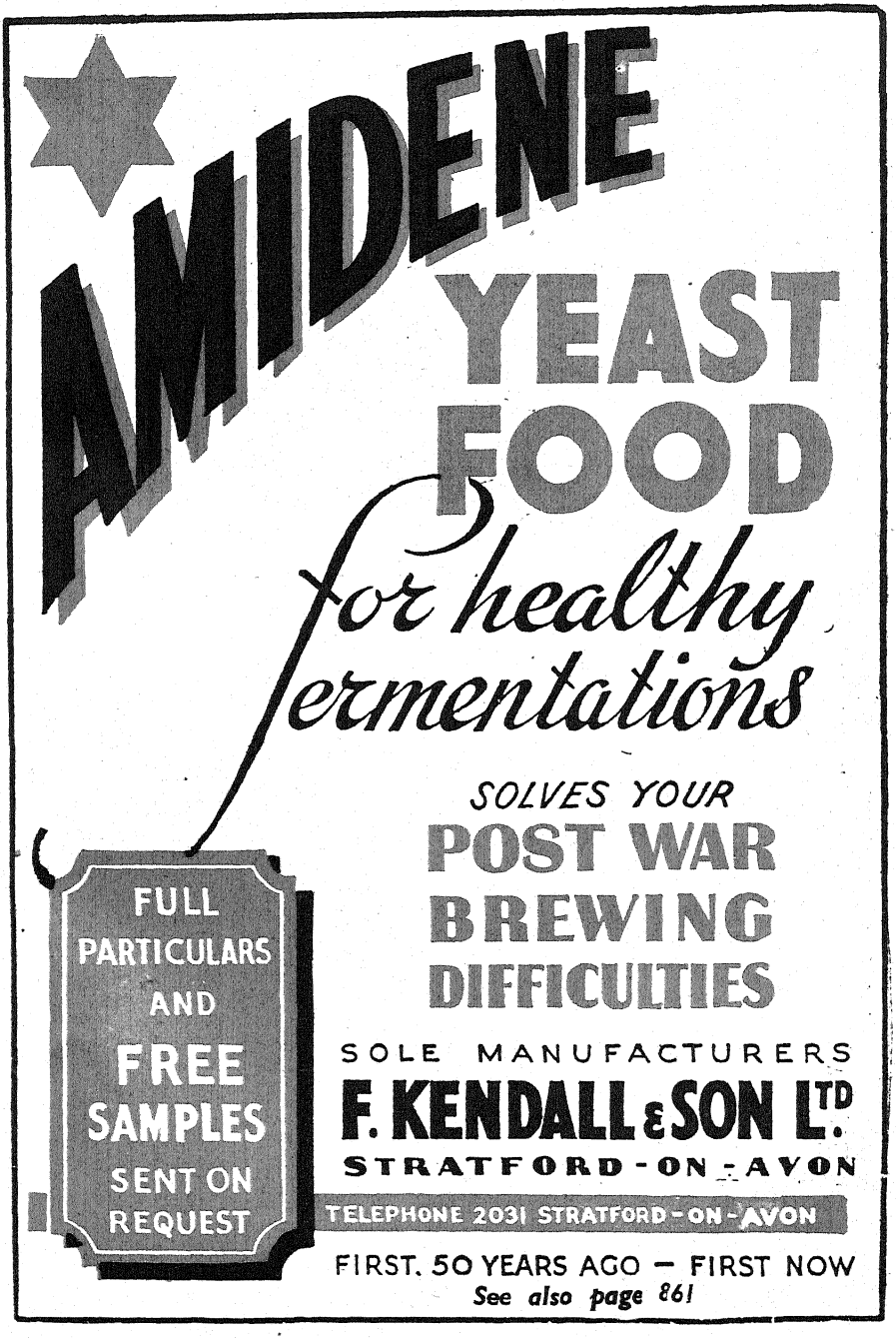
* $T = 122 - 5 \log_{10} t - 44 \log_{10} m$, where T = temperature in deg. Cent., t = time of heating in minutes and m = percentage moisture content.



See also page 861

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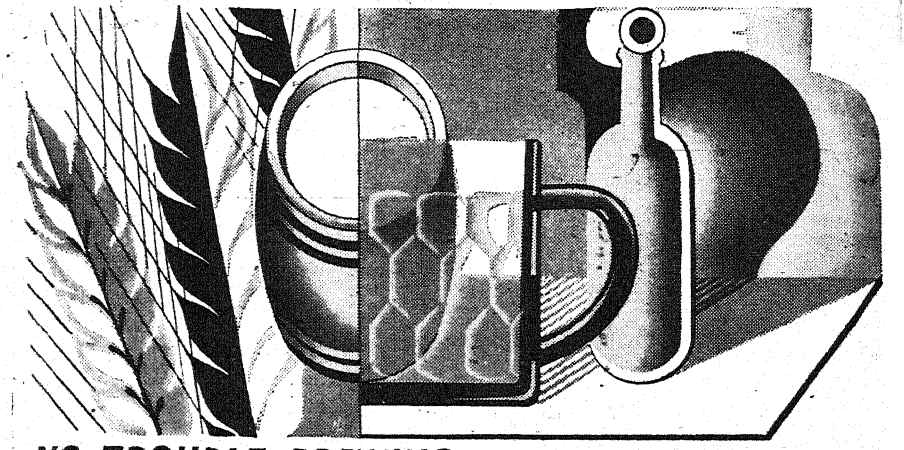

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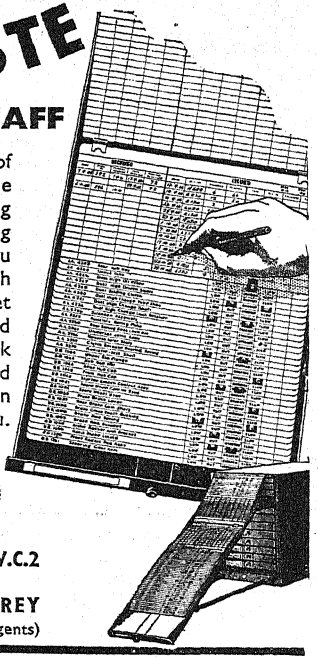

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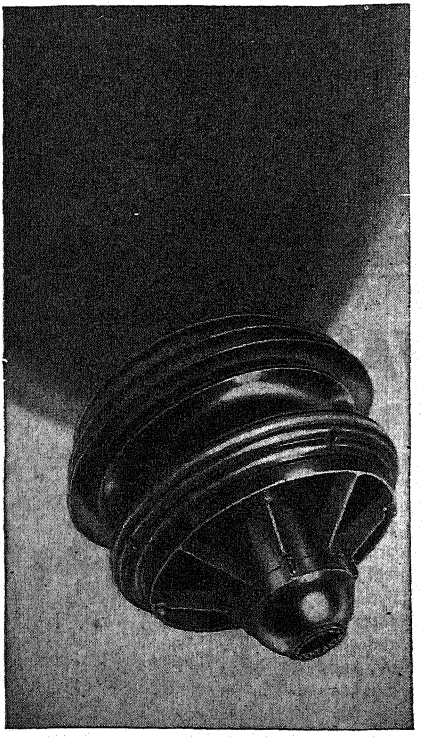

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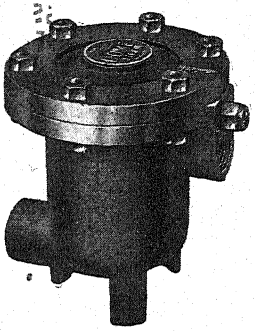

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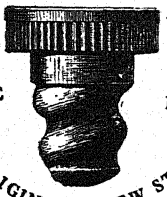

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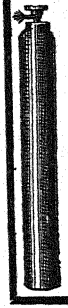

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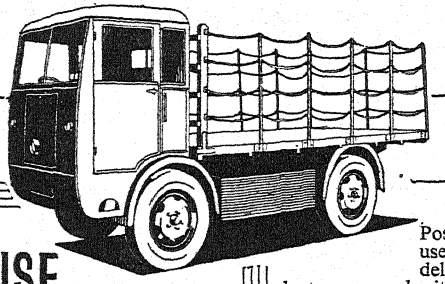

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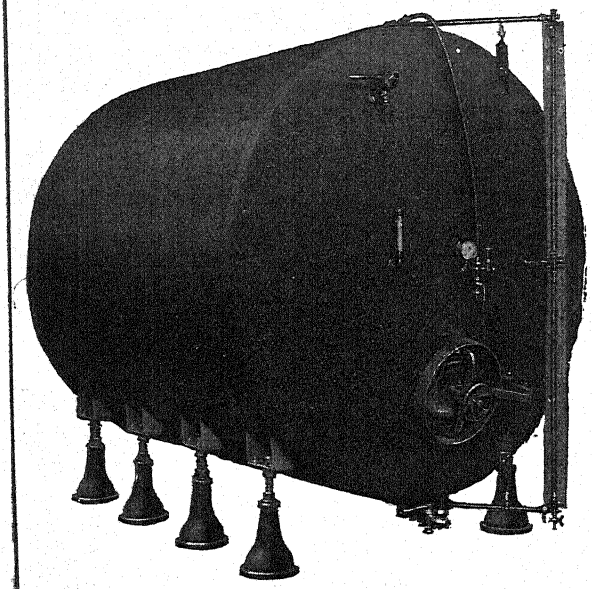

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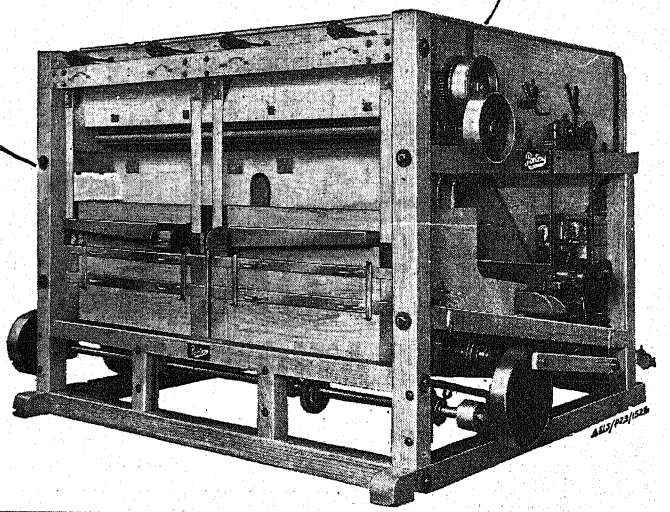

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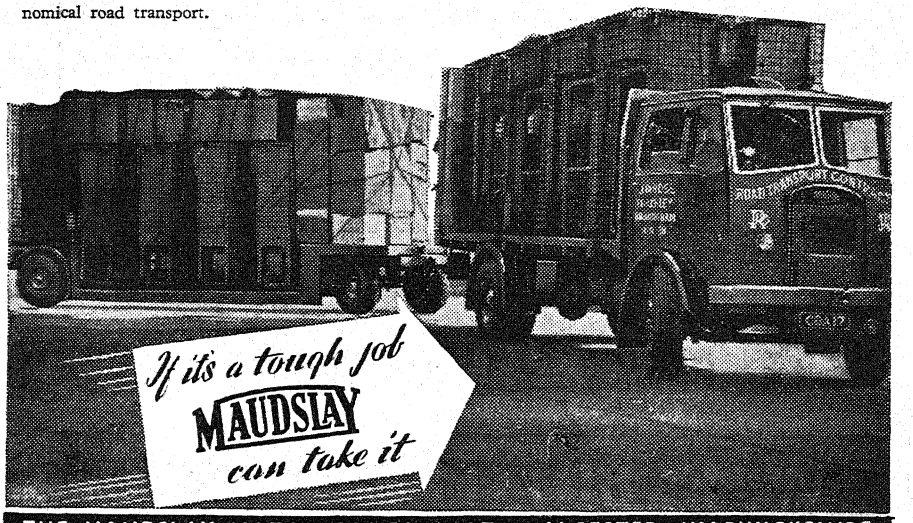

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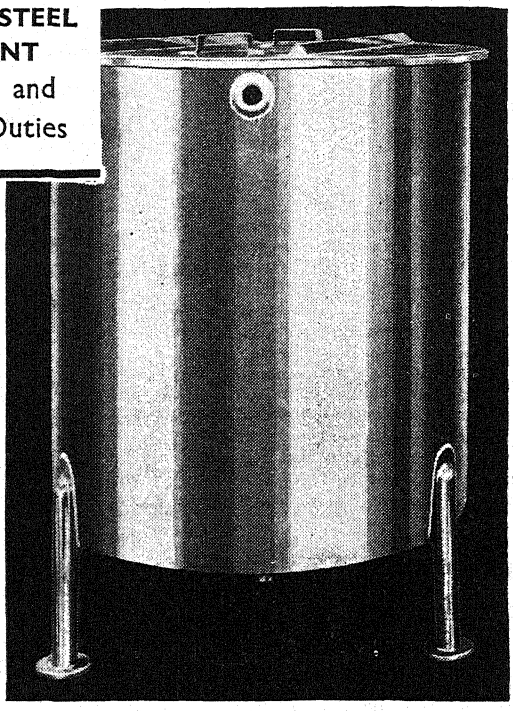

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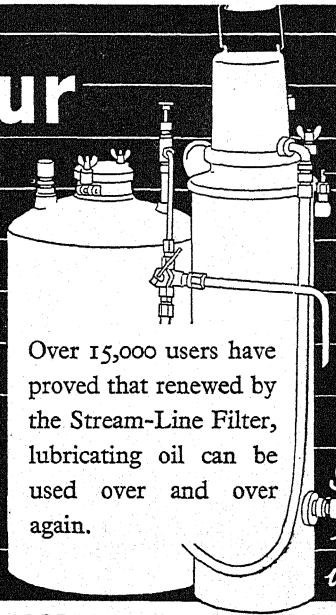

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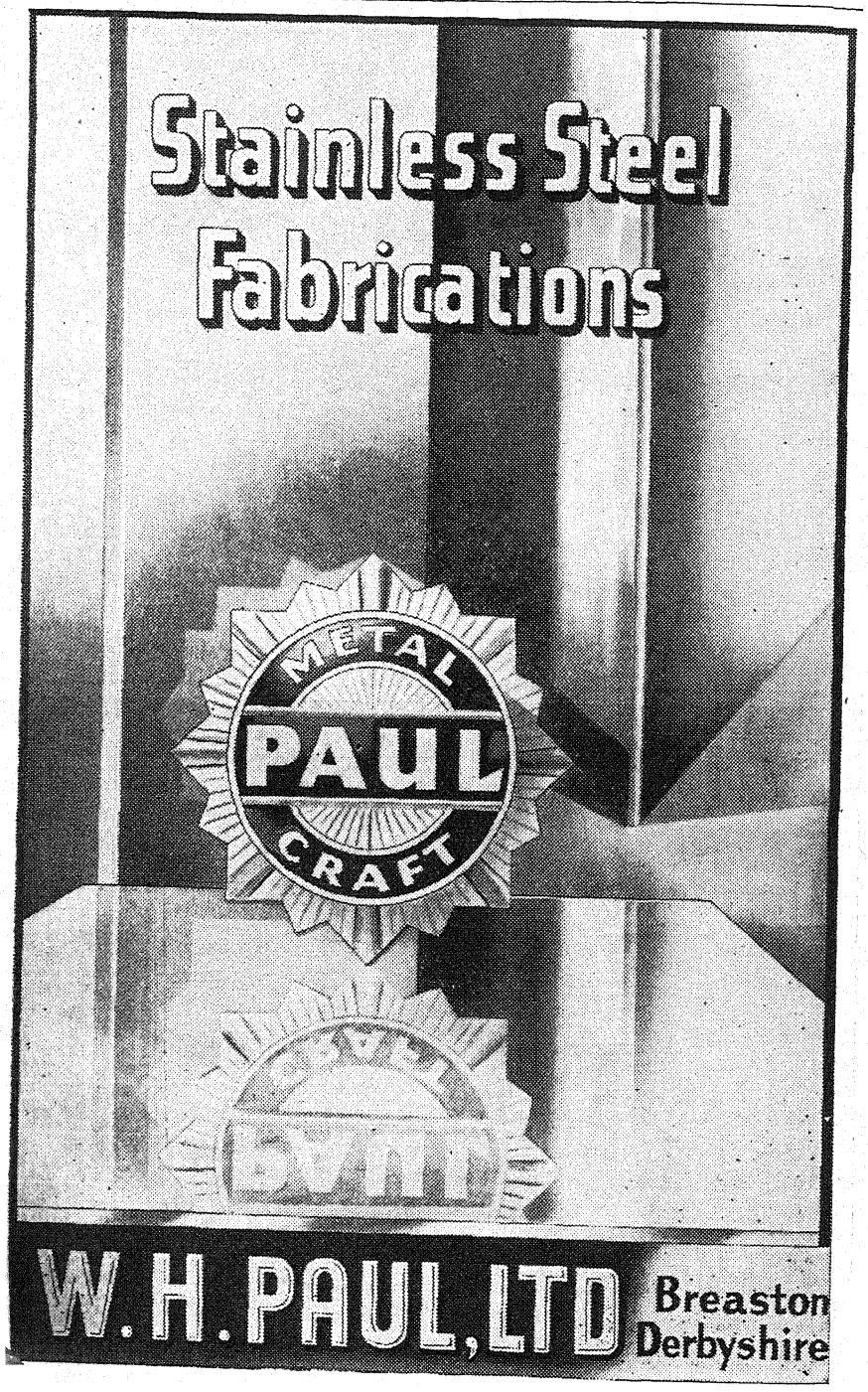
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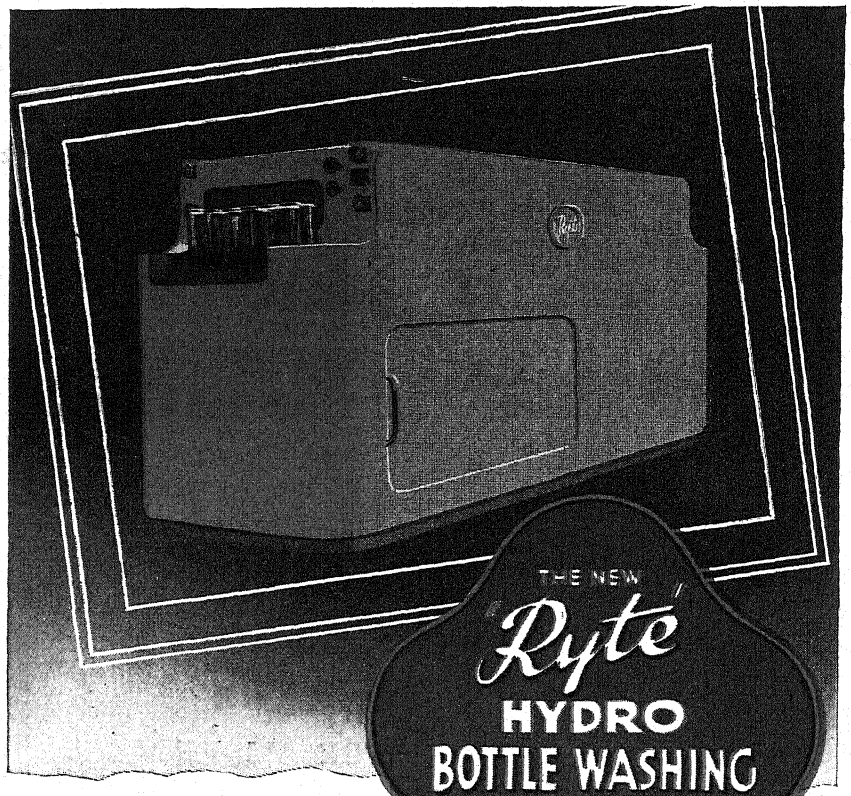

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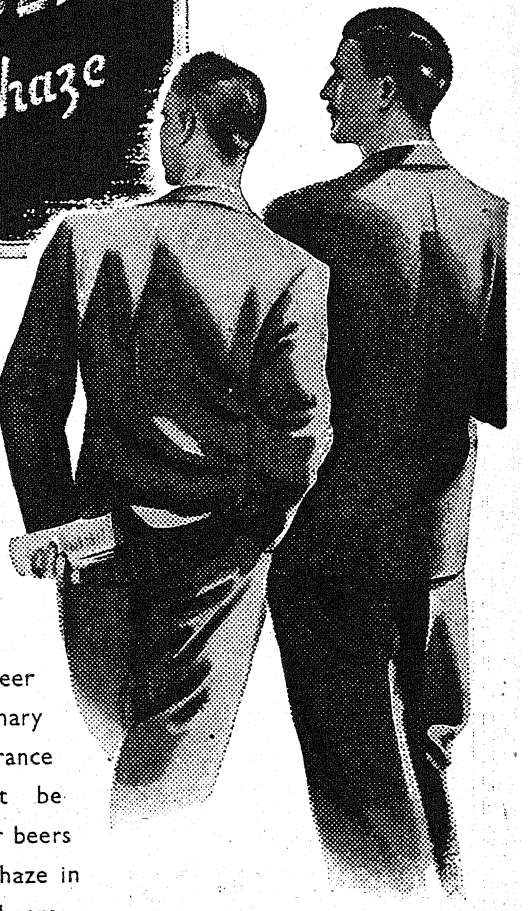

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QUALIFIED Surveyor required for South Coast Brewery, to be responsible for maintenance, repairs, decorations, dilapidations, etc. Knowledge of quantities an advantage. Give full details of experience, age, and salary required, to Box **1946.**

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2 H.A. PONTIFEX Pasteurisers for sale, capacity per hour 180 doz. ½-pints, 120 doz. pints, 72 doz. quarts, complete with motors, for A.C. current. Price reasonable. Inspection by appointment.—Box **1932.**

APPARATUS, Machinery and Requisites for the Bottling Department. We have selection in both New and/or Reconditioned, all of which are guaranteed before dispatch. Send us your inquiries.—Montague, Sharpe & Co., Ltd., St. John's House, 124/127, Minories, London, E.C.3. Telephone No.: Royal 1776.

BOTTLING Plant, comprising Fillers, Bottle Washers, Chillers, Filters, Crowners, Pulp Washers, Refrigerating Plant, CO2 Reducing Valves, Cider Plant; large selection, both new and rebuilt. George S. Clayton, Ltd., St. Anne Street, Limehouse, E.14. 'Phone East 1435; and at 148, Antrobus Road, Birmingham 21. 'Phone Northern 0103.

BREWING Plant for disposal, either whole or piecemeal, including several sectional cast-iron Tanks, copper-lined circular Cooler, cast-iron Sugar Dissolver, cast-iron 6-ft. diameter Mash Tun, copper dome-top 35-barrel Pressure Boiler, copper Refrigerator, Pipe-cutting Tools, vertical 4-ft. diameter Steam Boiler, Tangye Manual Hoist, Stockport Gas Engine, and Brewing Sundries.—Particulars, Frazier, 43, Cannon Street Birmingham, 2.

FILTERS.—Various types supplied, including K.K., in sizes 1, 2s and 3 (new and reconditioned), with hydraulic presses.—Price on application to Montague Sharpe & Co., Ltd., St. John's House, 124/127, Minories, London, E.C.3. Telephone No.: Royal 1776.

FILTER-PULP, Filter Papers; also Hand-made Filter Pads (all British made), for use in the Seitz and similar filters. Equally suitable for wines, spirits, beers, and cyder. In range of sizes, both for clarifying and sterilising processes. — Samples and prices on application to Montague, Sharpe & Co., Ltd., St. John's House, 124/127, Minories, London, E.C.3. Telephone No.: Royal 1776.

FOR disposal, 16 "Jofeh" Compressed Beer Raising Units, complete with receiving tanks, compressors and motors. Offers invited by Matthew Brown & Co., Ltd., Lion Brewery, Blackburn.

FOR Sale, 3-in. Red Deal Fermenting Round, Gross Capacity 60 barrels, complete with 5-coil copper attemporator, parachute, and tap.—Apply, W. J. Burton & Sons, Ltd., Coopers and Vat Builders, 60, Stockport Road, Ardwick, Manchester 12.

FOR Sale, one "Pontifex" Rotary Automatic Screw Stopper Tightener; one "Matthew Wylie" Automatic 4-wide Top Strap Labelling Machine. Both complete, with motors 400 volts, 3-phase, 50 cycles.—Box **1937.**

IMPETUS Twin-Brush Electric Washing Machine, suitable for all types of bottles, jars and containers. Finished white enamel. Complete with shock-proof switch, cable, brushes. Built to withstand hardest usage. Price £17 12s. 6d. ex works. Prompt delivery. — John Steel (Dept. B.W.5), Bingley, Yorks. 'Ph.: Bingley 1066 (4 lines).

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One of each 20-h.p., 15-h.p. and 5-h.p. D.C. Motors for above.

One Seitz Beer Sheet Filter, size 40 by 40.

Box **1947.**

PLANT AND MACHINERY WANTED.

BOTTLE WASHERS, Fillers, Crowners and Labellers wanted.—State full particulars. Box **501.**

WANTED, Portable Aluminium or copper Yeast Tanks.—Julia Hanson & Sons, Ltd., Brewers, Dudley.

WANTED urgently, 1 single-headed Crown Corking Machine and 1 twelve-head Siphon Filler, both in good-class condition.—Box **1945.**

CASKS WANTED.

CASKS wanted, all descriptions. Best prices paid. Remade casks supplied. — Springall's Cooperage, Old Bushey Station, Pinner Road, Watford. Office: 317, High Street, Watford, Herts. Telephone: 6855.

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ADDING, Accounting and Calculating Machines wanted to purchase. If you are unable to replace your equipment, let us overhaul it and extend its life and efficiency. Sales and service facilities. Telephone or write: Adding Machine Service Company, 1, Northington Street, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1. Chancery 8764.

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THE PROBLEM: 14 x 10 cwt. steam hammers installed in two shops: 7 in constant use, demanding 5,000 lb. of steam per hour over a 58-hour week; additional 3,000 lb. of steam an hour for space heating; 700 lb. per hour lost through leakage. Boiler needed 40 tons of washed trebles per week during winter. 2,000 lb. of condensate per hour ran to waste.

ACTION TAKEN included detail improvements in boiler plant and steam transmission. Steam pressure at hammers reduced from 100 to 80 p.s.i. and foot controlled cut-off valves installed. Feed pump exhaust taken through a coil in feed tank. Most of space-heating load carried by exhaust steam without interfering with hammer operation. Surplus exhaust sent to hot well. Condensate return system installed. Only 5,300 lb. of steam required. Rough smalls substituted for washed trebles. 800 tons of coal p.a. saved. Production increased through not having to stop hammers owing to shortage of steam. Capital outlay (£1,904) recovered in only 13 months.

For complete description see "Fuel Efficiency News," September, 1945

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Whether or not you are reconstructing or reconverting your plant, consider this question now:—What economies can Thermal Linkage achieve in your plant?

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION,
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FOR SPECIFIC ADVICE,
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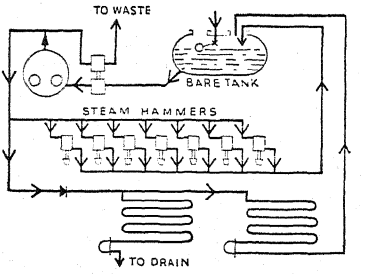

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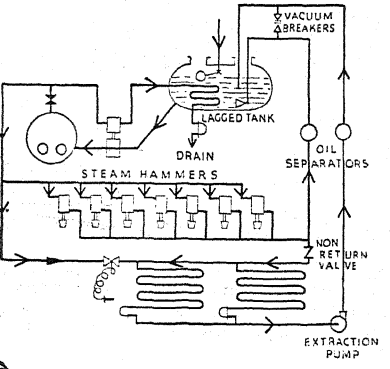

ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF FUEL AND POWER

LORD MACAULAY
Head taken from painting by Sir Francis Grant, P.R.A.

October Ale

MIGHTIEST ale of the year used to be brewed in October from recently-harvested barley, in readiness to soften the rigours of winter — not the winter of that year but of twelve months or even two or more years ahead, for genuine brown October Ale grew with age " as smooth as oil, sweet as milk, clear as amber, strong as brandy ". Often, indeed, this Audit Ale (as it was sometimes called) was served not in tankards, but in wine glasses, as a liqueur.

Not least among his triumphs as statesman, poet, and historian, Macaulay numbered his dozen of October Ale every year as a Fellow of Trinity College.

By contrast, ordinary ale was drunk two or three hours after brewing. Home-brewed ale for the table was sour and undrinkable after a month.

Taxation keeps most beer to-day to low gravities, but ale made with Clark's C W A has a satisfying palate-fulness equal to beers several degrees higher gravity. C W A makes good beer and keeps it sound to the last drop.

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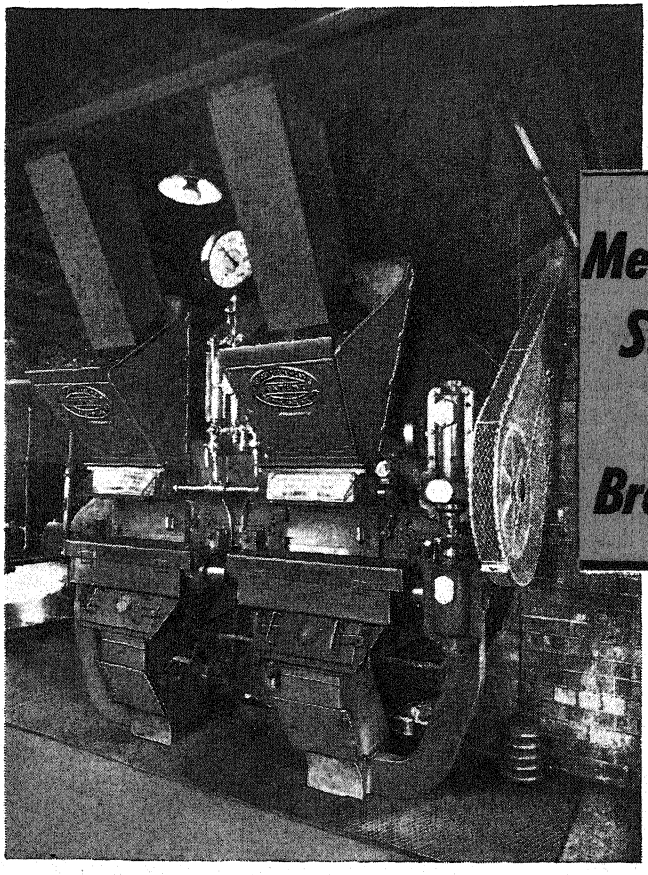

Mechanical Stokers for Breweries

An installation of "Hodgkinson" Smokeless and Gritless Coking Stokers applied to a Lancashire Boiler.

The Boiler Plant of a Brewery has, of necessity, to meet exacting demands. It must be capable of answering to rapidly fluctuating loads when burning coals of varying sizes and characteristics, and of operating without the emission of smoke or grit. Moreover, the maintenance of a uniformly high thermal efficiency is certainly no less desirable.

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If you are not already users of Hodgkinson Mechanical Stokers, may we survey your plant and submit a report, without obligation?

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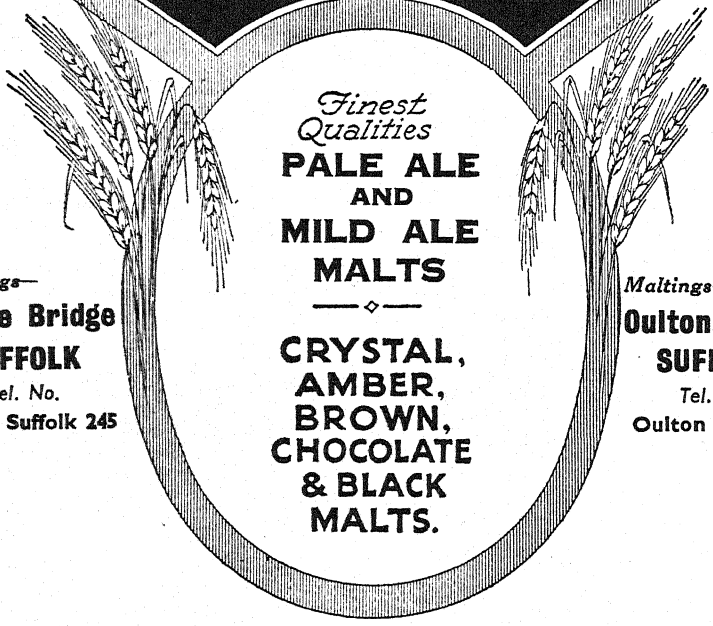

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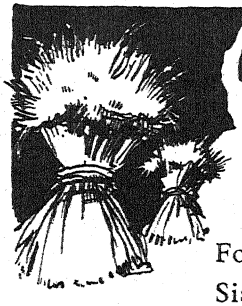

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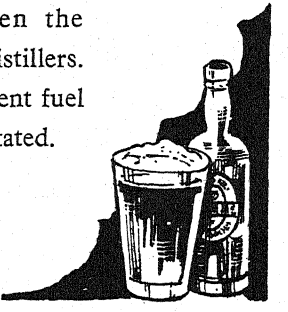

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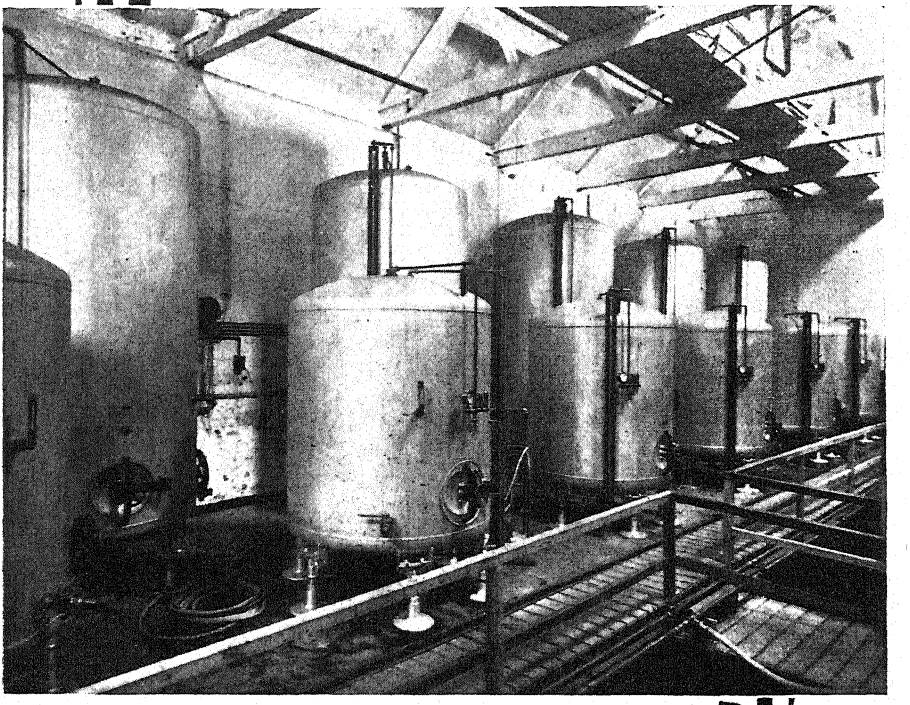

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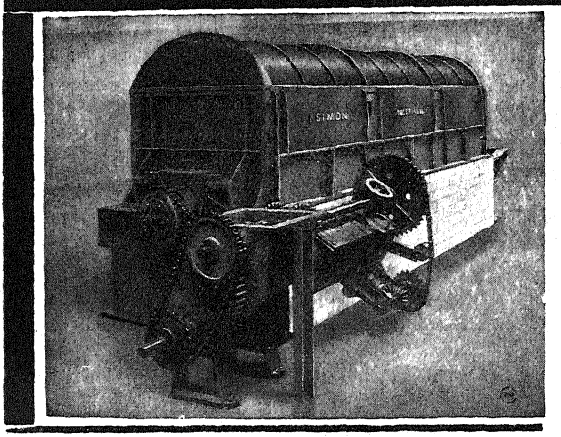

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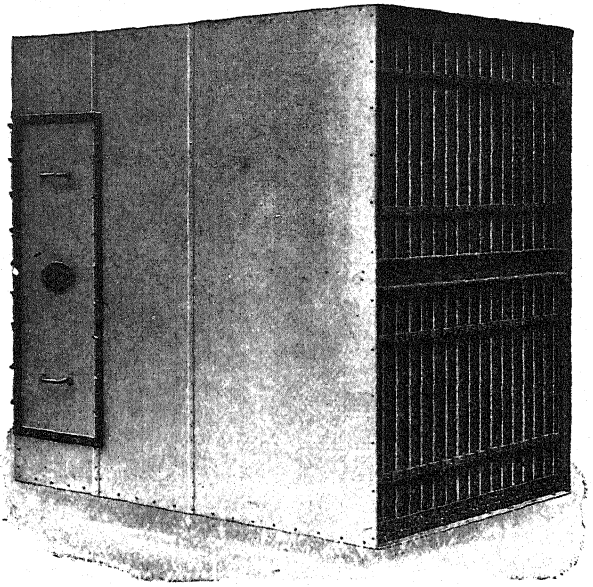

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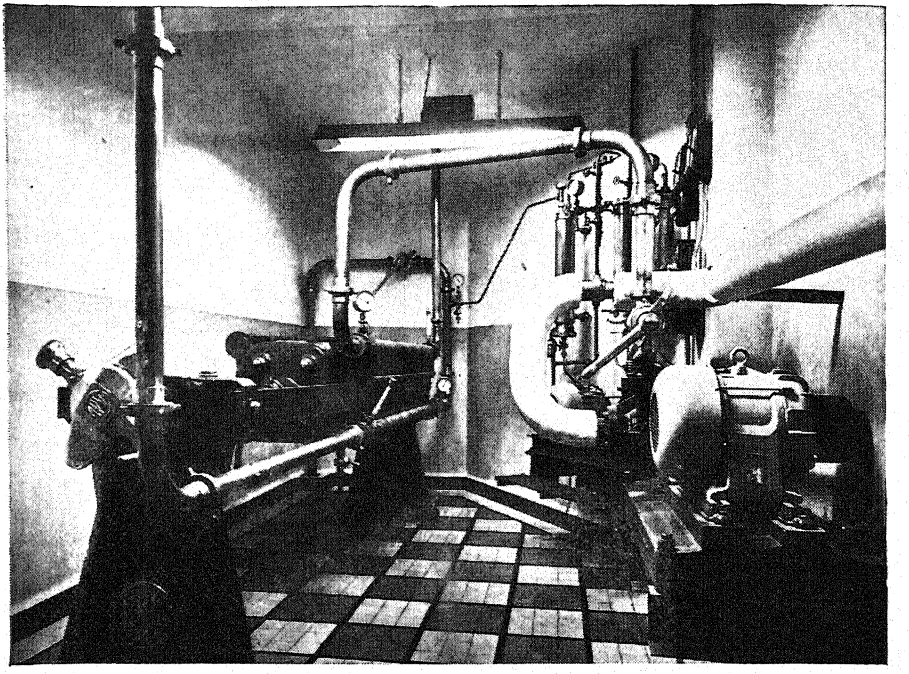

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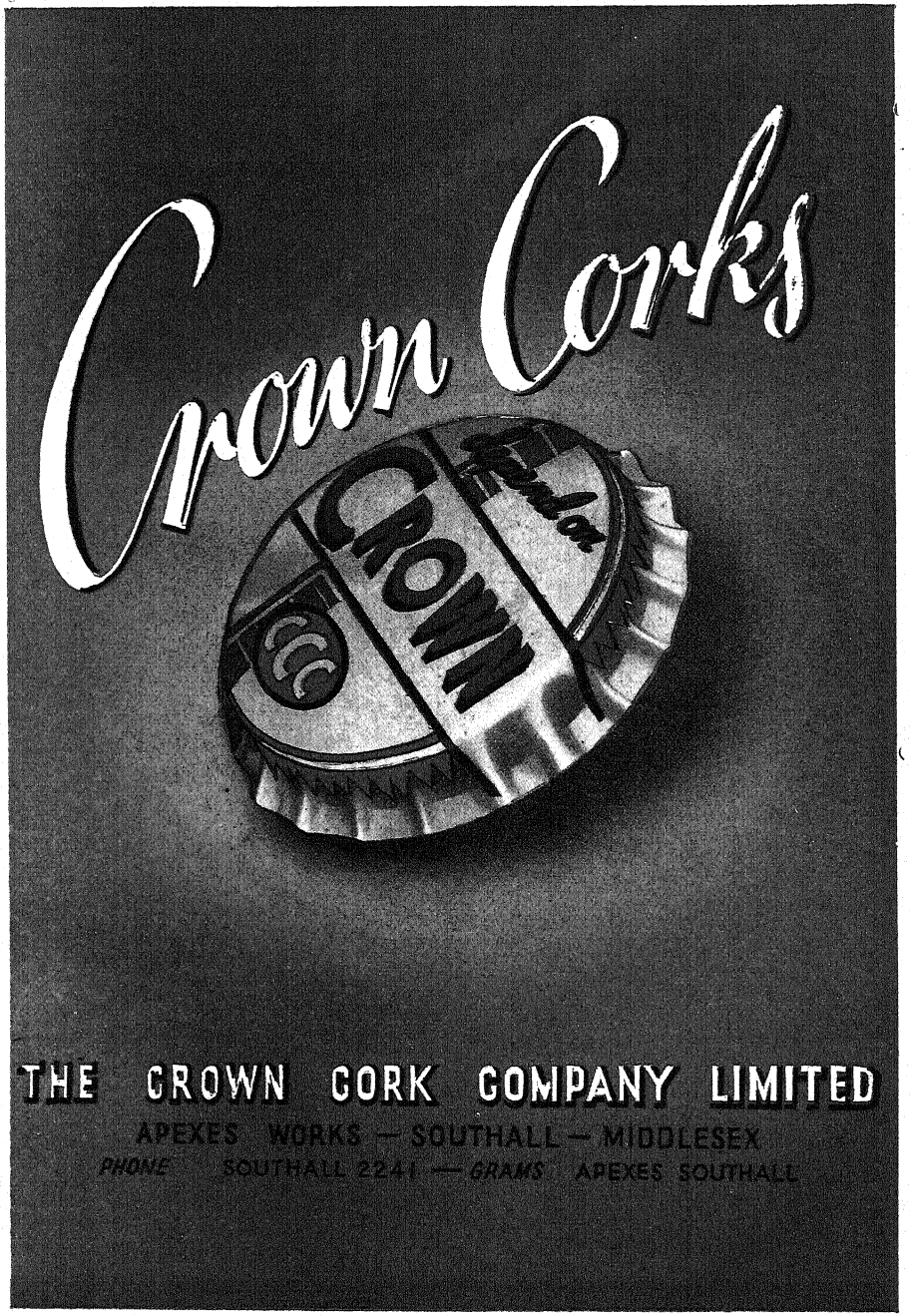
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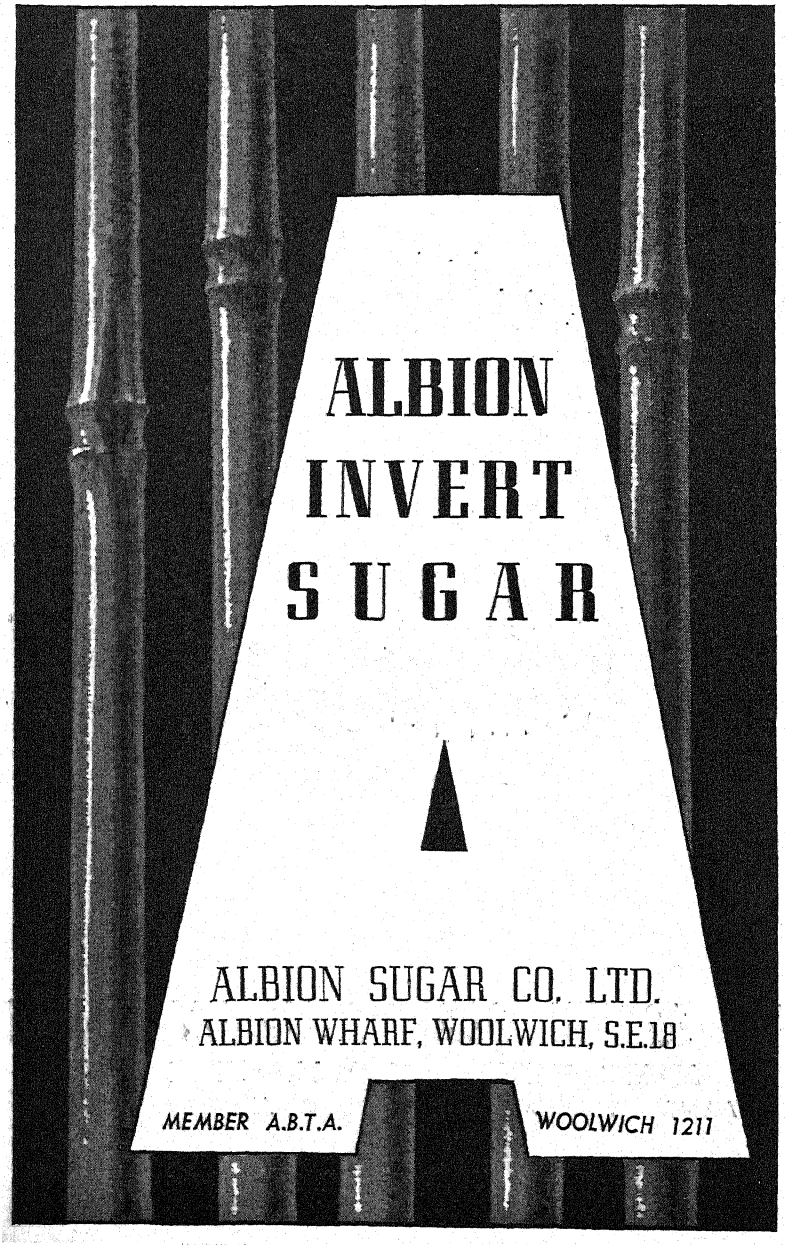
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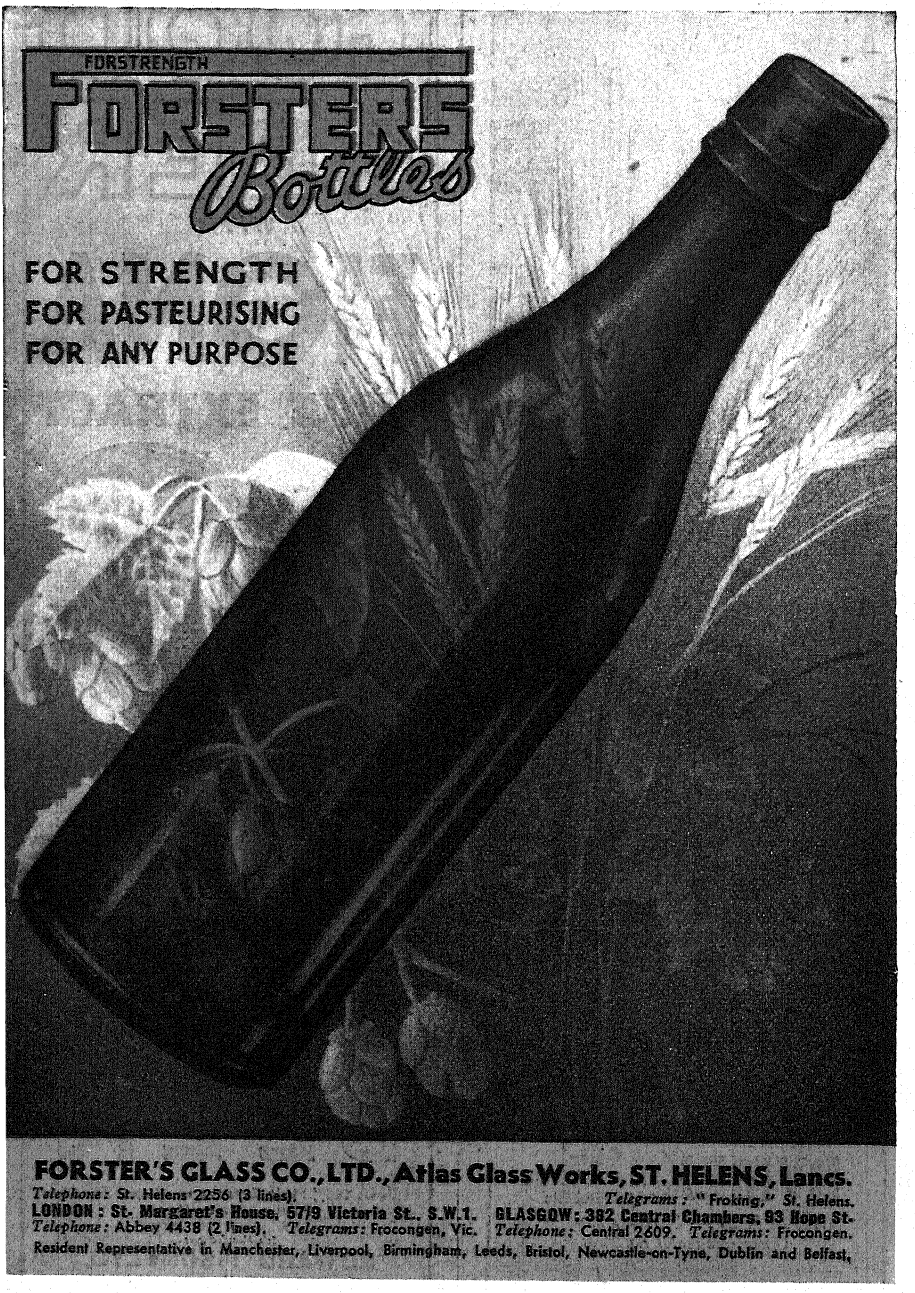

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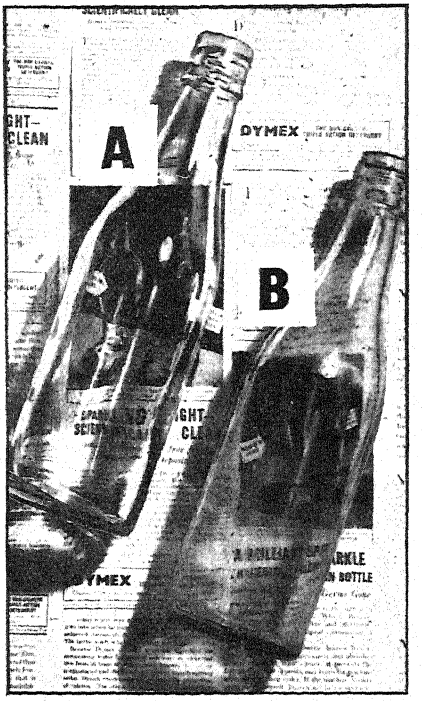

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There's never any 'bloom' on the bottle when Dymex is used. Dymex contains a special material for overcoming water hardness. Dymex also keeps the washing machine clean and free from lime scale. It possesses powerful penetrating properties, rinses easily, is a quick and effective germicide.

DYMEX THE TRIPLE-ACTION DETERGENT

Cleanses better — Sterilises more — Overcomes water hardness

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GOOD BEER WITH FIONA MALT EXTRACT

"Good Health Sir!"

BECOMES

VERY GOOD BEER

FIONA 100% Malt Extract produces Sounder, Fuller, Malty Beer.

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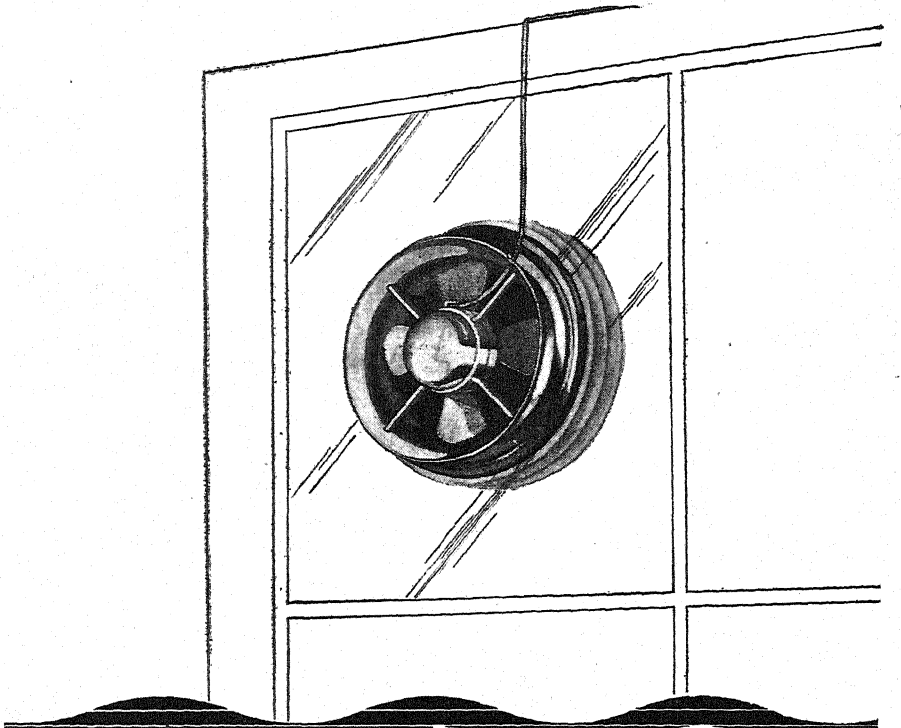

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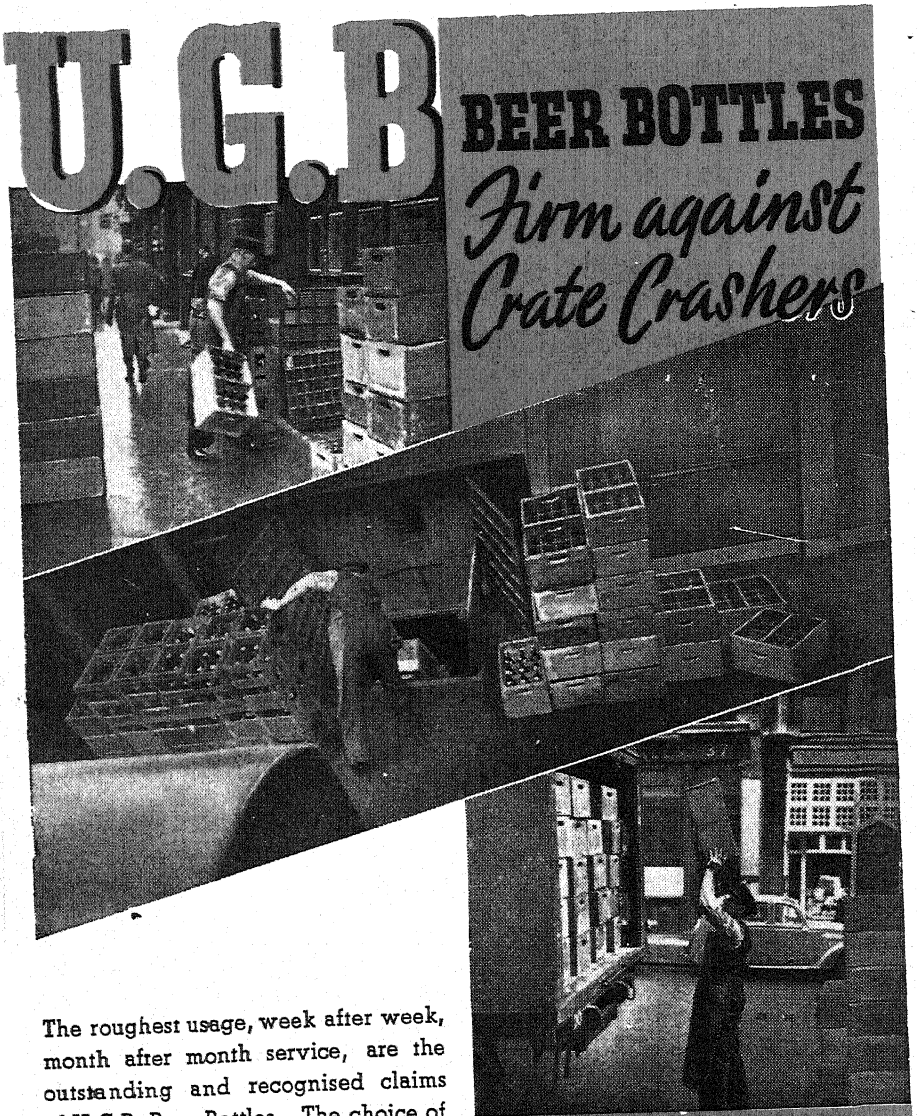
Firm against Crate Crashers



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"NEW PROCESS"

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The Chef says

"There are quite enough 'headaches' in the kitchen these days, what with staff shortage and trying to keep some kind of a menu going, so I don't welcome plant troubles. That's why I bless the day the proprietors here put in a Frigidaire cold room. After all you don't expect trouble from a plant made by people who've been in the game as long as Frigidaire — and you don't get it."

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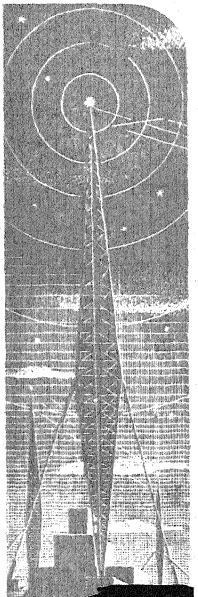
THE IDEAL SOFT-FLAVOURED CARAMEL FOR NUT BROWN ALES, DARK MILD ALES AND STOUT



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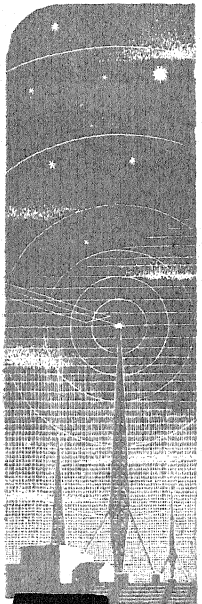

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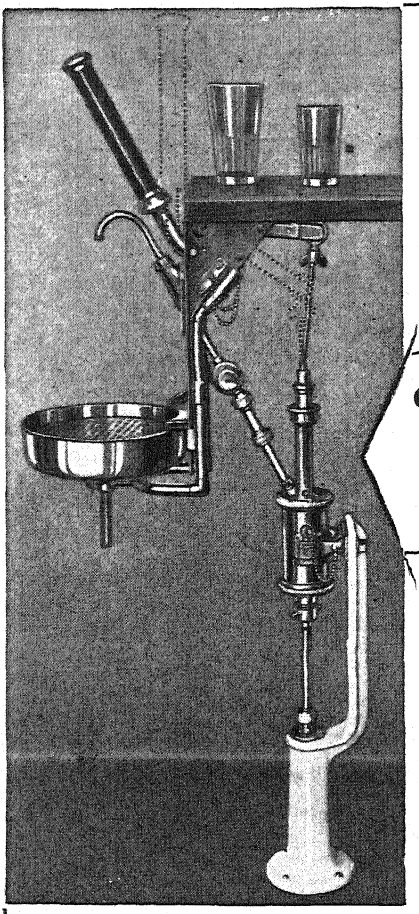
LAMBERTS *for Caramel*

Pioneer Specialists in Caramel & Primings for over Sixty Years



UNIT SERVICE

● *The Dalex-Unit Beer Engine is a single pull unit incorporating all the advantages of the Super-Dalex Multi-pull.*

This complete self-contained unit can be fitted anywhere along the counter, which does NOT require cutting. It makes a useful auxiliary beer-pull, and can be fitted just where service is required. The whole unit, including cylinders, can be completely detached for cleaning in seconds, without tools, by unskilled labour. The plastic trough, easily cleaned, is good for glasses and cuts down breakages. Write for full details.

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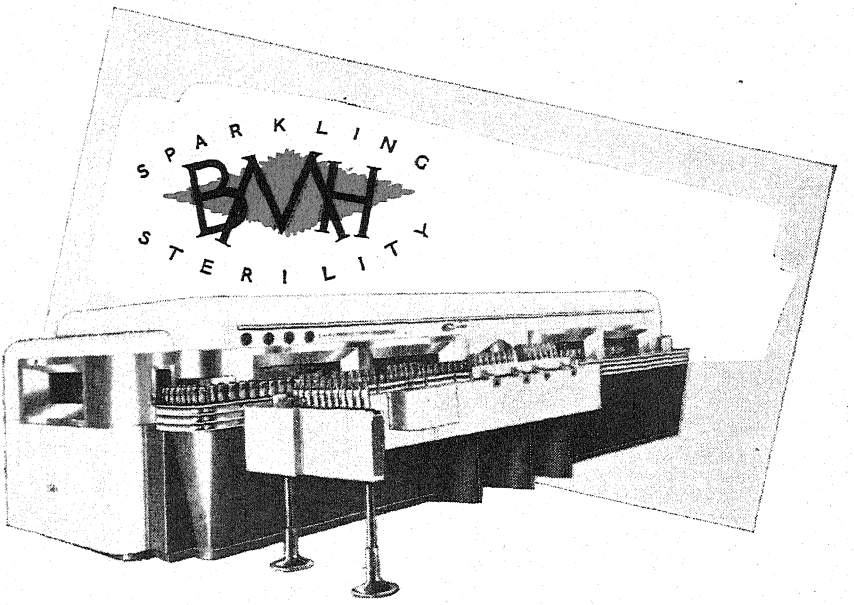

the Standard fits in anywhere

The Miller 'Standard' Hydro requires no special foundation. Flexibility of design—whereby the operator stands where you want him—is another great advantage of this Hydro that economises in money and time.

Miller's Standard—

the Bottlewasher that saves on installation and saves again and again on operation.

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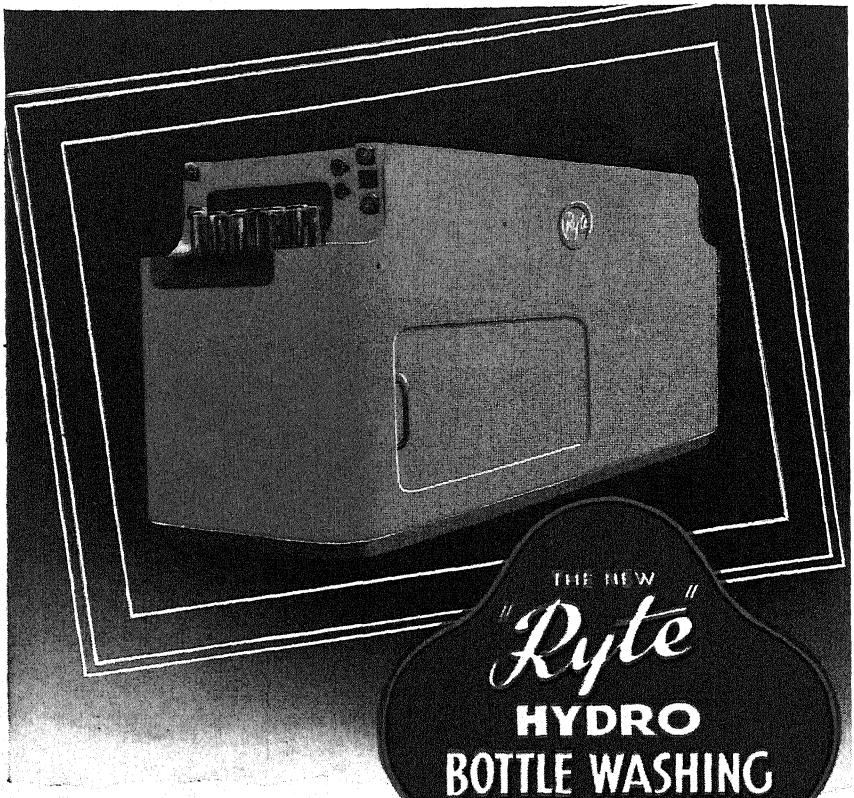

THE NEW "Ryte" HYDRO BOTTLE WASHING MACHINE

A Powley Production

The amazing interest which has been shown in our new "Ryte" Hydro Washer has given us considerable pride and pleasure, this machine being the first of its type which has been produced. Progressive concerns using Bottle Washing Equipment have been quick to realise the salient advantageous features incorporated in this new Bottle Washing Equipment. In a striking modern enclosure, but leaving working parts instantly accessible, the new patented mechanism gives a long jetting period and short moving period per cycle.

It is the smallest straight through Hydro machine available for a given output, requiring only half the floor space of other machines with a similar capacity.

Installation as a unit by door to door transport, cuts to a minimum time and installation costs.

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ST. MARKS ROAD · SUNDERLAND ·

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A WELL-KNOWN BREWER PASSED THE FOLLOWING REMARK TO ONE OF OUR DIRECTORS WHEN HE VISITED THE BREWERY RECENTLY.

"YOUR ENZYMIC MALT HAS BEEN PARTICULARLY USEFUL TO ME DURING THE WAR PERIOD AND IS PROVING EVEN MORE SO NOWADAYS IN CONSEQUENCE OF RECENT LEGISLATION."

To those intimate with the use of

DIXON'S ENZYMIC MALT

the appropriateness of the above remark is obvious

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THE IPSWICH MALTING CO., LTD.

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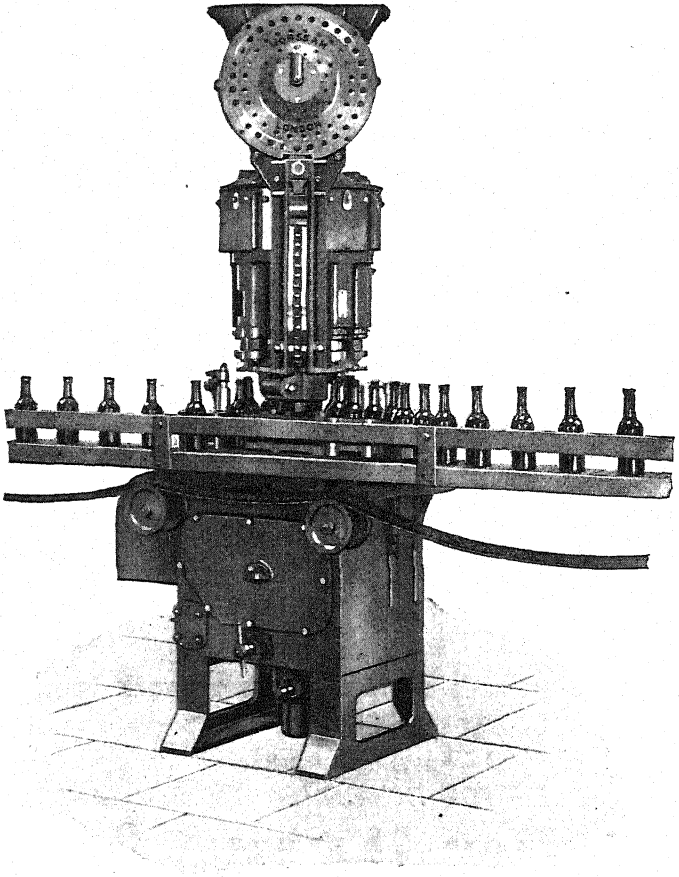
FOR THE

BEST BOTTLING PLANT



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Telephone: Blackfriars 9936.

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Any Beer Drinks lbs. Heavier!

WITH

LAEVULINE

The Priming which stands out by itself

Malty Fulness and Condition
Without Excessive Sweetness

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TELEGRAMS:
"KENDALL,
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SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

F. KENDALL & SON LTD.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON

(Members of the Allied Brewery Traders' Association)

See also page 1025

FREEDOM FROM MOULD & FUNGUS GROWTHS

Is Ensured by the Use of

A remarkable Wall Dressing (white or cream), which not only Destroys Existing Mould, but prevents its recurrence!

PREVENIT IS A PROVEN SUCCESS—NOT AN EXPERIMENT

And will prove invaluable to Brewery Undertakings—both in respect to their own Premises, and also for the protection of cellars, stores, etc., in Hotels, Licensed Houses, Depots, etc.

Full particulars gladly sent on request.

CLARILOID CHEMICAL COMPANY, WELLS, 1, SOMERSET

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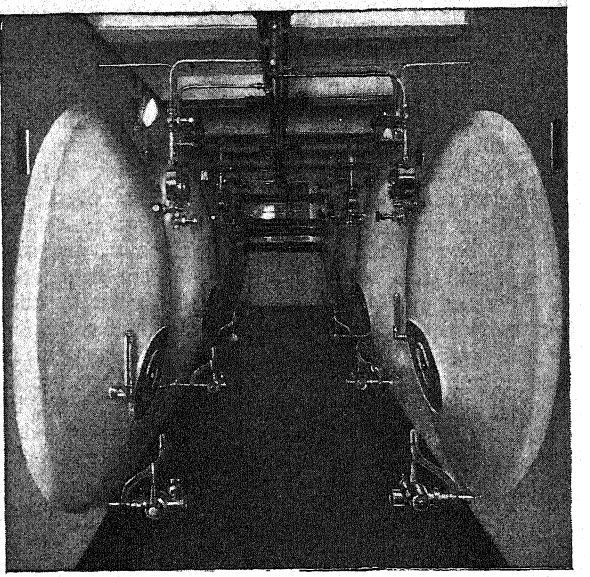
OXYGEN REDUCTION AND CARBONATING PLANT

for better bottled beer

★ Based on a special four-year-long joint research, the Redox system is a natural treatment of the beer that eliminates present-day bottled beer instability and gives complete control over each stage in the preparation of sound beer with good flavour. It is simple and compact. It has achieved complete and widespread success.



The corridor of the Redox Block system of Tanks at the Brewery of Messrs. E. & H. Kesley Ltd., Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

ADLAM

GEORGE ADLAM & SONS LTD : FISHPONDS : BRISTOL

Manchester Office: Trevelyan Buildings, 52, Corporation Street, Manchester, 4. *Phone: Blackfriars* 0423

CONSISTENCY in present day quickly consumed LOW GRAVITY BEERS can be secured by using GOLD MEDAL PRIMING FULL

THE BREWERS' ideal is consistency—regularity of flavour and condition. A sugar which will not give this is a waste of sugar ration.

A normal slow fermenting priming, if used in present-day beers, upsets the ratio of body to flavour—hence a FASTER PRIMING IS NEEDED.

A beer which will show " life " a day or two after racking is preferable to one which is sweet and mawkish owing to the liberal use of the wrong type of Priming. Especially is this so if the " life " will continue to the end of the cask.

The addition of Gold Medal Priming Full brings out the natural flavour, and a low average gravity handicap can be overcome by its use, for a beer of, say, 35 O.G. is not comparable with one of 32 which has a lasting crispness.

To appreciate the truth of this point, just make a trial of our Gold Medal Priming FULL, which is quite different from ordinary Primings.

One of our largest customers has let it be known that his beers now have a bite two days after racking, and retain their condition to the end. His latest report on the splendid bottled beer containing this sugar, is that it is perfect in condition, flavour and brilliancy, three to four months after bottling.

Gold Medal Priming FULL is a perfectly balanced priming. It gives an extract almost equal to Invert, and so makes it possible to produce a much better beer at considerably less cost.

As Invert is ideal for Copper use, so is Gold Medal Priming FULL ideal for the Cask. You will be well advised to make a trial of this Priming and to judge it not by its low first cost, but by its flavour-content and the results it gives.

Get on the right line now, while trade is good, and so be at the top and prepared to meet the keen competition which will arise when the present period is over. Harvey Steel Sugars, Ltd., Liverpool, 5, Makers of Invert Sugar and Primings.

HARVEY STEEL SUGARS LTD. CASTLE BRAND LIVERPOOL

WHEN YOU WANT FLAVOUR

remember — HARVEY STEEL'S

The Index of this issue will be found on page 1016.

THE

BREWERS' JOURNAL

AND

Hop and Malt Trades' Review.

Entered at Stationers' Hall] (ESTABLISHED 1865)

VOL. LXXXII. No. 975. LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18, 1946. Subscription 30s. Per Year Post Free.

FRUSTRATION.

IT can seldom have happened that annual accounts of an important public company showing an altogether satisfactory year's working from the financial point of view have been accompanied by so pessimistic and apologetic a statement of the position and prospects of the industry as that circulated with the report for 1945-46 of Messrs. Watney Combe. Reid and Co., Ltd. Let us say at once that the gloom of the chairman (Colonel Oswald P. Serocold, C.M.G.) did not derive from pecuniary considerations. He said incidentally that, unless the restrictions on production in force since May 1st and the later restriction of strength were modified during the current financial year, the profits when ascertained a year hence might disclose a very different picture. But his principal regret was for the inability of brewers and retailers to meet the reasonable requirements of their customers. "We realise," he said, "that our Trade exists to meet the demands of a very large section of the public." This sounds like a truism, but it is on that account none the less true, and it is a truth that is apt to be overlooked. Colonel Serocold commented that never in the history of the Trade had the public-house played a more important part in the lives of the people. "Having achieved this, it was most disappointing to find that with the arrival of peace we are unable to meet the ever-increasing demands of our customers, and we tender an apology to all who may suffer inconvenience which is due to circumstances beyond our control."

Another source of anxiety was the deterioration in the structural and decorative repair of Messrs. Watney Combe Reid's properties. "Whilst we are fully alive to the prior claim of house-building, yet we do feel that the existing restrictions on essential maintenance work are unnecessarily severe and, if allowed to continue, will result in excessive decay which could, given reasonable

latitude, be avoided." It is the general experience that even when labour is available, the difficulties of obtaining materials for maintenance work are insuperable unless it can be shown that the work to be undertaken is necessary to save a building from collapse or something approaching it. The Government policy in this matter could not be regarded as otherwise than short-sighted, even if the labour rendered idle by the withholding of materials and the materials withheld could be diverted to the building of dwelling-houses: but there is little indication that this is being or can be done. While essential repairs and renovations are thus being perforce postponed, it is idle, of course, to contemplate new works of construction or improvement of properties, and the financial provision made by most brewing companies in both these respects continues to lie idle.

"I confess," said Colonel Serocold, referring to the previous annual general meeting held just after hostilities had concluded, "that I did not foresee that a year later our trouble would be greater rather than less, but it is so, and I can understand that all of us may feel rather disappointed." This experience and this state of mind is by no means peculiar to the brewing industry. A sense of baffled bewilderment is widespread among all sections of the public and a feeling that we are not living the life we should. The British instinct of tolerance and fair play prevents us from attributing all our ills to the Government, and there is the usual patient readiness to assume that they are doing their best. This uncritical tolerance may, however, be carried too far, and it behoves the Trade Associations whose industries are menaced with new restrictions to insist as a price of their co-operation that full and rational justification be produced for each new interference, and that it be proved that the measures proposed are those best calculated to promote the objects in view. The bureaucratic belief that all wisdom is centred in Whitehall has been nurtured by a too subservient attitude, and it has needed such spontaneous uprisings as those of the "squatters" to shake this complacency. Officialdom is now seeking busily to adapt the law to the state of affairs created by these invasions and the maxim *vigilantibus non dormientibus leges subveniunt* has taken the new meaning that the Law comes to the aid of the law-breaker, and not the law-abiding.

THE 1939 CEILING.

JUST before the Parliamentary recess the Government sought and obtained the approval of both Houses to an Order (The Acquisition of Land [Increase of Supplement] Order, 1946), by which the maximum amount of the supplementary compensation payable to an owner-occupier whose building is acquired compulsorily by notice to treat served after July 22nd, 1946, is increased from 30 per cent. to 60 per cent. over the value of the building as ascertained by reference to prices current at March 31st, 1939. It will be remembered that Section 57 of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1944, provided that the prices current on March 31st, 1939, should be taken as the basis of compensation on the compulsory acquisition of land by Government Departments or local or public authorities, and Section 58 of the Act provided that supplementary compensation can be paid to an owner-occupier in respect of his interest in a building on the land. The adoption as a standard of the 1939 prices followed the acceptance by the Government of the principle enunciated by the Uthwatt Com-

mittee on Compensation and Betterment in 1941, that no person, whether a "speculator" or not, should obtain at the expense of the public out of his landed property any financial gain by reason of war conditions or post-war reconstruction. This generally acceptable proposition proved, as is usually the case, to be highly controversial when the time came to give it legislative form. The defenders of individual rights pointed out that a person whose house or shop was taken from him would require to reinstate himself elsewhere and that he could not hope to do so in 1944 or after with the compensation based on 1939 prices. The protagonists of "the community" on the other side insisted that if local authorities were to be required to compensate on the basis of the cost of reinstatement, the expense would be prohibitive and would paralyse their efforts to replan and redevelop their areas of extensive war-damage or of bad layout and obsolete development. After strenuous debate the compromise of a 30 per cent. supplement to owner-occupiers was accepted, with the proviso, in Section 60(3) of the Act, that, by an order made by the Treasury and approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament, a higher or lower percentage might be substituted for the 30 per cent. "in view of any circumstances arising since the passing of this Act." As already indicated, it has been found necessary less than two years after the passing of the Act to raise the supplement to 60 per cent.

The special claim of the owner-occupier in its origin rested upon the sympathy felt for the "small man," whether householder or shopkeeper, who was dispossessed of his home, or his place of business, or both. The Act, however, provides that a person shall be treated as in occupation of a building or property if it is in the occupation of a person in his employment for the purposes of that employment. Thus, the branches of the big banks and multiple-shops are owner-occupied. Licensed premises which are conducted by the brewer-owners under management are also owner-occupied, but those which are let to tenants are not. In the House of Lords, Lord Hemingford drew attention to this anomaly when the Town and Country Planning Bill was under discussion in 1944, and moved an amendment to include tied houses let to tenants in the category of owner-occupied premises. The Lord Chancellor (Lord Simon) declined to accept these "special provisions," remarking that ". . . the trade is one which is directed with a vast deal of business skill, and I do not doubt that those who are affected by this Bill will consider its provisions very carefully before they decide how they will develop their business in the future."

The assessment of compensation in connection with the acquisition of land for public purposes by reference to 1939 prices is limited in its operation to a period of five years from the passing of the Act of 1944, that is to say from November 17th. 1944. It was presumed that, after that time, something resembling a real market in landed property would be restored and with it, the well-established and well-recognised principle of our law that when private property is taken compulsorily for a public purpose, fair compensation, which is usually interpreted according to our practice as compensation based upon the current market value, would be paid. It would seem probable, however, as the Government have found it necessary to raise the supplementary percentage for owner-occupiers from 30 to 60 per cent., that the artificial and, indeed, unworkable 1939 basis must go by the board long before the expiry of the five years. In fact, in moving that the Order increasing the supplement be approved, the Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted as much when he said that it was "a purely temporary measure, as a partial relief to many persons who have a

good claim which we fully recognise. . . ." and promised further and wider consideration of the whole matter in the autumn. In the meantime, some local authorities have been strenuous in their endeavours to make hay while the sun shines and to "cash-in" on the limitation, by seeking its application to acquisitions of property for purposes to which effect cannot be given for years to come. The limitation which was intended to be a protection against speculators is thus being used as a weapon and, as appeared very clearly in the course of the debate on the Order, increasing the supplement, is giving rise to bitterness and difficulty in promoting schemes and proposals in themselves altogether commendable.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS.

National Health Contributions.

New rates of contributions in connection with National Health and Contributory Pensions schemes are set out elsewhere in this issue. The new rates will become payable as from September 30th, and the schemes embrace the entire population with certain minor exceptions. The present cards to which health and pensions insurance stamps are affixed are current until July, 1947, but the rates of contributions shown thereon will be incorrect as from September 30th. It is not possible to replace or alter these cards. Insurance stamps for the new values will be available from post offices when the new rates of contribution become due.

Time Rates of Wages.

A Report entitled "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour at August 1st, 1946" has been compiled by the Ministry of Labour and National Service. The Report contains a series of tables showing for the various industries the time rates of wages fixed by voluntary agreements made between organisations of employers and workpeople or by Joint Industrial Councils or similar bodies and by Statutory Orders under the Wages Councils Act, the Road Haulage Wages Act, the Agricultural Wages Acts and the Catering Wages Act.

The extent to which rates of wages have been determined for different occupations within each industry varies considerably. In some industries the agreements or orders fix only a general minimum rate for men and women respectively. In others, rates are specified for a variety of occupations and in many cases for adults and for juveniles of different ages. It has not been found practicable to publish information of all the rates, but the Report contains those for men and women in all the important industries and occupations for which minimum or standard time rates of wages have been fixed.

In addition to the time rates, particulars are also given of the normal working hours, and, where available, of the basic rates for pieceworkers and the additional rates payable to shift workers. The Report is obtainable from H.M.S.O., or through a bookseller, price 2s. net.

Catering Wages Commission.

The third annual report of the Catering Wages Commission reviews the activities of the Commission during the year ended July 6, 1946, in which their attention has been mainly devoted to general matters concerning the catering industry. The Commission has issued separate reports on the staggering of holidays, the development of the cater-

ing, holiday and tourist services, and training for the catering industry. The main recommendation of the report dealing with holiday and tourist services was for the establishment of a national body, which the Commission proposed should be called the National Travel, Holiday and Catering Board, with two constituent organisations, the Catering Development Association and the Travel Association.

On the catering side, states the present report, "we were impressed in our inquiries by the lack of co-ordination within the industry and the sectional interests into which it is divided. We do not share the view which has been expressed that consideration of the development of the industry as a whole is likely to react disadvantageously on any one part of it. It is important that there should be as high a standard of efficiency and service in establishments which cater for the large majority of people as in the more exclusive establishments. We are convinced, therefore, that there is need for some central body, on which the industry would be substantially represented, to guide and co-ordinate the development of the industry."

The report adds that the development of tourism, which is an invisible export of very great value, obviously calls for co-ordinated effort. This is at present being directed by the Travel Association of Great Britain, and the Commission recommends that the proposed Travel Association should be in essence the existing Association with extended functions.

It was urged that no time should be lost in planning the development of the tourist industry and that, in the meantime, the Travel Association should be given every assistance and encouragement.

Fuel Saving Conference.

As part of the drive initiated by the Fuel Efficiency Committee of the Ministry of Fuel and Power to increase savings in fuel in every possible way, the Committee have arranged a conference on "Fuel and the Future," to be held at the Central Hall, Westminster, on October 8th, 9th and 10th. Pointing out that the country was able to get through last winter only at the expense of heavy inroads on coal stocks, the Committee state that increasing production of goods is raising additional demands for coal, and this makes the prospect for the coming winter still more difficult. As an important part of the Committee's programme, they have arranged the conference for next month to give an opportunity for an exchange of information on the improvements in the use of fuel that have been made during the war years.

The Committee believe that the present time, when plans for industrial reconversion are taking shape, is the most appropriate one for assessing the prospects of improving the efficiency of using fuel over the next seven years. With this in view, after the Minister of Fuel and Power has addressed an opening general session, the conference will be divided into parallel sections, so as to afford adequate opportunity for discussion of all branches of fuel utilisation. Trade associations and professional institutions have been invited to participate in the arrangement of the conference.

Tourist Conference.

The International Conference of National Tourist Organisations, which has been convened by The Travel Association, is to be held at the County Hall, Westminster, during the period October 1st to October 7th, and will, it is expected, attract the largest number of delegates ever known for a conference of this nature. The conference will be opened by Lord Hacking, vice-president of the Travel Association. A subject of considerable interest to all travellers is down for discussion on the first day of the conference, under the heading, "Free Movement of Tourists," covering passports and visas,

customs and immigration and currency control. Other subjects for discussion include the "exchange of Tourist Publicity Matter between Countries," "Student and Young People Exchange Visits," and the "Formation of an International Organisation of National Tourist Bodies." In addition to the conference proper a number of lunches and receptions will be given by the railway, shipping and travel interests.

Reinstatement Act and Promotion.

A point of some importance in the application of the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act was stated by Mr. W. Addington Willis, Umpire under the Act, in dismissing a recent appeal. He said there was nothing in the Act to support the contention that no man should suffer by reason of his war service, or that, during his absence, he should be promoted to a higher occupation. "The design of the Act," he added, "is to prevent as far as possible ex-Servicemen from being unemployed for at least a limited period of 26 or 52 weeks, as the case may be, or for so much of that period as is reasonable and practicable."

The appeal was by a former supervisor at the R.A.O.C. workshops, Chilwell, Nottinghamshire, against a majority decision of a reinstatement committee. By the time appellant returned from war service in July, 1945, his occupation had been abolished, and he was employed as a charge-hand fitter at the R.E.M.E. workshops, Chilwell, and later made leading charge-hand. The Umpire decided that, as the occupation of supervisor no longer existed, it was not reasonable and practicable to take the applicant into that occupation. He also considered that it had been shown that it was not reasonable to employ appellant in the more responsible position of a foreman or planner.

Staff Training.

An improved syllabus for staff training has been arranged by the Licensed Trade of London Staff Training Committee. Apart from some adjustments found necessary in the light of experience, the syllabus has been strengthened by the inclusion, and greater elaboration, of such subjects as catering, bookkeeping, accountancy, correspondence and salesmanship. In this the committee record their appreciation and thanks to the members of the L.C.C. educational department, the brewers, and to the large retail trade companies.

For the next course, just started, the processes of brewing, bottled beers and cellarage will be dealt with by lecturers and instructors from Messrs. Watney, Combe, Reid and Co., and the subjects of bar dispensing, salesmanship, beer, wine, spirits, catering, display and licensing laws by instructors from Messrs. Allen's (Caterers), Ltd.; Cope's (Taverns), Ltd.; I. J. Dicks, Ltd.; Goodhews, Ltd.; Henekeys, Ltd.; Levy and Franks, and the Pioneer Catering Company. Correspondence, accountancy, bookkeeping and other educational subjects will be dealt with by officers of the London County Council Technical Institute under the direction of Mr. E. Ostick, M.A., principal of the L.C.C. Technical Institute for the Distributive Trades, 107, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

The course is one of 72 hours spread over 12 weeks—Tuesday and Wednesday of each week from 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. The planning committee have endeavoured to maintain the interest of the trainees throughout the course by maintaining a balance between the educational, technical, theoretical, demonstration and practical instruction.

Part of the course will be conducted at breweries, the technical institute and licensed houses. There will be tests and examinations, and diplomas are to be awarded to the most successful trainees.

THE BEER-DRINKING BRITON.

By FRANK A. KING.

(*Continued from page* 537, *May Issue.*)

II.—HOW THE MONASTERIES INFLUENCED BREWING.

In 1432, Thomas Sharp sold the Abbot of Colwick malt for brewing so " raw, recked and damaged with welvits " that it killed the hogs, hens and capons to which it was eventually given, so one can understand why regulations were introduced that the malt used for brewing was to be " clene, swete and drye and wele made, not capped in the sakkes, nor raw dried malte, dank or wete malte or made of mowe brent barley (barley burnt or overheated in the mow or stack) belyed (swollen) malte, edgrove (germinating) malte, ascrespired (sprouting at both ends) malte, wyvell eten (weavil eaten) malt or medled."

There is an ancient brewery at Queen's College, Oxford, which dates back to these early times. In the College archives there are records declaring that a brewer was appointed to the College in the year 1340, the date of its foundation.

This brewery is probably the oldest in the British Isles still operating, and it is considered that the methods used are almost the same as the processes carried out hundreds of years ago, subject to a few modifications and modern ideas, such as heat-testing by means of thermometers.

By means of a 16th century lead and wooden hand-pump the wort is pumped into the copper and then runs down a wooden trough to the surface cooler, where it remains for several hours. The mash-tun had not a false bottom. A copper coil has recently been added in one of the surface coolers in order to hasten cooling, as the plant lacks a refrigerator.

At 66 deg. F. the wort then runs into a wooden fermenting round, where the yeast is added, but unfortunately there is no means of controlling the temperature. After a night and a day to allow for the fermentation to develop, when the yeast starts to rise to the surface of the wort, the cleansing stage follows when the new yeast is removed.

This method is still adopted in many of the old-fashioned top-fermentation breweries in Northern France, where the cleansing takes place in casks. At the college brewery there is no means of running the wort out of the fermenting vessel, so it is ladled into the casks through a " tun-bowl " placed in the bung-hole. After the casks are filled, they are rolled over a wooden trough with their bung-holes open. The yeast works out through these outlets and runs over the sides of the casks, from which the beer is returned into the casks.

As soon as the fermentation is completed the casks are filled from a cask specially reserved for this purpose, and, after settling, the beer is finally transferred to storage casks or allowed to remain in the cleansing casks until bright and ready to drink.

According to the Account Roll of the Manors of Miaxter Priory for A.D. 1425, amongst other provisions purchased the following payments were made and supplies obtained: " And for beer, to wit, 132½ gallons bought of John Spinan, Alice Bedale and other brewers 4s. 10d., and for 32 gallons of red wine, bought of Richard Brasyer of Burchester (Bicester) at 8d. a gallon 21s. 4d., and for 3 gallons 3 quarts of sweet wine bought of the same at 16d. a gallon 5s."

Life at the monasteries of the period indicate the trend of habits for the whole population. Netley Monastery numbered four brewers amongst the servants for the premises. In 1349 the Duke of Lancaster endowed two recluses and their two waiting women with 8 gallons of " better " beer each week. The cleanliness of the monks and the large quantities they brewed showed the best methods to their servants who later developed the manufacture of beer in their own homes, but until the 12th and 13th centuries most of the beer produced in this country was manufactured in the monasteries. In the Middle Ages beer was the chief drink for breakfast, dinner and supper, so the sale of the beverage must have developed rapidly as towns commenced to spring up, although, in rural communities, every man still continued to brew for his own household.

As retail trading developed in this

country so the manner in which beer was sold changed. Goods were still sold at the same places at which the articles were manufactured; shops were merely parts of houses turned into retail establishments. The weekly markets still provided other retail outlets before shops were specially built. Beer was usually brewed at the back part of the house in which it was sold so that for several centuries the term " brewery " refers not only to the place where the beer was made but also to the place where it was sold; consequently, large numbers of breweries were required. The shop became the ale-house.

Beer must have varied a great deal in strength, for the first straining from the mash would be strong and the later washings would be weak, and when these were not mixed there would be at least two kinds of beer—" strong " beer and " small " beer. It was not until the 14th century that the terms " better beer " at 4d. a gallon and " penny ale " (costing 1d. a gallon) developed.

In the same way that flesh-conners were appointed to inspect and judge the meat sold by the butchers at their shops and in the markets, so ale-conners were appointed by the authorities of cities and boroughs. It was the duty of these men to go round to test the quality of the ale and beer sold and also the accuracy of the measures used when selling it. Control of retail prices had not yet been introduced.

As early as 1305 a licence duty of some form was required, as it is recorded that in this year, when the ale-conner visited the premises of William Saleman and his wife, they were fined 2s. for keeping a brewery at Cornhill without paying custom.

The ale-conner is described as an official who wore leather breeches. " He would enter an inn unexpectedly, draw a glass of ale, pour it on a wooden bench, and then sit down in the little puddle he had made. There he would sit for 30 minutes by the clock." " This description applies to a period after the introduction of clocks and the development of the habit of smoking, but the principle of sitting in the puddle for a certain length of time dates back a great many years before smoking became a fashionable vice and the method of testing probably remained until the times when more authentic and easier means of testing were introduced." " He would smoke, he would drink with all who asked him, but he would be very careful not to change his position in any way. At the end of the half-hour he would make as if to rise, and this was the test of ale, for if the ale was impure, if it had sugar in it, the tester's leather breeches would stick fast to the bench, but if there was no sugar in the liquor no impression would be present; in other words, the tester would not ' stick to the seat.' "

In spite of the free drinks which he would probably obtain during the performance of his duties, the half-hours could not have been particularly comfortable periods for the ale-conner. Shakespeare's father was made an ale-conner of Stratford-on-Avon in 1557. The functions of the ale-conner (the office is still in existence) are well defined by their oath, framed during the reign of Henry V. The oath was as follows:—

" You shall swear that you shall know of no brewer or brewster, cook or pie-baker in your ward, who sells the gallon of best ale for more than one penny halfpenny, or the gallon of second sale for more than one penny, or otherwise than by measure sealed, and full of clear ale; or who brews less than he used to do before, this cry, by reason hereof; or withdraws himself from the following his trade, the rather by reason of this cry; or if any persons shall do contrary to any one of these points, you shall certify the alderman of your ward thereof, and of their names. And that you, so soon as you shall be required to taste any ale of a brewer or brewster, shall be ready to do the same; and in case that it be less good than it used to be before this cry; you, by assent of your alderman, shall sit a reasonable service thereon, according to your discretion; and if any one shall afterwards sell the same above the said price, unto your said alderman ye shall certify the same. And that for gift, promise, knowledge, hate, or other cause whatsoever, no brewer, brewster, hukster, cook or pie-baker, who acts against any one of the points aforesaid, you shall conceal, spare or tortiously aggrieve; nor when you are required to taste ale, shall absent yourself without reasonable cause and true; but all things which unto your office pertain to do, you shall well and lawfully do. So God you help, and the Saints."

It is interesting to compare the form of this oath with a similar oath framed for the guidance of the men who were appointed to inspect the cellars of the importers of wines. This testament was composed round about 1309—many years before the ale-conner was sworn in for his office.

The Oath of the Searchers of Vintners:

" Ye shall swear that ye will well and

truly survey all the wines cellared for sale within the franchise of the City of London, and then prove and assay in the presence and survey of the Serjeants to you committed and deputes by the Mayor and Alderman of the said city that they (*i.e.*, the wines) be wholesome and able for man's body, and what ye shall find stinking and unsound ye will, without concealment, present to the Mayor and Aldermen, to be adjudged according to the ancient custom of the said city. And that ye shall certify to the Mayor and Aldermen the number of vessels containing old wine lying in the cellars aforesaid, neither sparing nor aggrieving any one for favour or hate. And that all pots of tin that ye shall find not sealed in taverns ye will, without concealment, present to the Chamber. These things aforesaid ye shall well and truly do, so help you God, and His Saints."

As a request for the ale-conner to call to inspect the brewings, the brewers of Chester, when the ale had settled and was "cleansed any of a nyght and a daie old," each brewer was required to put out "the signe of a hande made of woode hangynge at the end of a wand." The ale had to be tested whilst it was still in a vessel called the "kyse."

The ale-conners of Cornwall found that the "ale is starke nought, loking whyte and thycke, as pygges had wrasteled in it."

By the middle of the 12th century the supremacy of English ale was more than established; the brewings of the cathedral towns such as Canterbury and Ely were particularly famous.

III.—THE BEGINNING OF REGULATIONS.

About 1203 bread was regulated by law to vary, in a given decree, according to the price of wheat; beer was afterwards treated in the same manner.

But already there had been earlier attempts in the city of London to protect the citizens, not so much from the iniquities of dishonest traders, but to prevent fires starting in the wooden premises. A decree, made round about 1189, was framed by the council as a safeguard against fire and required ". . . that all ale-houses be forbidden except those which shall be licensed by the common council of the city at Guildhall, excepting those belonging to persons who will build of stone, that the city may be secure. And that no baker bake, or ale-wife brew, by night, either with reeds or straw or stubble, but with wood only."

The importance of ale and beer in the daily life of the citizens can be judged by the fact that with the price of bread and price of ale was coupled in the early price-regulating orders. The attempt made by Henry III to standardise the prices of these two commodities affected the chief food and the chief beverage of his people.

Earlier in the same century one of the suggestions of the Magna Carta concerned the standardisation of measures: XXXV: "Let there be one measure of wine throughout our whole realm, and one measure of ale; and one measure of corn, to wit, 'The London quarter'; . . ."

An attempt to limit the admittance of customers into a tavern after the recognised closing-time was made in an article for the keeping of the peace in London (*circa* 1309). It required "No taverner to keep his tavern open for wine or beer after curfew, not admit anyone into his tavern, nor into his house, unless he is willing to answer for the king's peace under penalties named."

At this time London contained 354 taverns (where only wine was sold) and had 1,334 breweries (where ale and beer were sold as well as produced). The poll tax of 1380 showed that there were 20,397 persons over the age of fifteen in London, so provided there had not been any great variation in population during the intervening years, one can assume that there was near enough one shop retailing beer and wine to every twelve inhabitants!

The importance of the regulation of the prices of bread and ale and wine is shown by the fact that in 1255, Henry III doubled the number of Oxford aldermen, not only to keep peace between the students of the university and the residents of the city, but also to ensure that the assize of bread, beer and wine was observed, that bakers duly stamped all loaves with their own stamp, that brewers had their own stamp, and that wines were sold on like terms to clerks and laymen

from the time they were broached. Later, as will be shown, the city of Oxford lost this right and the University authorities were given the same powers.

During the time of Henry III, according to the Statute Rolls, the maximum price of ale throughout the country was based on the price of corn from which was made the malt required for brewing purposes. When wheat was fixed at 3s. or 3s. 4d. the quarter and barley at 20d. to 2s., and oats at 16d., the town-brewers were to sell two gallons of ale for one penny, but brewers outside towns three or four gallons a penny; but when town-brewers sold at three gallons a penny the rural brewers were to charge at the rate of four gallons a penny. The ruling for price increases was that if corn rose a shilling a quarter, then the price of ale might be increased by a farthing a gallon or ale was to be as many farthings a gallon as malt was shillings a quarter.

A later decree, made in 1283, set the price of better ale at 1½d. and the weaker kind at one penny. When the municipal authorities of Bristol, fearing they might be penalised if the brewers of the town broke this regulation, the commonalty, in addition to making strict orders to enforce the regulation, threatened to impose the severe penalty of the forfeiture of his brewery by any offender.

The brewers of Oxford in 1434 were summoned to St. Mary's Church and any brewer who refused to brew when malt was dear and then did so when it became cheap again had to pay such fine as the brewers' guild might decide was suitable. At the same time they were also ordered to ensure that at least two or three brewers brewed two or three times every week during the "high" price for malt periods.

Although the assize of bread and ale was not always the basis used as the means of ensuring that the poorest citizen had his beer, the financial status of the poorer folk was the reason for the regulation made at Leicester about this time which enacted that "alle brwers that brwythe to selle shalle make good ale and holsome for mans bodye, neyther rowred nor roppie but that yt be clene brwyed according to the statute, and to sell according to thassysz that Mr. Mayer shall gyve, and to make good holsome smalle drynk for the poore peopyll after ob (a halfpenny) a gallon."

This same supervision of the supplies for the poor was even more beneficial at Gloucester during the sixteenth century, when the brewers were required to give some sort of weak wort, probably the scum of their brewing or the brewers' dregs, to enable the poor to make up a kind of very small beer.

During the thirteenth century in some centres, such as Shoreham, which fulfilled the requirements of foreign seafarers calling at the port, because some brewers considered it was much easier to break the law and pay fines afterwards they adopted a system of paying 2½ marks yearly in order to avoid the repeated, almost regular, attendances at the manorial courts. For the hundred of Shoyswell (Sussex) the alewives paid a yearly sum so that they might be excused attendance at the courts on law-days—when, no doubt, the alehouses would be particularly busy! These exemptions do not mean that the fines were not collected; the relaxations merely meant that the offenders pleaded guilty, and were allowed to continue their normal employment.

In addition to various manorial levies in some areas every brewer brewing for retail purposes was called upon to give to the constable or steward of the castle or manor some payment in kind. In some cases this payment had to be made for every brewing, such as at Newark, Fiskerton and at Marlborough, where the public brewer had to give a measure or "tolseter" of ale from each brewing. At Chester this "tolseter" was termed a "costrum," consisting of sixteen gallons of new ale measured under the "shakesyf."

The list of measures used in 1423 at Beverley includes a potell, quart, pint, and gill of pewter, panyers, hopir, modius, firthindal, piece, and halfpiece of wood, and a gallon, potell, third, and quart, also of wood.

The following extract from the "Wealth of Nations" by Adam Smith fully explains the importance and the purpose of the "assize of bread and ale," although there seems to be some mistake concerning either the date or the year of the reign of Henry III.

"In 1262, being the 51st of Henry III, was revived an ancient statute called 'the assize of bread and ale,' which the kings says, in the preamble, had been made in the time of his progenitors. It is probably . . . as old at least as the time of his grandfather Henry II, and may have been as old as the Conquest. It regulates the price of bread as according to the price of wheat may happen to be, from one shilling to twenty shillings the quarter of the money of those times. . . .

(To be continued.)

THE INSTITUTE OF BREWING EXAMINATIONS: JUNE, 1946.

PASS LIST.

PART I(A).

FRASER, George Ian, Edinburgh.

HAY, John William Alexander, Edinburgh.

HESLOP, Norman Alexander, Edinburgh.

NAUDI, Joseph Hector, Bristol.

PENROSE, John Dennis Fitz-Gerald, Chesterfield (" Distinction ").

RAMSAY, Thomas Gordon, Edinburgh.

SNADEN, Thomas Lewis, Edinburgh.

PART I(B).

DAVIDSON, Douglas, Edinburgh.

PART II.

HATT, Peter Kingston, Chester.
HOLLIDAY, Denis Edwin, Ipswich.
MACKAY, Clifford Furness, Bolton (" Honors ").
McELWEE, Philip, Jersey.

The Prescribed Examination: Part I.

Chemistry (Inorganic and Physical).

(SIX *questions only to be attempted. Two at least of those marked with an asterisk must be included. Formulæ and equations should be used when possible.*)

*1. Mention *four* sodium salts in common use and give their formulæ. Describe the production, properties and uses of any *three* of these sodium compounds.

*2. To what causes is the hardness of water due? Distinguish between temporary and permanent hardness. What are the disadvantages of hard water when used for steam raising? How is water softened on an industrial scale?

*3. What factors may influence the rate of chemical reaction? Give a brief discussion of *two* of these factors and illustrate your answer with examples.

4. Describe in outline electrical methods (one in each case) by which *three* of the following may be prepared:—(*a*) aluminium; (*b*) phosphorus; (*c*) carborundum; (*d*) potassium chlorate; (*e*) calcium. Mention the more important properties and uses of the substances you select.

5. Explain the exact meaning of " the osmotic pressure of a solution " and describe how it may be measured. What important laws have been deduced from measurements of osmotic pressure? What classes of substances give abnormal osmotic pressures, and how do you account for this?

6. Discuss (*a*) the use of ammonium chloride in Group 3 of the analytical tables; (*b*) the control of acid concentration in Group 2; (*c*) the use of yellow ammonium sulphide in qualitative analysis.

7. Discuss the action of nitric acid on metals.

8. Explain the terms: (*a*) acid; (*b*) base; (*c*) amphoteric hydroxide; (*d*) basicity. Illustrate your answer by *two* suitable examples in each case.

9 Write a brief account of the oxyacids of sulphur.

Chemistry (Organic).

(SIX *questions only to be attempted.*)

1. Give an account of the constitution, preparation and properties of ethylamine; compare the properties of this substance with those of ammonia.

2. An alcohol with a vapour density of 30 gave an elementary analysis of 60.00 per cent. of carbon and 13.33 per cent. of hydrogen. Write out possible structural formulæ consistent with these data, and suggest reactions which would enable distinction to be made between the formulæ shown.

(C = 12; H = 1; O = 16.)

3. Discuss the features responsible for the isomerism of the tartaric acids and of the lactic acids.

4. Compare and contrast the properties of aliphatic aldehydes and ketones, and show by means of equations how ONE member of EACH group might be obtained, directly or indirectly, from an alcohol of the formula $R.CH_2OH$.

5. Give a general account of *either* (*a*) organometallic compounds such as

Grignard reagents and their use in organic syntheses, *or* (*b*) methods for ascending and descending homologous series, giving some discussion of the reactions involved.

6 Describe the occurrence, laboratory and large-scale production, and properties of oxalic acid. How may this acid be converted into formic acid?

7. Give reasons for the conclusion that the benzene molecule contains a closed chain of carbon atoms.

8. Describe, with some practical detail, laboratory methods for the preparation of TWO of the following: (*a*) ethyl acetate; (*b*) nitrobenzene; (*c*) ethylene.

Physics.

(SEVEN *questions only to be answered. One at least must be taken from each section.*)

SECTION I.

1. Define *work* and *efficiency* (of a machine).

A cask, mass 200 lb., is pulled with constant velocity up a smooth plane inclined at 30° to the horizontal by a rope parallel to the plane. Find the pull in the rope. If, owing to friction, the pull is 120 lb. wt. and the cask is raised to a vertical distance of 12 ft. in 40 sec., find (*a*) the efficiency, (*b*) the rate at which work is done.

2. State Archimedes' principle and describe how you would apply it to determine the specific gravity of (*a*) brass, (*b*) alcohol.

What vertical force would be required to keep a wood cylinder 15 cm. long and 5 cm. diameter completely submerged below the surface of water if the specific gravity of the wood is 0.20 gm. per c.c.?

3. Describe an experiment to illustrate (*a*) osmotic pressure, (*b*) surface tension.

How is it possible to account for the elevation of water and the depression of mercury in a capillary tube?

SECTION II.

4. What is the relation between the pressure, density and temperature of a gas?

Calculate the volume of a kilogram of carbon dioxide gas at 20°C. and a pressure of 74.5 cm. of mercury if the density of the gas at S.T.P. is 1.98 gm. per litre.

5. Draw a curve to represent the variation with time of the temperature of a hot liquid which cools from 30°C. above its freezing point to 20°C. below in a vessel protected from variable draughts. In drawing the curve suppose that the final temperature is only a few degrees C. above that of the surroundings.

Explain the shape of the curve, pointing out features which depend on the latent heat of fusion and on the specific heats in the liquid and solid states.

6. Describe an experiment to determine the thermal conductivity of a substance. State, giving reasons, the type of conductor (good, poor or bad) for which the method is suitable.

Calculate the heat conducted per sq. metre per hour through a cork slab 5 cm. thick when the difference of temperature between the two faces is 30°C. if the thermal conductivity of the cork is 1.1×10^{-4} c.g.s. centigrade units.

SECTION III.

7. Explain why water in a swimming bath appears less deep than it really is. What is the apparent depth if the real depth is 6 ft. and the refractive index of water is 1.33? Prove the formula used. How does the apparent depth alter as one moves away from the side of the bath so that the rays of light entering the eye become less inclined to the surface of the water?

8. You are required to set up two lenses to form a model of a compound microscope. What lenses would you select and how would you arrange them? Draw a diagram showing the paths through the lenses of a pencil of rays from a non-axial point on the object.

Why do the objectives of real microscopes consist of several lenses instead of the single lens used in the model?

9. How does plane polarised light differ from ordinary light? Describe a polarimeter and explain how it is used to determine the percentage of sugar in a solution.

SECTION IV.

10. Define *capacity of a condenser* and

state the factors which determine its magnitude.

What is the charge on a condenser whose capacity is 3 microfarads when the difference of potential between its terminals is 500 volts? How much energy is dissipated when the condenser is discharged?

11. Describe, and explain the mode of action of a moving coil ammeter. How could you use an ammeter, resistance 5 ohms and reading to 15 milliamperes, as a voltmeter to read up to 10 volts?
12. Write an account of the construction, mode of action and use of the lead accumulator.

Plant Biology, as Applied to Malting and Brewing.

(SIX *questions only to be attempted. One at least must be taken from each section. Answers should be illustrated by drawings and diagrams wherever possible.*)

A.

1. In what ways can food materials enter a green plant? Briefly describe experiments which provide evidence for your answer.
2. Describe carefully, with drawings, the flowers of *one* wind-pollinated plant, and indicate which features are related to its method of pollination.
3. What movements can plants carry out, and what explanations can you offer for these movements?

B.

4. How are bacteria identified, and how do they reproduce? Give examples which might be met in practice.
5. Give some account of the Mucors. What is their natural habitat, and how would you distinguish them from other moulds?
6. Describe in detail *one* important plant disease, its cause and its control.

C.

7. Explain with drawings what is meant by hypogeal and epigeal germination, giving examples of each type.
8. Give an account of the family of plants to which barley belongs, and of its importance to man.
9. Compare the preparation of beer with that of any other fermented drink, from the point of view of the part played by plants in the process.

Biochemistry, as Applied to Malting and Brewing.

(*Only* SIX *questions to be attempted.*)

1. Describe briefly any type of polarimeter with which you are familiar. What precautions would you observe in determining the specific rotatory power of a sugar.
2. In what ways would you test whether a solution contained polysaccharides or proteins? Discuss briefly the properties common to both of these classes of naturally occurring compounds.
3. Discuss with examples the effects of PH on the action of hydrolytic enzymes.
4. If well-dried hops were extracted with ether and then the exhausted residue from this with hot water, what substances would you expect to find in the respective extracts? Briefly discuss their properties.
5. Using enzymes or micro-organisms for your purpose, how would you prepare (*a*) maltose from barley starch, (*b*) invert sugar from cane sugar, (*c*) lactic acid from glucose?
6. Give an outline of the chemistry of alcoholic fermentation. How may the yield of glycerol be greatly increased?
7. Over forty years ago Wildiers first announced the existence of "bios." Discuss the importance of this and any developments which have followed from it.

Part II.

Malting.

(*Answers to all questions should be attempted.*)

1. What is the difference between two-rowed and six-rowed barleys?
2. What do you know about the following varieties of barley:—Spratt-Archer, Plumage-Archer, Plumage, Pioneer?
3. What is meant by "Dormancy" in barley?
4. What are the important factors in keeping barley sound during the time it is stored between harvest and being made into malt?
5. What are the effects of temperature of steep-water and duration of steep-

ing upon the vitality of barley and its response to the flooring process?

6. Give a brief description of the flooring process with reference to its duration, the temperature at which the pieces are kept, and the amount of turning and ploughing necessary.
7. Describe the kilning of malt. What differences would you make in temperature and draught between the drying and curing processes?
8. Describe the ideal malt-store, designed with a view to saving labour in handling and to preventing the malt becoming slack during storage.

Brewing.

(SIX *questions only to be attempted. Answers should be as brief as possible. In cases where there seems to be any doubt of the Candidate's knowledge, an oral examination will be arranged if possible.*)

1. Describe briefly the various types of Isinglass normally used for making finings, and discuss their merits and demerits. Give a short account of suitable methods of making finings, mentioning methods which are established practice and others which have been proposed in recent years.
2. You are asked to design a hop back. State what factors you would take into consideration in connection with this. Give details of the design and fittings and state why you would have it equipped in this way.
3. State what are the advantages and disadvantages of adding sulphites to draught or bottled beer.
4. You are asked to select a dry hop for a light bitter beer. State what you would bear in mind in doing so, and whether you would give the hop any particular treatment before putting it into the cask, and if so, why?
5. Why were British brewers adverse to using pure culture yeast for fermentation when this method was first introduced? Have circumstances changed since those days in such a way as to warrant brewers considering the matter afresh?
6. Write a short account concerning the aeration of fermenting wort. State what factors have to be taken into consideration, and show a rough layout of the equipment necessary.
7. You are asked to select a priming for a mild beer of 32° original gravity and a bitter beer of 44° original gravity. What sugars would you desire to have present in the priming and in what proportions? Give reasons.
8. Discuss the use of the new varieties of hops that have been introduced comparatively recently and state what prospect you think they have of displacing the established varieties.

Brewery and Public-House Cellar Management and Cooperage.

(*All questions to be attempted. Answers should be as brief as possible. In cases where there seems to be any doubt of the Candidate's knowledge, an oral examination will be arranged if possible.*)

1. State why you stock any particular beer in the cellar for a period before sending it out into the Trade.
2. A gyle racks with an excess of yeast in suspension, but is not fretting. How would you deal with it and what steps would you take to prevent a repetition?
3. Describe the principle by which a counter-pressure racking machine works.
4. Describe in detail, with sketches, the best method of lowering a full beer cask into a public-house cellar. Give reasons.
5. State in detail, in their correct order, all the steps you would take in the process of tapping a cask, connecting it to beer pipes and engines and drawing a glass of beer.
6. Give full details of the method you would use for cleaning:—
   (*a*) Stainless steel beer pipes.
   (*b*) Glass pipes with rubber joints.
   (*c*) Monel metal pipes. Give the composition of any detergent you would use.
7. The substance of a cask is usually slight, intermediate, stout or extra stout. What circumstances govern your selection of substance when ordering new casks?
8. Make a drawing of the end of a stave showing the medullary rays in a correctly cut cask stave.
9. A cask is badly damaged. How would you decide whether to repair it or to knock it down? Assuming you decide to knock it down, state fully what you would do with the old staves.
10. Discuss the merits and demerits of single and double bung staves.

Bottling.

(EIGHT *questions only to be attempted. Approximately the same marks will be awarded for each question.*)

1. Describe shortly, up to the time of racking, the brewing process which you consider suitable for the production of light gravity, carbonated pale ale for bottling.
2. Write a brief note on the occurrence and properties of carbon dioxide gas. How would you proceed to estimate the CO_2 content of a bottle of beer?
3. What is implied by the term "conditioning"? What plant is required to carry out this process?
4. Give a detailed description of the lay-out for a 500 dozen per hour, half pint bottling unit using either crown seals or screw stoppers.
5. It is said to be advantageous to bottle beer in the absence of air. Do you agree with this view? State the reasons for your answer, whether it be "yes" or "no."
6. Mention, in detail, a system whereby beer can be bottled in the absence of air.
7. Enumerate the advantages and disadvantages of (*a*) pulp filters and (*b*) sheet filters for bottled beer. Describe whichever filter you prefer.
8. What is the effect of "pasteurisation" in the bottling process? State precisely what considerations would lead you to adopt this procedure.
9. Give a list of the various factors which may lead to the formation of haze in bottled beer. How would you proceed to ascertain the cause of the haze in each case you mention?
10. What is hop oil? How does this ingredient affect the beer? How should it be added and how would you determine what quantity to use?
11. Describe any type of bottle-washing machine with which you are familiar. How would you ascertain whether or not a washed bottle was sterile?
12. What methods are generally used for moving bulk beer in the bottling factory? Which method do you prefer? Give reasons for your preference.

Engineering, including Fuel and Power.

(*All questions to be attempted.*)

BOILER HOUSE.

1. Boiler feed water regulators are extensively used to keep the water level constant. Describe such equipment and state the advantage of its adoption.
2. A boiler consumes 2,000 lb. of coal per hour. Allowing 22 lb. of air per lb. of coal, what should be the area of the flue entering the chimney to allow a gas velocity of 15 ft. per second, assuming that the volume of 1 lb. of gas equals 360 cub. ft.?
3. Describe the working of a coking stoker and sprinkler stoker, respectively, and what are the advantages, if any, of the former.

FUEL.

4. What is your opinion of the merits of oil fuel over solid fuel, and which would you use, ignoring the higher cost of oil over coal.

REFRIGERATION.

5. Give a diagrammatic sketch showing the pipe connections of an NH_3 refrigerating plant.

ELECTRICAL.

6. Calculate the cost of heating 10 lb. of water from 60°F. to boiling point by means of electrical energy at one penny per unit. Assume that the apparatus has an efficiency of 90 per cent.

   (*Note*: 1 Kilo Watt Hour = 3,410 British Thermal Units.)

7. A centrifugal pump lifts 85 gallons per minute against a head of 35 ft. The motor takes a current of 10 amperes at 200 volts direct current. Find the overall efficiency of the set.

   (*Note*: 1 foot Head = .43 lb. per sq. in.)

8. Discuss the effect on a shunt wound direct current motor supplied at constant potential difference of (*a*) increasing the load without altering the field current, and (*b*) weakening the field current without altering the load.

GENERAL.

9. Describe any sack hoist with which you are familiar and state what horse-power would be required to raise a 5-cwt. load 80 ft. at a speed of 100 ft. per minute.

   (*Note*: 1 H.P. = 33,000 ft. lb. per minute.)

Scientific Control, Water, Materials and By-products.

(*Answers to all questions should be attempted.*)

1. During the war brewers have been compelled to use a proportion of flaked barley or flaked oats. What

precautions are necessary when using them? What effect may they have on the finished beer. Would it be better to employ a separate converter for them, and if so, how would you use it?

2. Name all the constituents of hops extracted on boiling with wort. What happens to them on boiling them for a normal period?

3. Some brewers reserve a portion of the hops until about 20 minutes before casting the copper. What is there to be said for and against this practice. What value is there in the resin ordinarily left in the spent hops?

4. What constituents of beer have an antiseptic value and what constituents promote infection? Describe and state what you know about *Lactobacillus Pastorianus, Streptococcus damnosus,* and *Acetobacter mobile.*

5. Apart from neutralising with an acid, what methods are there for removing calcium carbonate from a water? What part does sodium hexametaphosphate play in a softening mixture?

6. Discuss the differences which may occur in both total wort and finished beer between boiling in one, two or three lengths. Apart from specific gravity, what are the main differences between the first and third lengths?

7. How does the composition of yeast pressings differ from that of the beer from which they are derived? What is the best method of dealing with them? Give your reasons.

8. If a public-house in the country had to use its own well water, and the water was of doubtful purity, what treatment would you recommend?

THE STORAGE OF GRAIN IN GERMANY.

(*Continued from page* 764, *July issue.*)

INSECT AND MITE INFESTATION.

1. *The Size of the Problem.*

It was very difficult to estimate the amount of damage caused by insects, but the importance attached to fumigation and insecticide research and the amount of advisory work conducted by the Biologische Reichsanstalt and the Pflanzenschutzämter indicate that insect infestation is a major problem in food storage. Estimates of the amount of damage which were given to us were variable, and probably some were little more than guesses, but Dr. Kurt Scheibe, formerly chief entomologist of the Pflanzenschutz organisation, gave us the following statistics which are probably reliable: In the years 1935-1938, when the annual grain production of Germany was about 22,000,000 tons, about 2.5 million tons (11.4 per cent.) was destroyed annually by all plant enemies and diseases. In 1935 the loss of grain in store from attack by *Calandra granaria* was about 3 per cent. of the value of the entire crop. The cost of damage done in mills by *Ephestia kühniella* was about 5,000,000 rm. per year—*i.e.*, about 0.15 per cent. of the value of the entire grain crop.

Judged by the volume of control measures, the potential losses must be very great. In 1938 about 500,000 tons of grain were fumigated against grain weevil in silo fumigation plants. This is about 2½ per cent. of the annual grain consumption, and to it must be added, perhaps, an equal amount of grain annually treated in bulk and in farm stores with Delicia or put into immediate consumption.

It was generally agreed that the greatest insect problem is in farm and similar stores, for which statistics are not readily available, and considerable infestations have also been introduced from the east, chiefly in the Danube grain traffic. Thus infestation is established in German grain at the earliest stages where control is most difficult. There can be no doubt that the problem would be most effectively tackled by controlling insects at the source before large bulks are built up. We were informed that one enthusiast in

the Reichsnährstand (a Herr Voggenauer) had attempted to establish a system of village fumigation chambers in the Quedlinburg (Harz) region, with this idea in mind.

Apart from losses of grain, considerable losses of time occurred and fumigation expenses were involved, as a result of infestation of mills by the mill moth *Ephestia kühniella*. Other commodities (tobacco, dried fruit, animal feeding stuffs, etc.) were also subject to insect attack in warehouses, but our informants considered losses were light.

2. *Biological Research.*

German workers have, in the past, been prominent in biological research on stored products insects. We were, therefore, somewhat surprised to find that, since the Nazis assumed power and preparations for war had begun, work of this kind had been completely discontinued in all institutes which we visited. We found that, for all information on life histories, behaviour, and ecology, of stored products insect pests German workers depended on earlier work which is brought together in Dr. Zacher's book (*Die Vorrats—Speicher—und Materialschädlinge und ihre Bekämpfung*, 1927, Paul Parey, Berlin), and in the leaflets issued by the Biologische Reichsanstalt. We were, however, unable to visit the Berlin headquarters of the latter organisation and thus have no information on the amount or kind of biological research on stored products insects which was being carried on there. Probably some work continued, for publications by members of the staff up to 1942 have been traced, some of which were probably based on current research.

3. *The More Important Insects.*

Calandra granaria is far and away the most important insect pest of stored grain. It is probably endemic in most farm and village stores, where it causes trouble in every warm summer, and is carried from these to lorries, bulk grain waggons and large central granaries. This insect caused very great losses in the first world war, but became less serious in the peace which followed, probably partly owing to the improvement in control measures. In the last 10 years it has become more common again, being perhaps introduced by the Danube grain traffic. Three informants estimated that the loss due to *C. granaria* in 1935 was 100,000,000 rm.; nevertheless, infestation by this insect was never used as a ground for the prohibition of import of grain.

The present state of biological knowledge of *C. granaria* in Germany appears to be less complete than our own, though the duration of the separate stages of the life history at various temperatures and humidities has been fully worked out. The connection between infestation and "spontaneous" heating of grain is understood by some, though others were uncertain which is cause and which is effect. Two entomologists stated that aeration or turning of grain discourages infestation by *C. granaria* and both suggested that this is a *direct* effect of air flow, though both admitted that it might be an indirect effect due to cooling.

Calandra oryzae is a pest very much less important than *C. granaria*. It has occurred from time to time in the major ports causing quite severe damage, but such infestations have always died out again completely. It may be concluded that *C. oryzae* is unable to maintain itself through the German winter and infestations usually occur only when the insect is imported from warmer countries, though in Southern Germany, in warm seasons, there is occasionally trouble owing to the spread of the insect by flying in the fields.

The Germans recognise as a separate species *Calandra Zea mais* Motsch. (Maiskäfer) which, however, may be identical with the larger of the two known races of *C. oryzae* recognised in England. If this is so, the references which we have to *C. oryzae* probably refer only to the smaller race recognised in England. None of our informants referred by name to *C. Zea mais*.

Oryzaephilus surinamensis was usually referred to by its common name, "Getreideplattkäfer," but some of our informants appeared also to include *Laemophloeus spp.* under this name. We are, therefore, not quite certain to which insect the following information refers. We were told that Getreideplattkäfer is not commonly troublesome, but that there have been reports of infestations in which severe heating was caused and the insect was present in very large numbers to the exclusion of other species. Such infestations were effectively controlled with Delicia. Some workers believe that this insect can infect only grain which has already been attacked by *C. granaria*.

Ephestia kühniella is second in importance only to *C. granaria*. As in other countries, this insect is a pest of flour mills, especially of warm mills, and causes damage chiefly by producing very large quantities of webbing which chokes machinery, spouts and elevators. We understood that an annual fumigation against this insect is routine practice in

most flour mills in Germany. A serious condition has been created in many mills and food factories by the breaking of windows which has made fumigation impossible. In such mills *E. kühniella* " swarms every summer " and control is only possible by spraying, often (in war time) with insecticides of inferior quality.

The moth also occurs in ordinary unheated grain stores, but is there relatively unimportant. We were informed that this moth normally has three generations per year, but under the most favourable conditions there may be four or five.

Tinaea granella was referred to by three of our informants as a widespread, but unimportant, pest of stored grain, especially when damp. The only trouble attributed to this insect was spinning grains together. It seems probable that damage caused is usually negligible, but recently there have been one or two relatively serious outbreaks on wheat and rye stocks at alcohol distilleries in the Schleswig-Holstein area, where grain had been stored unusually long owing to the shortage of fuel.

Ephestia elutella is apparently very rare on grain, but it was mentioned as a pest of cacao and on " health foods." On grain it is much less important even than *E. kühniella*, which is not usually regarded as a grain pest at all. One warehouse owner, however, described an infestation of bulk grain by moth which produced very large numbers of larvæ and a great quantity of webbing. We formed the opinion that this description probably referred to an outbreak of *E. elutella* in spite of the lack of reference by scientific workers to this insect. Probably conditions of storage were seldom favourable to this insect.

Tribolium spp. are known as rather rare pests of grain which is attacked after *C. granaria*. *Tribolium* was not described as a pest of flour by any of our informants, but this may be merely a reflection of the small amount of flour stored.

Rhizopertha dominica is known in foreign grain as a pest which does not maintain itself in Germany.

Ptinus spp. are known as insects which occur generally in warehouses, but not specifically as grain or flour pests.

4. *Mites.*

Mites are clearly less important in Germany than in England. One of our informants considered that mites were of no importance as grain or flour pests unless the commodity had become wet. They were, however, described as one of the causes of deterioration of animal feeding stuffs. Mites (apparently *Glycyphagus spp.*) are regarded mainly as household or furniture pests. Their introduction to premises by house sparrows was mentioned.

INSECTICIDES—GENERAL.

The discovery of new insecticides appears to have been left to industry. When industry had completed tests with satisfactory results, the new preparation was sent to the Biologische Reichsanstalt for official approval. The material was put through preliminary tests by the Biologische Reichsanstalt, with the help of two or three Pflanzenschutzämter for field trials, and, if shown to be effective, then underwent more stringent tests which might involve seven or eight Pflanzenschutzämter. The value to the manufacturer of such tests lay in constant publicity by the Government Plant Protection Service, urging the public to use only officially approved materials. Preparations were submitted voluntarily and a charge was made for the tests: the chemical composition had to be divulged, at least in confidence, to the Biologische Reichsanstalt.

As Berlin was not visited, we were unable to form any opinion of the quality of the biological tests applied by the Prüfstelle für Mittel und Geräte of the Biologische Reichsanstalt to the evaluation of insecticides intended for use against pests of stored produce. Three biological laboratories of industrial firms were inspected, and it was clear that the methods of test were considerably inferior in most respects to those now employed at the Pest Infestation Laboratory. This was true for the breeding of the test insects, the construction of the test apparatus, and the general design of the test procedure. Most of the methods were, however, reasonably well suited to the routine sorting tests for which they were being employed. One notable point was the very small amount of research into the effect of fumigants upon the product under treatment, the assumption being generally made that there would be no taint so long as the product was properly aired after exposure.

In addition to approving insecticides, the Biologische Reichsanstalt advises the Government upon the framing of official orders governing the use of a number of substances for pest control, which might be dangerous to operators or to the public. The whole question was covered by a general " Order Governing Pest Control with Highly Poisonous Substances " of January 29th, 1919, and a series of later orders dealing with specific materials.

Typed copies were obtained of orders applying to ethylene oxide, phosphine and quartz dust, and have been lodged with B.I.O.S.; we were informed that similar orders existed for hydrogen cyanide, trichloracetonitrile, and acryl nitrile. Any person could set up as a fumigator with uncontrolled substances such as sulphur dioxide, chlorine, etc., but a certificate of competence was required of any operator wishing to work with the controlled materials. The necessary courses of instruction, which were fairly superficial, could be given by any of the recognised fumigation firms, who also issued the certificates.

The control of pests of stored grain was practised before the war much more in Germany than in the United Kingdom and the German Government took an active interest in the problem. During the war there has been a decrease in the amount of insecticidal control work in Germany, because of a shortage of insecticides, whereas, in Britain, there has been a considerable increase in the use of control measures. The war-time use of insecticides has also been largely influenced by governmental policy regarding grain storage, for, in Germany, as already stated, little attempt was made to extend the storage period beyond the interval between threshing and the next harvest: in Britain, on the other hand, large stocks have been accumulated and held in store for periods up to two years or more. Another important difference between the two countries was the existence in Germany of a much higher proportion than in Britain of first-class storage accommodation in the form of relatively modern concrete and brick silos and floor storages, many of the silos having a group of bins fitted with a fumigant circulating system. Consequently, in Germany, fumigation of the grain in most silos and warehouses has been a relatively straightforward task. The German Government paid 2 rm. per ton towards the cost of fumigating grain.

In addition to fumigants, sprays, inert dusts and chemical dusts have been used, especially in farm granaries. The following scheme shows the substances used to control insect infestation in grain, classified according to the storage conditions:—

Silos with circulating apparatus—Cartox, Areginal.

Warehouse floors — Delicia, Ventox, Grodyl-type sprays, DDT-type dusts.

Barges—Delicia, Grodyl-type sprays.

Bagged grain—Delicia.

Farm granaries—Delicia, Ventox, Grodyl-type sprays, DDT-type dusts, quartz dust.

Empty sacks—Cartox, Areginal (in silo circulation plants).

THE LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.

In the *Public Ledger*, last month, Mr. H. A. Addington, referring to the proposed new Exchange, states that it has been designed by Mr. T. E. Heysham, F.R.I.B.A., of the firm of Sir Edwin Cooper, R.A., and Son. The area is about 8,400 sq. ft., and the height at the centre of the dome 50 ft.

The Corn Exchange was first mooted in 1747, but for many years before that date farmers and dealers from Essex met at Aldgate, and other dealers at Bear Quay in Thames Street, where most grain-bearing vessels were discharged.

The first Corn Exchange was completed in Mark Lane in 1749. It took the form of an open quadrangle and was about one-sixth the area of the building erected in 1880.

By 1827 the Exchange had been outgrown and was partly rebuilt. In the same year another group of traders built a new Exchange adjoining the old building. It enjoyed a separate existence until 1929, when the two Exchanges were merged. During their existence they were administered by two separate companies, both under Charter, and it needed special Parliamentary powers in 1929 to effect the amalgamation.

The Corn Exchange did not suffer any serious damage by enemy action until April, 1941, when the Avenue and Seed Market was put out of use by H.E. bombs which fell on the adjoining building in Seething Lane.

In May, 1941, H.E. and incendiary bombs wrecked the Corn Exchange Company's board room and offices and destroyed all the stands on the Exchange.

WHITBREAD'S HOP FARM.

OUTBREAK OF VERTICILLIUM WILT.

Sir Sydney O. Nevile, welcoming a number of visitors to the firm's hop farm at Beltring, near Paddock Wood, on the 4th inst., singled out in particular Mr. Eric Swenner, a Swedish journalist interested in agriculture, who had seen to it that he (Sir Sydney) had received such a cordial welcome to Sweden and such delightful times when he had visited that country.

Explaining why the annual visit to Messrs. Whitbread's hop gardens had been suspended since 1939, Sir Sydney said it was a long tale of difficulties, including the losses the hop grower had had to face and the difficulties that other agriculturists had had to face, and quite a few of others. Labour and such things as fertilisers, and so on, had been in short supply. In addition, Kent was in the front line during the Battle of Britain, and that caused hop growers a great deal of anxiety, as might well be imagined.

Proceeding, Sir Sydney said there was a time in the early summer of that year when the prospects were so bad that it appeared the growers could not be expected to spend money on the cultivation of hops when there was a possibility that they would never be able to pick the crop they had cultivated. He was glad to say that the brewers decided to help in this way. They agreed to defray a proportion of the price that would be ultimately paid for the hops when their contracts were made, rather than wait for delivery before they were paid. That gesture was very much appreciated by the growers, and the cultivation of the hops was proceeded with, and, fortunately, it did not cost the brewers anything.

Sir Sydney said that, as usual, a vast number of pickers were needed during the period to which he referred, but most of the pickers on whom they relied annually lived in districts of London which were considerably damaged by enemy action.

When it came to the hops being picked, therefore, they had to get people from the Midlands and from further afield, and, moreover, had to arrange transport for those people to and from the hop gardens.

It was an amazing evidence of the spirit of the average Briton. In spite of the risks, they came to pick hops in the same way that their grandfathers and grandmothers had done in years gone by, despite the frequent air raid warnings, and, occasionally, bombs.

The growers, however, had people on watch, and when whistles were blown the pickers found cover in trenches, but when the 'planes had passed they went on with their work in the same way as other workers had done, to carry on when Britain was in danger.

Disease-Resisting Plants.

One feature associated with this year's hop crop, said Sir Sydney, was the great difficulty to which they had been put because of a disease which was particularly troublesome. That was an outbreak of verticillium wilt, which had been the subject of intense research in connection with the scientific experts at the East Malling Research Station.

A cure had yet to be found. So far as they could, they had planted hops which showed a capacity for resisting disease. It would appear, as at present advised, that the cure for the wilt would consist of planting those resisters.

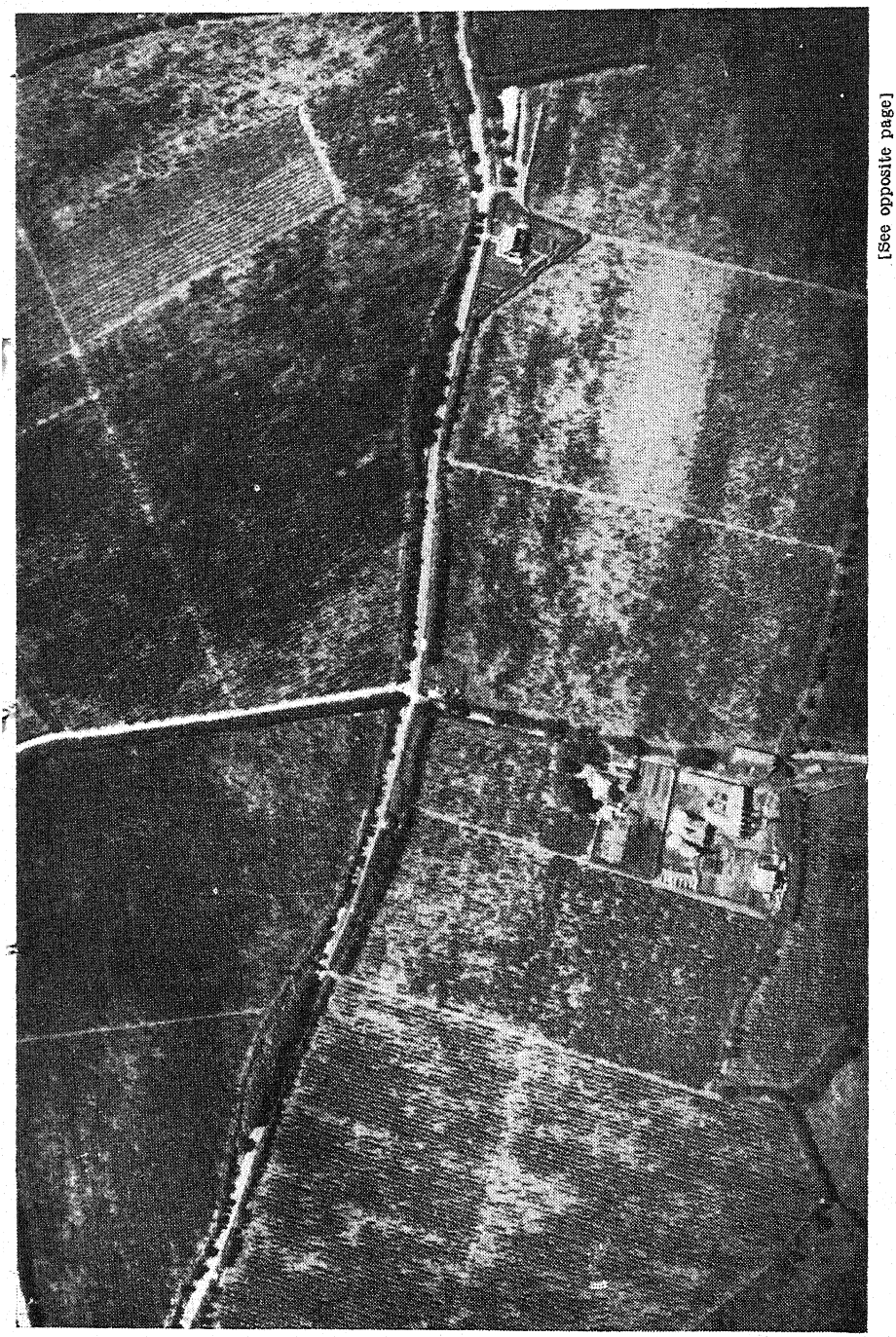
In the meantime, new assistance in the shape of aerial surveys had been called in. One of these photographs (reproduced on page 997) is on view showing a section of the Hop Gardens at Beltring, Paddock Wood, Kent. It is hoped that these aerial views may assist in the discovery of the cause of this disease.

A philosopher once said: "Life is one damn thing after another." That philosopher must have been either a hop grower or a brewer.

During the past few years, Sir Sydney continued, the firm had extended their operations by buying a very good neighbouring farm, which, up to the moment, had proved free from disease, and from which they anticipated an exceptionally good crop.

Their own crop would be diminished to some extent by reason of the difficulties to which he had referred.

Referring to the matter of beer, Sir Sydney said it was a topic which appeared to be very much in the public



[See opposite page]

mind just now, although not quite so much in their mouths as they would sometimes like.

During the 1914-18 war, and in between, and during the recently ended war, beer seemed to have grown in importance from two points of view. One was an important element in the nation's dietary, and the other was the contribution it made to the contentment of the people.

Beer Shortage Facts.

It was a fact that, when beer ran short, much trouble resulted, and there was much grumbling. People sometimes thought it was the fault of the brewer, and wondered why he did not do something about it.

The broad facts were that early in the war, when the nation's food supplies were under review, the Government decided that the brewers should be allowed only to use the amount of material they utilised in the last pre-war year, and no more. That was sufficient for the time being, but then the people demanded an increase.

The Government asked the brewers to increase the quantity by making more beer by using the same amount of materials—in other words, to add more water.

The brewers did not like the idea, but as they had been asked by the Government to do it, they did it. When the Government decided that bread rationing was necessary, the brewers were instructed to reduce their consumption of brewing materials by 15 per cent., which meant there was not enough beer to go round.

That had given rise to an increasing irritation on the part of thirsty people, and quite recently the Minister of Food had a consultation with the brewers and decided to ask them to brew still more beer from a lesser amount of materials.

That naturally had given the brewers a frightful headache, but the national situation was such that the brewers, true to tradition, decided to help the Government as much as possible, even if, at the same time, they thought it might have been wiser had the Government done something else.

Public-House Improvement.

Sir Sydney went on to refer to the steady improvement of public-houses throughout the country, remarking that they were glad to think that a great deal had been done in that connection. A great many people, however, were inclined to think that the whole character of the public-house should be changed.

It had also been said that it was most important that visitors to this country should be catered for with food and other refreshment, and consequently licensed houses ought to be drastically remodelled.

He was inclined to think that there was a great deal in that, but the friends he had met from America and Canada who served in the Forces during the late war were unanimous on one point.

That was that they received in the public-houses of this country a welcome in a friendly atmosphere, which was quite different from that which they had in their respective homelands. One American soldier, indeed, went so far as to say: "When it comes to export, I think your best export would be a few of the public-houses of England to America."

Sir Sydney said they wanted to put it across as far as they could that, whatever improvements there should be considered necessary, it was reasonable to suggest that such improvements should not destroy that element which our friends from overseas had found so welcome.

Whatever dissatisfaction the public might feel regarding the service they received from the brewers concerning the beer they were asked to drink, he would ask them to remember that the brewers were doing their best.

AGRICULTURAL RETURNS OF ENGLAND AND WALES—1946.

ACREAGE OF HOPS.

Preliminary statement compiled from the returns collected on June 4th, 1946, showing the acreage under hops in each county of England in which hops were grown, with comparative figures for 1945:—

Counties.	1945.	1946.
Hants	636	709
Hereford	4,224	4,408
Kent	11,160	11,917
Surrey	112	114
Sussex	1,900	2,110
Worcester	1,925	2,139
Other Counties* ..	52	59
Total ..	20,009	21,456

* Berkshire and Salop.

EAST MALLING RESEARCH STATION.

NEW VARIETIES OF HOPS.

Early in the present month a large party of hop growers attended the Annual Hop Open Day at East Malling Research Station and had interesting new varieties pointed out to them by Professor Salmon and Mr. F. H. Beard.

Everyone was greatly impressed by the excellent crop produced by these new varieties in a season such as the present, remarkable for the amount of rain and shortage of warm, sunny days. The hops were also conspicuously free from pests and diseases.

The following varieties were specially noticed:

Brewers' Favourite (OP21) (late): An ideal pickers' hop, but requires very thorough spraying with Bordeaux if it is to be grown free from Downy Mildew. Good cropper.

Fillpocket (Z62) (Midseason—late): Has never cropped well at East Malling, but has yielded well at Wye and elsewhere. Cones are rather tough on the bine, and therefore not very easy to pick.

Quality Hop (0063) (Midseason): Moderate cropper (about 18 cwt. per acre), easy to pick. Good p.v. Would stand slightly closer planting which would increase the yield. It is being used for a trial of early, midseason and late cutting combined with normal and no pulling (other than surplus bines). Though there are big differences in forwardness of bine throughout the season there is usually no difference in yield.

Most Widely Grown.

Brewers' Gold (C9a): Average yield of established row 253-4 cwt. per acre (16 years). Average bushels/cwt. ratio 94.

This is the most widely grown of the new varieties and is also being grown extensively in Canada and U.S.A. Note heavy crop with only one bine per string.

Bullion Hop (Q43): Average yield of established row 26 cwt. per acre (10 years). Average bushels/cwt. ratio 93. Very similar to Brewers' Gold, but better from the growers' point of view, but not quite so good from the brewers'. It is being grown in Canada and the U.S.A.

College Cluster (N15): Average yield 22 cwt. per acre (9 years). Early midseason. Only moderate vigour, but very fruitful.

Brewers' Stand-by (HH44): Average yield 18¼ cwt. per acre (9 years). Late midseason.

Malling Midseason (BB28): Average yield 19¼ cwt. per acre (10 years). Average bushels/cwt. ratio 90.

Resistance to Verticillium Wilt.

A very large number of new varieties have been tested by Dr. Keyworth, and others are being tested as they become available in sufficient quantity. Some of the varieties have shown definite resistance to the disease though none have proved immune.

The most promising varieties are:

OJ47: Average yield 20½ cwt. (5 years). Good p.v. Average bushels/cwt. ratio 90. Early midseason.

OR55: Average yield 20¾ cwt. (5 years). Good p.v. Average bushels/cwt. 92. Late variety.

AEE55: Poor cropper (about 10-12 cwt. per acre). Good p.v. Late variety.

OB53: (Nonsuch Hop). Very rich in p.v. but poor cropper, appears to do better on heavier land than at East Malling.

FF21: Good cropper; good p.v. Early midseason.

The party were also shown various experiments in the propagation of hops by cuttings (*i.e.*, surface bines, and lower materials). Propagation by the layering method was also shown.

THORPE'S DICTIONARY OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY.

We regret that in our review of Thorpe's Dictionary published in our May issue the article on "Iron and Steel" was erroneously attributed to Dr. J. S. Sweeting. The writer was the late Professor W. H. Hatfield, F.R.S.

NEW VARIETIES OF HOPS.

PROFESSOR E. S. SALMON ADDRESSES KENT FARMERS.

"The collection of hops at Wye is probably unique. Under the long-term scheme of brewing research now being considered by the authorities, a geneticist is to continue the work of breeding new varieties. I am glad to think that my successor will find invaluable material in the nursery which has been built up at Wye."

So said Professor E. S. Salmon, the well-known expert on hop breeding at Wye College, when he addressed members of the Canterbury Farmers' Club on the new varieties of hops he had raised at the College.

They continued to add to the nursery, he went on, and they had just obtained from a grower in Tasmania sets of old English varieties—Early, Late and White Grape—and of a variety called Fuggles Early Golding imported from Kent in 1900.

Properties Required.

In any new varieties, the brewer wanted a high percentage of soft resins, in which the preservative properties resided. Equally important was the possession of the right kind of aroma or flavour and of bittering property.

The grower required a high yield, succession in season, ease of picking, and resistance to disease.

Some of the new varieties were richer in soft resins than the richest American crops that had been imported.

Were a Government inquiry to be held now, brewers would have no case whatever for asking for the importation of American hops on the ground of preservative value.

In regard to the growers' requirements, Professor Salmon said that crossing the American female hop with the male European hop, and vice versa, had obtained fertile hybrids with the most diverse characters.

Many gave a yield exceeding that of their own commercial varieties. The two new hybrids, Brewer's Gold and Bullion Hop, had averaged 25¾ cwt. and 26 cwt. per acre respectively.

New varieties had been produced which ripened their cones from early in August to the first week in October.

An important point which made for a reduction in the cost of picking was that with most of the new varieties a substantially smaller number of bushels of green hops was required to the cwt. of dried hops than with the older commercial varieties.

Machine Picking.

If the hop picking machine was to come into general use, the new varieties would be found very suitable, as they had denser cones, due to the large number of "petals" (bracts and bracteoles), and consequently they did not shatter when ripe and subjected to the rough treatment of the picking machine.

Early Promise, Fillpocket, Quality Hop, Brewer's Standby and a seedling L21 had shown marked resistance to downy mildew. Brewer's Gold and Bullion Hop were less susceptible than the Bramling and the Canterbury Golding and the Golding varieties.

It had been found possible to breed seedlings which, although carrying virus of mosaic disease in the sap, were completely immune from the effects of the disease.

There was also reason to believe that commercial varieties resistant to red and white mould could be bred. Several varieties had been found resistant to verticillium wilt.

Characteristics.

Referring to the characteristics of some of the American class of new hops, Professor Salmon said that Brewer's Gold ripened in the last week of September, while Bullion Hop ripened seven to 10 days earlier.

Both had amazing vigour derived from the American side of their parentage and were as rich as, or richer than, the richest American hops in soft resins.

Among the mid-season American varieties there were the Malling Mid-season, Brewer's Standby and College Cluster. The second was the richest, often equalling Brewer's Gold.

In the "English" class, Early Promise was raised by crossing an English hop in Wye Nursery of unknown origin with a selected English male hop.

It was early mid-season, easy to grow

and easy to pick and had produced 30 cwt. to the acre. It was a good cropper with an English flavour and about as rich in soft resins as the Bramling.

Northern Brewer and John Ford Hop, both mid-season, were raised by crossing the Canterbury Golding with a male hop descended from Brewer's Gold. In his opinion, they were likely to replace the Golding varieties.

Southern Brewer was of the same parentage and equally rich in soft resins. It differed in being susceptible to mosaic disease, but a disease-free stock was being raised.

It had been reported that Brewer's Gold was a poor keeper, but that John Ford Hop and Northern Brewer had exceptionally good keeping properties.

Professor Salmon emphasised that the brewers wanted the new varieties and all brewers with hop farms had planted them, so that it was evident that the existing acreage of new varieties needed to be considerably increased to meet the demand.

BREWERY HOUSING SCHEME.

SCHEME FOR RETURNED SERVICEMEN.

The first pair of 12 houses being built in Byron Street, Daybrook, by the Home Brewery Co., Ltd., Nottingham, for returned Servicemen employees, was officially opened last month.

Of the 177 employees of the company who served during the war, 11 were killed, many wounded and several decorated. As a small, practical measure of appreciation of their services, the directors of the company happily selected the provision of houses, authority for the erection of which was obtained from Arnold Urban District Council.

Shortage of materials has caused delays, but the scheme is now nearing completion. For a minimum period of five years the firm will subsidise rent and furniture and by progressive depreciation will make the tenancies quite economic.

On a pleasant site, the houses are close to the brewery. Applications for the new homes were overwhelming and the selection of tenants has been made by senior officials and departmental managers of the company.

The objects of the scheme were explained by Mr. John Farr (chairman of directors) and Mr. T. Cecil Howitt, F.R.I.B.A. (architect), presented to Councillor W. Lockley, J.P. (chairman of Arnold Urban District Council), the keys of the first two houses. Thanks to Councillor Lockley were expressed by Alderman W. Bayliss, J.P. (chairman of Notts. County Council), and Lieut. P. W. Payne R.N.V.R., one of the 12 tenants, expressed their appreciation.

It is a notable and meritorious achievement on the part of this company to have in the first instance foreseen the vital need of their employees, and to have taken the active measures to put the building scheme in hand immediately, so to ensure this early completion of the buildings in the face of all the now well-appreciated difficulties in first the supply of the building materials, and then the labour shortages, against which even local authorities have found there are formidable obstacles to overcome.

The homes are planned in two related interdependent groups of six houses each, in pairs, widely spaced on either side facing across the street. They are brick-built permanent dwellings in conformity with the most advanced design and practical planning of the day. Externally the designs have gable tiled roofs, white painted timber casements, bay windows to the flanking houses, and projecting porches supported on elegant columns to form decorative features to the deeply coloured main entrance doors. Each of the houses has an annex building for cycle and fuel store, and provision is made for garage width between blocks of houses. Internally, the accommodation includes hall, living-room with dining recess, kitchen and stores, and on the first floor three bedrooms with bathroom, linen cupboard, and w.c.

The whole of the scheme will be completed when, in the Spring, the forecourts to the houses are laid out with lawns, trees and shrubs, and it will add a dignified group of houses as a later and more advanced contribution to the many fine housing groups which may now rightly be regarded to have formed into a traditional theme during the past quarter of a century within the greater orbit of the city.

The scheme is unique and is possibly the first illustration of an employing company providing this type of housing accommodation for its employees.

NATIONAL HEALTH—RATES OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

As from the 30th inst., increased contributions will be payable under the National Health and Contributory Pensions schemes. The new rates are shown in the table below:—

PRINCIPAL RATES OF CONTRIBUTIONS AS FROM SEPT. 30th.

MEN.

	Pensions.		Health and Pensions.		
	Employer.	Employee.	Employer.	Employee.	Total.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
EMPLOYED CONTRIBUTOR—					
(a) 16 or 17	1 0½	1 0½	1 6	1 6	3 0
(b) 18 to pensionable age	1 6½	1 6½	2 0	2 0	4 0
(c) after pensionable age	2 0	—	2 0	—	2 0
EXEMPT PERSON	1 6½	0 5½	2 0	0 5½	2 5½
VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTOR (contributions payable up to pensionable age)					
(i) all pensions	—	—	—	—	3 1
(ii) widows' and orphans' pensions only	—	—	—	—	1 1
(iii) combined health and pensions	—	—	—	—	4 0*
EXCEPTED PERSON					
(a) INSURED FOR ALL PENSIONS					
(i) 16 or 17	1 0½	1 0½	1 0½	1 0½	2 1
(ii) 18 to pensionable age	1 6½	1 6½	1 6½	1 6½	3 1
(b) INSURED FOR WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' PENSIONS ONLY—					
(i) 16 or 17	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	0 9
(ii) 18 to pensionable age	0 6½	0 6½	0 6½	0 6½	1 1

* This rate is 3d. less where income exceeds £420 per annum, as no medical benefit is given.

NOTE.—Contributions for health insurance, including those for juvenile contributors, remain unaltered.

WOMEN.

	Pensions.		Health and Pensions.		
	Employer.	Employee.	Employer.	Employee.	Total.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
EMPLOYED CONTRIBUTOR—					
(a) 16 or 17	0 8½	0 9	1 2	1 2	2 4
(b) 18 to pensionable age	1 2½	1 3	1 8	1 8	3 4
(c) after pensionable age	1 8	—	1 8	—	1 8
EXEMPT PERSON	1 2½	—	1 8	—	1 8
VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTOR (contributions payable up to pensionable age)					
(i) pensions only	—	—	—	—	2 5½
(ii) combined health and pensions	—	—	—	—	3 4*
EXCEPTED PERSON INSURED FOR PENSIONS—					
(i) 16 or 17	0 8½	0 9	0 8½	0 9	1 5½
(ii) 18 to pensionable age	1 2½	1 3	1 2½	1 3	2 5½

* This rate is 3d. less where income exceeds £420 per annum, as no medical benefit is given.

NOTE.—Contributions for health insurance, including those for juvenile contributors, remain unaltered.

The contributions for persons over pension age (65 men, 60 women) are payable wholly by employers.

ORDERS AND REGULATIONS.

Licensed Non-Residential Establishment Wages Board.—The Licensed Non-Residential Establishment Wages Board, under the chairmanship of Lord Terrington, C.B.E., has now reached a decision to give notice of its intention to submit to the Minister of Labour and National Service wages regulation proposals for minimum remuneration and holidays with pay affecting workers employed in licensed non-residential establishments. A notice setting out the detailed proposals will shortly be sent to all employers in the Trade known to the Wages Board, and a period of 21 days allowed within which written representations may be made to the Board regarding the proposals.

The provisions set out in the notice are proposals only, and a further meeting of the Board will be held to consider the representations received and the question of submitting the proposals either without amendment or with such amendment as the Board thinks fit, having regard to the representations, to the Minister of Labour and National Service, with a view to his making an Order giving legal effect to the proposals as submitted.

The Minister of Labour and National Service announces that in accordance with a request which has been made to him by the Licensed Non-Residential Establishment Wages Board he has appointed a Committee to consider and report to the Licensed Non-Residential Establishment Wages Board on the question of fixing remuneration, intervals for meals or rest, and holidays with pay for managers and club stewards in relation to whom the Board operates.

The Committee consists of twelve persons to represent employers and twelve persons to represent workers, together with an independent person who will serve as chairman of the Committee. Lord Terrington, C.B.E., who is also chairman of the Board, has been appointed to be chairman of the Committee.

Licensing Planning Regulations.—The Licensing Planning Regulations, 1946, dated August 10th, make certain amendments to the Licensing Planning Regulations, 1945. The provisions of the 1945 Regulations dealing with general procedure of committees shall apply to the procedure of sub-committees, provided that any standing orders for the regulation of the proceedings and business of sub-committees shall be made, varied or revoked by the committee.

At the end of Regulation 12 of the principal Regulations (which relates to the service of notices in connection with any application for a new licence, for a temporary premises certificate or for the extension of the period specified in a temporary premises certificate) there shall be added the following proviso: "Provided that, in so far as any of the foregoing matters have been referred to a sub-committee for the purpose of consideration and report in accordance with an Order made under Section 10 of the Act or Section 3 of the Act of 1946, the committee shall not be required to serve the said notices if the sub-committee, at least 14 clear days before the date of the meeting at which they considered the matter, served notice of the date, time and place of the meeting on the authorities and persons specified in paragraphs (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) and any other persons appearing to the sub-committee to be interested in the matter."

For Regulation 13 of the principal Regulations there shall be substituted the following Regulation: "The committee or sub-committee, as the case may be, shall afford to any person on whom notice has been served under the last preceding Regulation and any other person appearing to them to be interested in the matter an opportunity of being heard either in person or by counsel, solicitor or other representative."

Regulations 19 and 20 of the principal Regulations and the definition of "the London Committee" in Regulation 2 of those Regulations are revoked.

In Form No. 1 in the Schedule to the principal Regulations (which sets forth the form of notice of submission of a committee's proposals to the Minister and refers to the period after the date of the notice within which objection may be submitted) for the words "within 28 days from the date of this notice" there shall be substituted the words "not later than (*insert date 28 days from the date of first publication of the notice in a local newspaper*)."

Change of Retail Supplier for Establishments.—As from October 13th, catering establishments and institutions buying

by retail will be allowed to change their suppliers of all rationed commodities, but not their suppliers of milk or of dried egg obtained on a datum basis.

Should any change be desired forthwith, notification should be sent to the Food Office with the establishment's form E.G.C.3 return for the eight weeks ending August 17th, or, if the form E.G.C.3 has already been submitted by notification before August 31st.

Second or subsequent changes of suppliers will be allowed, but not until the previous nomination has been in force for 16 weeks.

Notification of intention to change suppliers may be sent with form E.G.C.3 return for any eight-week period. Subject to the provisions of the third paragraph above, such change will become effective from the beginning of the eight-week period which commences eight weeks after the end of the period covered by the E.G.C.3 return with which an application is forwarded.

Licensing of Catering Establishments.—With the object of reducing queueing and delays in restaurants and cafés, the Minister of Food has decided to relax restrictions on the opening of new catering establishments. He has informed Food Control committees that they may in future recommend the issue of a licence for a new catering establishment if they are satisfied that additional facilities are required to serve people seeking meals in restaurants and cafés. The Committees will therefore no longer be required to consider whether the refusal of a licence would involve a high degree of public hardship, but only whether there is a need for additional facilities.

Law Intelligence.

LEEDS STIPENDIARY COURT.

"Shandies Only" Illegal.

A hint that it is illegal for licensees on opening to say "Shandies only" has been given by the Leeds Stipendiary Magistrate (Mr. Ronald Sykes) recently.

It occurred during a case in which Edwin Baldwin Cawood, The Newlands Hotel, Hyde Park Road, Leeds, was summoned under a war time food regulation for attempting to impose a condition of sale on a mixture of beer and mineral water. He was discharged under the Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £1 1s. towards the costs of the prosecution.

A local shopkeeper said that on visiting the hotel he was told by the licensee's wife that he could not have beer without a glass, and to get a glass he would have to buy a pint of shandy. He did so and had no difficulty in getting beer afterwards, but many people complained and he reported the matter.

Cross-examining another witness, Mr. Alf Masser (for Cawood) asked: You know that a landlord in these days of shortage sometimes says on opening, "Shandies only"?

The Stipendiary Magistrate: He is not allowed to say that.

Mr. Masser: I am not sure.

Mr. Sykes: I am.

Mr. Sykes said the regulation concerned contained a very remarkable definition of food. It held, apparently, that a food included any liquid with any sort of flavouring that made it different from water—but not water itself.

Mr. Sykes, amid laughter, told Cawood that if he had said to customers, "You can have a drink of beer only if you have a pint of water," he would have been within the law under that particular regulation.

"And," added Mr. Sykes, "I have no doubt it would reduce the consumption of beer enormously, and it would also provide the customer with a glass. If a shandy is not water, I cannot see a defence under this regulation," he added.

WHITCHURCH PETTY SESSIONS.

Is a Hotel Car Park a "Public Place"?

Whether or not a hotel car park is a "public place" was the legal issue raised at Whitchurch Petty Sessions recently, when Stanley Francis Yates, Reading butcher's assistant, of Browning Hill, Baughurst, was charged with being in charge of a motor vehicle under the influence of drink. The charge arose from the discovery of Yates, dozing and apparently under the influence of drink, in the driving seat of a car parked in the car park of The White Hart Hotel, Overton, Hants.

A submission that a hotel car park was not a public place was made by Mr. F. H. Isherwood, solicitor defending Yates. He said it was normally only

used by customers of the hotel, and he felt the premises was privately owned by the brewers who owned the hotel.

The licensee, Mr. Eric Rose, described the car park as a spacious yard beside the hotel, completely surrounded either by walls or hedges, excepting for the gate. It was quite unrestricted and it was never closed. In reply to the chairman of the Bench, he said people did use the car park without necessarily going to the hotel, but he never turned any away, as they were potential customers. At the time of the alleged offence the hotel was closed.

P.C. Harris said he saw Yates make his way round his car supporting himself with his hands. He then went to the car and found Yates in the driver's seat, crouched forward and apparently dozing. Yates told him he could not drive the car and was going to sleep the night in the car park.

Commenting that the whole case hinged on whether or not the car park was public property, the chairman said the Magistrates would have to retire to consider their verdict. On returning, the chairman said the case had been found proved, and Yates was fined £2, with £4 5s. costs.

Dividends and Reports.

Aylesbury Brewery.—Final, 12%, making 16% for year.

Courage and Co.—Interim, 5%.

Daniell and Sons' Breweries.—Interim, 5%.

Flower and Sons.—Interim, 5%.

M. B. Foster and Sons.—Interim, 4%.

Fuller, Smith and Turner.—Fifth interim, 1%.

Groves and Whitnall.—Interim, 5%.

G. Hopkins and Sons.—Interim, 6%.

Plymouth Breweries.—Interim, 2½%.

Royal Brewery, Brentford.—Interim, 4%.

Scottish Brewers.—3%.

Strong and Co., of Romsey.—Second interim, 20%.

All Saints' Brewery.—Net profit, year to June 30th, £9,641, after taxation. Brought in, £43,103. Final ordinary dividend, 10%, making 20%. To contingencies reserve, £1,261; forward, £43,280.

Brewery and Commercial Investment Trust.—Net profit, year to June 30th, £37,712, after £4,500 for taxation. Brought in, £18,587. Final deferred ordinary dividend, 8¾%, making 12½%; forward, £21,431.

Bushell, Watkins and Smith.—Net profit, year to June 30th, £80,530. Brought in, £9,101. Taxation, £31,500; reserves, £5,000. Dividend on ordinary, 21%. Forward, £9,355.

Eli Brewery Co.—Net profit to March 31st, £58,433, after £116,666 for taxation and £15,000 to debenture redemption. After writing off balance on deficiency account, £5,508 is carried forward.

Ellis, Warde and Co.—Net profit, year to June 30th, £19,178, after £58,632 for taxation and deferred repairs. £17,340 declared as dividend, free of tax, on ordinary.

Empress Brewery.—Net profit, year to June 30th, £27,737, after £66,932 for taxation and deferred repairs. £24,512 declared as dividend, free of tax, on ordinary.

John Groves and Sons.—Net profit, year to May 31st, £23,250, after £51,729 for taxation. Brought in, £29,881. Final ordinary dividend, 9%, making 12%. To freehold properties reserve, £2,500; employees' benefit fund, £1,000; forward, £34,789.

Arthur Guinness, Son and Co.—Net profit, year to June 30th, £1,611,080, after providing for taxation, £60,510 for deferred maintenance and £98,243 for depreciation. Brought in, £907,617. To contingencies reserve, £400,000; final ordinary dividend, 13%, and bonus 5%, making 29% for year; forward, £900,697.

Hall's Oxford Brewery.—Net profit, year to June 30th, £51,175, after taxation. Brought in, £33,140. To reserve, contingencies and property improvements, £18,284. Final ordinary dividend, 15%, making 25%; forward, £33,755.

William Hancock and Co.—Net profit, year to May 31st, £73,232, after £219,653 for taxation. Brought in, £59,869; taxation provision for previous years no longer required, £20,000. Final ordinary dividend, 7½%, making 10%, and victory bonus 2½%; written off goodwill, £39,644; forward, £57,282.

John Lovibond and Sons.—Profit, year to March 31st, £66,427. Brought in, £19,504. To taxation, £46,931; final ordinary dividend, 11%, making 15%; to reserve, £4,000; repairs, £6,000; staff fund, £4,500; forward, £18,724.

Oldham Brewery.—Profit, half-year to July 31st, £17,019. Brought in, £97,876. Dividend on ordinary, 18s. a share, making 28s. for half-year; forward, £99,873.

Red Tower Lager Brewery.—Net profit, year to June 30th, £10,918, after taxation. Brought in, £12,369. Final dividend, 6%, making 9%; forward, £14,087.

Vaux and Associated Breweries.—Net

profit, 10 months to April 30th, £79,991. Brought in, £92,042. Final ordinary dividend, 7½%, making 10%; to preference share redemption, £4,356; forward, £95,982. Provision has been made in balance sheet for £453,477 for group excess profits tax.

Peter Walker and Son Property Corporation.—Net profit, year to June 30th, £5,297, after £6,815 for taxation. £1,045 declared as dividend, free of tax, on ordinary.

Wells' Watford Brewery.—Net profit, year to March 31st, £9,379. Preference dividend for two years to October 31st, 1945. Forward, £7,003.

Young and Co.'s Brewery.—Net profit, year to June 30th, £81,904, after £78,315 for taxation and £7,000 for deferred repairs. Brought in, £35,574. Final ordinary dividend, 8%, making 14%; to pensions, £6,000; property and plant improvement, £28,000; general reserve, £3,462; forward, £40,315.

Company Notices.

Birkenhead Brewery.—Holders of 88 per cent. of the company's 4½ per cent. first mortgage debenture stock have applied to convert into the new 3½ per cent. first mortgage debenture stock.

W. Butler and Co., Wolverhampton, have acquired control of the Cross Brewery, Kidderminster (Radcliffe and Co., Ltd.).

Collin Croft Brewery Co., Ltd., Kendal. The nominal capital has been increased by the addition of £50,000, in £1 ordinary shares, beyond the registered capital of £70,000. To June 10th, 1946, 40,000 preference and 30,000 ordinary shares of £1 had been issued, of which Wm. Younger and Co., Ltd., held 40,000 preference and 29,400 ordinary.

Webbs (Aberbeeg).—Shareholders of Webbs (Aberbeeg), Ltd., have applied by way of rights for approximately 97 per cent. of the 40,000 ordinary shares of 5s. offered for subscription at 20s. The Ocean Trust Co., Ltd., also subscribed for 40,000 5 per cent. redeemable cumulative preference shares and 50,000 5 per cent. second redeemable cumulative preference shares.

Woodheads Canonbury Brewery.—Fresh capital is being raised by Woodheads Canonbury Brewery, primarily for the purchase from Usher's Wiltshire Brewery of the group of licensed properties in the London area owned by that company at a price of £128,750, plus wet stocks and vehicles at valuation, making an estimated total purchase price, including costs and expenses, of £165,000. The properties comprise three freehold and three leasehold public-houses, 24 freehold and 34 leasehold off-licensed shops, and five freehold and four leasehold unlicensed properties; these will be acquired by Woodheads' subsidiary, South London Brewery (Properties), whose name will be changed to "Jenners Properties, Limited." The directors intend increasing the capital to £300,000 by the creation of a further 90,000 5½ per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 each and 360,000 ordinary 5s. shares. Holders of existing preference shares are to be offered 60,000 new preference £1 shares at 22s. 6d. a share in the proportion of one new share for every share held, while ordinary shareholders will be offered 240,000 ordinary 5s. shares at 22s. 6d. in the same proportion. Of the net proceeds, £139,000 will be utilised in providing additional working capital for the group, in meeting the cost of improvements, and in expansion. At a meeting of the company on September 30th it will be proposed that the word "Canonbury" be dropped from the company's title.

New Companies.

Thorpe, Foreman and Company, Ltd.—Private company. Registered June 27th. Capital, £20,000 in £1 shares (19,800 ordinary and 200 4% preference). Objects: To acquire the business of corn, grain, seed and hop factors, brokers and merchants, carried on at Rye, Sussex, as Albion Thorpe and Sons; and to adopt an agreement with Harry Thorpe. The directors are: John O. Foreman, Flagstones, Headcorn, Kent; Frank E. Foreman, Chantry, Headcorn, Kent; and Harry Thorpe, 171, London Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea. Registered office: 46, Ferry Road, Rye, Sussex.

J. H. Bloor (Silverdale), Ltd.—Private company. Registered June 6th. Capital, £3,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To acquire the business of a bottling store proprietor and beer and porter dealer carried on by J. H. Bloor at 77, Newcastle Street, Silverdale, Staffs. The directors are: Alfred G. Sherwin, Cherry Orchard Farm, Poole, Nantwich; Gladys M. Palmer, Westfields, Leyfield Road, Trentham, Staffs; Freda M. Hall, 87, Leabridge Road, Newcastle, Staffs. Solicitors: Brown and Corbishley, Newcastle, Staffs. Registered office: Rectory Chambers, Ironmarket, Newcastle, Staffs.

H. Pulford and Company, Ltd.—Private company. Registered May 22nd. Capital, £2,500 in £1 shares. Objects: to carry on business of coopers, barrel, cask, drum and box makers, furniture manufacturers, timber merchants, hardware dealers, etc. The directors are: E. Curphey, 4, Mitford Place, Armley, Leeds 12; C. W. Nelson, 37, Broomhill Drive, Leeds 7. Solicitors:

C. W. Nelson and Co., Leeds. Registered office: Cedar Terrace, Colton Road, Armley, Leeds 12.

Fletchers (Abingdon), Ltd.—Private company. Registered March 22nd. Capital, £5,000 in 5,000 shares of £1 each. Objects: To carry on the business of agents for the importation, exportation, purchase and sale of malt products and other manufactured goods, etc. The directors are: Robert K. Fletcher, Vineyard Maltings, Abingdon, Berks; Sidney B. de C. Thompson, The Warren, Frilford Heath, near Abingdon, Berks. Robert K. Fletcher is the permanent director.

U. W. B. Pensions, Ltd.—Registered May 8th as a company limited by guarantee, without share capital, original number of members 25, each liable for £1 in the event of winding up. Objects: to undertake the duties of trustees of a pension fund established for the benefit of Usher's Wiltshire Brewery, Ltd. The subscribers are: Geo. S. Seaward, Parade House, Trowbridge, Wilts, company director; Lionel C. Dodd, Parade House, Trowbridge, Wilts, company director; and five others. The directors are to be nominated by the board of Usher's Wiltshire Brewery, Ltd. G. S. Seaward signs as director. Solicitors: Stone, King and Wardle, Bath. Registered office: Parade House, Trowbridge, Wilts.

Threlfall's Brewery Pension Trust, Ltd. Registered August 10th as a company limited by guarantee, without share capital, with eight original members, each liable for £1 in the event of winding-up. Objects: to enter into a trust deed with Threlfall's Brewery Company, Ltd., and West Cheshire Brewery Company, Ltd., for the establishment and maintenance of a superannuation fund for the benefit of certain employees and/or certain former employees of the said companies, etc. The first members of the Council are Geo. M. Galloway, Church Lane, Heston; Fredk. Cornwall, Dalton Mist, Dowhills Road, Blundellsands, Liverpool; Fergus S. Ferguson; Harry Clarke; Richard E. Walker; and Harold H. Barrett. Solicitors: Sharpe, Pritchard and Co., 12, New Court, W.C.2.

Vallance's Brewery, Ltd.—Private company. Registered September 4th. Capital, £50,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To acquire the business of brewers carried on by the trustees of G. Vallance, deceased, at Sidmouth, Devon, and elsewhere. The directors are Jas. S. Cummins, Killoren, Blarney, Co. Cork; Richard P. Beamish, Barnavara House, Glanmire, Co. Cork (directors of Beamish and Crawford, Ltd.); Thomas F. Birch, F.C.A., Turvey House, Lewes Road, Haywards Heath, Sussex; Prince Littler, Aldwych Theatre Offices, W.C.2 (director of Stoll Theatre Corporation); John K. Gregory, 39, Drax Avenue, Wimbledon, S.W.20 (director of Woodheads Canonbury Brewery, Ltd.); and Michael Richards, 17, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.2, solicitor. Solicitors: Ashurst, Morris, Crisp and Co., 17, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.2. Registered office: The Brewery, Sidmouth, Devon.

Obituary.

We regret to announce the death of the following members of, and others associated with, the Trade:—

Mr. George H. L. Crawcour, at West Bridgford, Nottingham, aged 70 years. Mr. Crawcour was associated with the Nottingham Brewery Co. for over 40 years.

Mr. Stuart Downs, a director of the Birkenhead Brewery Co., to which position he was appointed in January, 1934, on the 5th inst.

Major J. H. Simonds, C.B., D.L., J.P., vice-chairman of H. and G. Simonds, Ltd., Reading, on the 5th inst., aged 67 years. He was also a director of Barclays Bank and the Reading Building Society. In 1900 he received a commission in the Royal Berkshire Regiment. Major Simonds retired in 1911, but rejoined for the 1914-18 war and fought in France and Belgium. He was chairman of the Berkshire Territorial Army Association, his services being rewarded by the C.B. in 1939.

Capt. Guy L. Smith, a director of W. A. Smith and Sons, Ltd., Macclesfield, on the 16th ult.

Mr. Harry Watts, President of the Licensed Victuallers' Defence League, on the 9th inst. Mr. Watts succeeded his father as licensee of the Firth Park Hotel, Sheffield, in 1929.

Mr. T. Norman Winning, K.C., on the 19th ult., aged 62 years. Mr. Winning was well known in Birmingham and shortly before his death was appointed by the Home Secretary to succeed Mr. George Matthews, who resigned, as chairman of the Birmingham Licences Planning Committee.

Wills.

Sir William George Coxen, Lord Mayor of London, 1939-40, chairman of R. Mathews and Co., Ltd., wine and spirit merchants, Bloomsbury, and vice-chairman of Trust Houses, Ltd., who died on April 7th last, aged 79 years, left

£273,453. His bequests included £105 each to the Licensed Victuallers Benevolent Institution and the Licensed Victuallers School.

Mr. W. P. R. G. Hamersley, Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire, brewery cashier, who died on October 23rd last, aged 77 years, left £23,563 gross, with net personalty £21,692.

Mr. Edward John Francis Holland, Dublin, late of Arthur Guinness, Son and Co., who died in Belfast on June 6th, 1945, left personal estate in England and Eire valued at £3,800.

Mr. George H. Phillips, retired brewers' surveyor, who died on August 7th, 1945, aged 87 years, left £2,260 gross, with net personalty £2,229.

Odd Items.

Mr. C. C. Darling has been appointed a director of Vaux and Associated Breweries, Ltd., Sunderland.

Dr. W. H. Coates, a director and deputy chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., will be chairman of the E.P.T. Advisory Panel.

Mr. F. C. Pratt has been elected a director of the Brewery and Commercial Investment Trust in place of Mr. P. A. Easterbrook, resigned.

Mr. James H. Melville, B.Sc., A.R.I.C., of John Aitchison and Co., Ltd., Edinburgh, has been appointed head brewer to Drybrough and Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.

Col. Cecil Hoar, Royal Marines, has now retired, and has taken up a position with Valentin, Ord and Nagle, Ltd., brewers' sugar manufacturers, Fenny Stratford, Bletchley, Bucks.

Mr. H. A. R. Powell has been appointed secretary of Mitchells and Butlers, Ltd., in place of Mr. J. H. Greenaway, who had tendered his resignation for reasons of ill-health.

Alderman F. A. Stenson, brewer and wine merchant, of Loughborough, has been granted the Honorary Freedom of the Borough of Loughborough in recognition of his public services to the borough.

Crown Cork Co.—Mr. Charles E. McManus, Jun., has been appointed chairman, in succession to Mr. Charles E. McManus, who died on June 3rd last, and Mr. Walter L. McManus has been appointed a director of the company.

Mr. Charles Staples has received a cheque from the directors of J. W. Green, Ltd., Luton, on his retirement after 51 years' service with that company and Morris and Co. (Ampthill), Ltd., which company was purchased by J. W. Green and Co. in 1926.

Mr. Julian L. Baker, F.C.G.I., F.R.I.C., is retiring from his position as chemist to Watney Combe Reid and Co., after 46 years' service, and will be succeeded by Dr. L. R. Bishop, M.A. (Cantab), F.R.I.C., of the Research Department of the Institute of Brewing, Birmingham University.

Mr. M. V. Bradley, late of Dyer Meakin Breweries, Ltd., Solan and Ranikhet, India, and **Mr. C. A. Milner,** of John Davenport and Sons' Brewery, Ltd., Birmingham, have been appointed assistant brewers on the staff of the Birkenhead Brewery Co.'s Oxton Road and Livingstone Street breweries, Birkenhead.

H. and G. Simonds, Ltd.—Mr. W. F. McIntyre has retired from the position of manager of the Tamar Brewery, Devonport, after 51 years' service with the company, of which 27 years have been as general manager. He is succeeded by Mr. S. H. Spurling, lately manager of the company's South Wales branch. Mr. E. E. Wright, for the past eight years chief clerk at the Tamar Brewery, has been appointed assistant manager.

Groves and Whitnall, Ltd.—Major William Peer Groves, chairman of the company, has retired on the grounds of ill-health after 47 years' service with the company, during 34 years of which he has been a director, and held the office of chairman for the past 14 years. Mr. James William Peer Groves, eldest son of the chairman and great-grandson of the founder of the firm of Groves and Whitnall, has been appointed a director. Mr. Rowland Whitaker, deputy chairman and managing director, completed 50 years' service with the company on August 27th last. To celebrate the occasion the directors, staff and employees are presenting him with a television set.

Dominion Notes.

AUSTRALIA.

September 2nd, 1946.

A recent State-wide survey showed that the general public in Western Australia are well satisfied with the present hotel trading hours of 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Regarding the opening hours, 62 per cent. voted for 9 a.m., 16 per cent. were unconcerned, 9 per cent. said "10 a.m.", 8 per cent. wanted 8 a.m., and 5 per cent. were prohibitionist. Closing hour found 46 per cent. in favour of 9 p.m., 18 per cent. wanted 6 p.m., 16 per cent. were unconcerned, 12 per cent. favoured 10 p.m., 5 per cent. were prohibitionist, and 3 per cent. voted for 8 p.m. Present closing time is 6 p.m. in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia; 9 p.m. in Western Australia; and 10 p.m. in Queensland and Tasmania. Evidence from Tasmania shows that the recently increased trading hours have in no way led to heavier drinking. In South Australia, where efforts are being made to do away with the 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. closing, the Premier (Mr. Playford) has announced that such regulations will be repealed at "the appropriate time," but he will give no indication whatever as to when that time is likely to be.

Those who believe that the State should take over all big business will find the trading report of the Western Australian State Hotels of interest, for it shows that seven hotels run by the State netted between them only £2,179 profit in the whole of the 1944-45 trading year. One hotel, that at Kwolyin, showed a loss of £99, and had an amount of £150 spent on repairs and renewals been shown on the trading account, the loss would have been that much greater. In the local Parliament it has been freely stated that such hotels should be sold or leased to private interests.

The Invercargill (New Zealand) Licensing Trust has just completed its second year of activities. Sales of liquor during this period have totalled more than £400,000, and it is expected that a profit of between £14,000 and £15,000 will be shown. The chairman of the Trust (Mr. H. Ritchie) says that the change-over, after being under a period of no-licence for so long, has worked very smoothly, and even those who were opposed to restoration could have very little reason to complain of drunkenness. New "sit-down" bars have been established, and these are unique for this part of the world. There are no counters or bars, all liquor being served at tables. Public bars are marked "For Men Only," and private bars bear a sign "For Ladies and Gentlemen Only," and in these no unaccompanied male will be served—quite a reversal of form.

The New Zealand Minister for Works (Mr. Semple) is complaining bitterly of the general standard of New Zealand hotels. "Many of them are just booze dens," he says, "and they should be wiped out. Half of them are such poky little places that you can nearly put your hand down the chimney and unlock the door. In many of them it is impossible to get a decent bed, and in Auckland there is not a decent modern hotel." A very sweeping statement this, but one which will probably be followed up by the Licensing Commission.

Beer is now being sold over the bar in Darwin for the first time since the Japanese blitz on February 19th, 1942. The Victoria Hotel reports having sold 5,000 bottles of beer at 2s. 9d. a bottle within an hour on the first day of trading, and it is said that the town had a "party" lasting most of the night.

Bottled beer is likely to be scarce again owing to the present severe shortage of tin-plate, which has resulted in a shortage of crown seals. Bottled beer supplies have improved considerably during the winter months, but unless the tin-plate position improves—and there is no indication of this—the bottled beer supply position during the coming summer months is likely to be serious.

Advertising now being featured by the Emu Brewery, Perth, is drawing a deal of attention. Instead of the usual bottle or glass of beer being pictured, advertisements feature a series of local wild-flowers. Accompanying letterpress is also well handled, some six to ten lines being devoted to the flower, after which comes a brief statement to the effect that, as the flower is noted for its beauty or its exclusiveness to the State, or as the sight of the gay blossom is as welcome to the Australian far from home, etc., "so is a foaming glass of rich, refreshing Emu Bitter."

Owing to the severe shortage of homes,

hotel keepers in the metropolitan area of Adelaide have decided that as from September 1st they will make special accommodation available to ex-Servicemen and their wives who are unable to obtain houses at a reduction of 40 per cent. in the usual tariff.

It is reported that one of the major Sydney breweries recently made an unexpected 10 per cent. cut in beer supplies. It is claimed that this cut was made because some hotels are not absorbing their full quota of beer, but no definite statement has been made by brewery officials.

The New South Wales Liquor Act, passed some months ago, has not yet been proclaimed, mainly, it is thought, because hotel keepers are finding extreme difficulty in securing the 100,000 new glasses needed to comply with the "Measures" clause in the Act. (New law calls for the sale of beer in pint, half-pint and 5-oz. containers, instead of the present 16-oz. schooners and 8 and 9-oz. glasses.)

The Cascade Brewery Co., Ltd., Hobart, report a record profit of £44,578 for the year to June 30th, compared with one of £41,181 for the previous 12 months. Dividend remains unchanged at 12 per cent. Sum of £33,360 was provided for taxation and repairs, with a further £5,421 for depreciation and trade expenses. £10,478 has been written off freehold premises, and reserves have been increased by £7,000 to £137,000.

The Richmond Brewery, Ltd., Melbourne, is now sponsoring the weekly broadcast of boxing matches from the Melbourne Stadium.

The Hotel Darwin, Ltd., reports a loss of £1,395 for the year ended December 31st, 1945, compared with a loss of £1,376 for the previous year.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church has voiced strong disapproval of suggested nationalisation of the liquor trade.

SOUTH AFRICA.

September 4th, 1946.

The special committee of experts appointed last year by the Government to make recommendations on the development of the tourist industry has now reported to the responsible Minister, Mr. F. C. Sturrock, Minister of Transport. Although the recommendations have not been made public it is believed that vigorous steps were advocated, particularly towards placing the hotels of South Africa on a better footing preparatory to receiving many thousands of guests who are used to the best overseas standards. The machinery for carrying out the hotel and tourist development programme has already been installed in the Tourist Development Corporation—a public utility company—but it has been realised that the original plans for financing this body were on much too small a scale to do a first class job in promoting tourism; greatly increased funds and wider powers have therefore been recommended.

Curiously enough, now that it has come to the point of putting war time plans into action, there is a feeling in some quarters that this is not the time to encourage tourists. Those who have been striving for many years to obtain recognition of the importance of this industry are dismayed at the possibility that South Africa may once again miss the boat. It is noted that Great Britain and other countries are giving priority to the fostering of tourist traffic, but some of our responsible daily newspapers are now advocating postponement—contending that there is insufficient accommodation for South Africans and that there is therefore no need to aggravate the position by bringing in more people from overseas. In responsible quarters it is well realised that there must be more and better hotel accommodation first and the immediate programme is to provide that.

Now that imported liquors are once again reaching this country in fairly large consignments the question of revising the prices is concerning retailers. All liquor prices were controlled during the war and no increases have been permitted since 1943. But the wholesale prices of imported liquors have risen so much that increases are now being allowed. Scotch whisky is now being sold in bars at 1s. 9d. per tot compared with 1s. 3d. in 1939, French Brandy costs 2s. 5d. instead of 1s. 6d. and imported beers are retailed at 2s. per pint compared with 1s. 3d. These prices are arrived at by a standard formula for all imported goods by which pre-war percentage profits on cost are maintained on a reducing scale according to the amount of the increased cost. Thus the same percentage profit is allowed on goods which have only increased by 10 per cent. in cost; but only half the 1939 profit is permitted on goods which have increased by 170 per cent. or more. The disparity between the prices of the imported and the locally produced liquors has naturally increased considerably with marked advantage to the home product. Local producers are,

however, unable to reap the full benefit of the position owing to the impossibility of coping with the unprecedented demand. Those who sell spirits complain bitterly against the K.W.V., whom they accuse of reserving too much of the winegrowers' output for the export trade; and those who sell beer have the insuperable obstacle of their raw materials being held back for the benefit of the grain-short world.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that in June for the first time for a very long period, the excise revenue on beer fell below that of the same month of the previous year. In June, 1945, £158,307 was received but in June of this year the figure had dropped to £118,668. Figures for the second quarter of each year are £459,113 in 1946 and £486,651 in 1945.

The question of whether the value of a liquor licence should be included in the site value of the ground occupied by the licensed premises was argued by the leading breweries in Johannesburg at the annual sitting of the Municipal Valuation Court. The brewers contended that the value of the licence should be added to the improvements on the site and not to the site value itself. One firm argued that as many hotels on lease to individuals were giving a lower return on the original capital expenditure due to rents having been frozen, the liquor licence had no value and should not be taken into consideration at all. The argument was not lost on many hoteliers who have been obliged to contest claims for increased rents on the strength of the increased value of the liquor licence! The breweries' representations were not successful in getting the principle recognised but certain reductions in valuations placed upon licences were made.

A ruling by the Cape Supreme Court to the effect that the limitation of an innkeeper's liability for losses of guests' property only applies to the holder of the hotel licence and not to the proprietor or company owning the hotel, has seriously disturbed the hotel industry. It upsets a position which has existed for many years and which was modelled upon the English law. Unfortunately, our Liquor Act refers specifically to the "holder of a liquor licence" as the person protected from claims over £20 (provided he complies with certain conditions) and leaves unprotected an owner who may have deputed a manager to hold the licence. Many hundreds of innkeepers who are not licensees are now liable to unlimited claims from guests in the event of losses, quite contrary to intention and equity.

HOP GARDENS REPORT.

KENT.

Consistently good weather was required in August to finish off the hops in Kent before picking began, but in the last week of the month conditions could hardly have been worse. Gales and rainstorms were so bad that in the Weald of Kent area at least one garden, with, it was estimated, a crop of over a ton to the acre, was laid flat, the whole of the wirework collapsing.

Nevertheless, the crop as a whole in Kent is good both in weight and quality. The hops, not having grown out as fully as they would have done with the right sort of weather helping them, are on the small side, but the bine lacked little in fruitfulness, and practically every hill in well-cultivated gardens had fair weight, indicating, in the growers' view, nice quality.

In total, the Kent yield per acre is up to a ten-year average, and at the end of the picking, now in full progress, may quite possibly prove to be better. The quality is good, but the crop may not, as a general rule, furnish what factors of old used to welcome as fine colouring samples, though the fine colouring samples were not always the best in their content.

In point of quality, there is little to choose between Golding growths and Fuggle growths this year. There is fair weight equality, too, between the two varieties, allowing for variation in the time of picking, the advantage being with growths left as late as possible—though at some risk, with weather conditions what they have been up to date.

In East Kent the earlier pickings have shown excellent weight, and this is equally true of the earlier pickings in Mid-Kent and the Weald, so the prospects in the case of the later ones all round are promising.

A late Canterbury district report says that the earlier pickings, after drying, look very promising. The hops are much riper than was at first anticipated.

Owing to rain, picking for a full week after its start was a good deal hindered, but progress after that was more satisfactory, and a good area had been cleared by the middle of the second week, notwithstanding the fact that the pickers available had somewhat dwindled in numbers. This dwindling is a cause of anxiety to growers, amongst whom there is a continuing fear that without fine weather they may find themselves without the necessary hands to secure the whole of their crop.

As was only to be expected in such a season, reports of downy mildew increased as picking time approached, but of white mould, much dreaded in rainy weather, there was but little complaint. Measures against aphis had to be continued till late in the season, but at no time was red spider a menace, this being the one relief growers owe to the wet weather with which they have had to contend in their cultivation work this year. Under unusual difficulties they have done well and fully deserve the good crop they have grown.

It should be added that, though conditions have been uncomfortable for pickers, the position in the matter of food supplies has not been unsatisfactory. And payment for picking has been higher than ever before, being in many areas at the rate of 7d. or 7½d. a bushel.

WORCESTER.

The season just closing has been one of the worst for hop-growing in this part of the country for the last 20 years. A month ago there seemed a prospect of an end to the period of bad weather, but rain continued with an almost entire absence of sunshine, and consequently the quality of the crop is generally poor. Here and there where cultivation has been favoured either by extreme care or local conditions the crop may be better.

In many yards the high winds which followed heavy rains or accompanied them have caused the hop plants to break down, and in one case, at Leigh, the whole yard is flat. Conditions of such a nature over the whole district will affect the yield. Picking has started late, and it is unlikely that the whole of the hops grown will be gathered. It is considered that the crop will be well below average and much of it of poor quality.

PROSPECTS OF THE BARLEY CROP.

Since last month's report weather conditions worsened to such an extent that about a fortnight ago harvesting was at a standstill owing to continuous rain, and reports were coming in from all over the country of fields under water and large quantities of barley which were cut and in the stook waiting to be carted were rotting. The latter, if saved at all, will only be suitable for feeding purposes.

Even at this stage a large proportion of the crop is still remaining out, and in Yorkshire and Scotland harvesting has only just commenced.

Fortunately at the end of last week summer-like conditions returned, and if only this holds even for a fortnight a great deal of the disaster may be yet averted so far as supplies of reasonable quality barleys for malting are concerned.

In view of shortage of labour and laid crops it might well be that the balance of the harvest may not be finally secured until well into October.

Barleys offering in recent weeks have all shown signs of the appalling weather conditions, and it can now safely be said that the bulk of the finest barleys have already gone.

Moisture content in deliveries has naturally increased and on an average is now ranging from 17 to 25 per cent., although it was recently reported that some samples in Scotland actually contained well over 30 per cent.

All barleys that can be regarded as reasonably sound brewing material are now commanding maximum prices, and buyers are inclined to discard anything at less money, as they are mainly inferior and suspect. Indeed, the latter are hardly worth taking up storage room particularly having regard to the fact that since the break in the weather all the later barleys will now have to be kiln dried before they are fit for malting and can be stored with safety.

Under the circumstances, for the time being at all events, it is a case of the best being the cheapest in the long run, certainly until the remainder of the crop is safely secured and the position as a whole can be judged with confidence.

OUTPUT OF BEER.

A monthly return showing the number of Standard and Bulk barrels of home-made beer charged with duty in Great Britain and Northern Ireland :—

	STANDARD.			BULK.		
	England, Wales & N. Ireland.	Scotland.	Total.	England, Wales & N. Ireland.	Scotland.	Total.
July, 1946 ...	1,488,944	142,182	1,631,126	2,440,124	237,384	2,677,503
June, 1946 ...	1,322,193	129,002	1,451,195	2,150,475	213,019	2,363,494
May, 1946 ...	1,433,489	129,793	1,563,282	2,314,246	213,728	2,527,974
April, 1946 ...	1,618,059	148,533	1,766,592	2,571,183	235,209	2,806,392
March, 1946 ...	1,350,159	128,457	1,478,616	2,101,735	201,413	2,303,148
Feb. 1946 ...	1,263,628	117,268	1,380,896	1,970,952	182,838	2,153,790
Jan. 1946 ...	1,598,706	153,464	1,752,170	2,496,003	241,805	2,737,808
Dec. 1945 ...	1,513,474	146,689	1,660,163	2,371,752	232,910	2,604,662
Nov. 1945 ...	1,565,878	155,573	1,721,451	2,452,858	245,955	2,698,813
Oct. 1945 ...	1,658,124	164,061	1,822,185	2,623,707	262,204	2,885,911
Sept. 1945 ...	1,579,104	153,201	1,732,305	2,519,638	247,685	2,767,323
Aug. 1945 ...	1,785,988	171,791	1,957,779	2,865,313	272,579	3,137,892

FIVE YEARS COMPARED.

STANDARD BARRELS.

Year Duty	1941. 165s.	1942. 165s.	1943. 240s. 7½d.	1944. 281s. 10½d.	1945. 286s. 5½d.	1946. 286s. 5½d.
Quarter ended March	4,105,399	4,241,785	4,337,195	4,667,242	4,566,081	4,611,682
		240s. 7½d.	281s. 10½d.	286s. 5½d.		
June	4,836,824	4,575,024	4,786,223	5,088,013	5,240,016	4,781,069
September ...	5,353,706	4,925,910	5,155,492	5,273,585	5,556,728	—
December ...	4,862,290	4,455,790	4,584,816	4,750,770	5,203,799	—
	19,158,219	18,198,509	18,863,726	19,779,610	20,566,624	—

In 1939 the total was 18,889,409 standard barrels, and the duty was raised from 80s. to 104s. In 1940 the total was 18,166,721 standard barrels, and the duty was raised to 135s. in May and to 165s. in August. For the datum year 1938-39 the total was 19,080,274.

EIRE BEER EXPORTS.

The Eire trade statistics compiled by the Eire Department of Industry and Commerce give the following figures of exports of ale, beer and porter, and imports of barley and hops:—

	EXPORTS.		IMPORTS.			
	Ale, Beer and Porter (Std. Brls.)	Value £	Barley cwt.	Value £	Hops cwt.	Value £
May, 1946	64,787	306,479	16,856	24,442	686	15,703
May, 1945	68,999	326,467	10,921	15,835	917	14,371
5 mths. Jan.-May 1946	376,557	1,756,872	429,507	622,778	20,900	422,657
5 mths. Jan.-May 1945	340,250	1,591,997	452,015	655,499	18,781	372,484

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS—JULY

EXPORTS.

Quantities.

	Monthly average 1938	Month ended 31st July 1945	Month ended 31st July 1946	Seven twelfths of Year 1938	Seven Months ended 31st July 1945	Seven Months ended 31st July 1946
Beer—						
To Eire ... ... *Bulk Barrels*	4,693	2	—	32,849	70	215
„ Gibraltar ... ... „	799	—	302	5,591	6,523	2,550
„ British West Africa ... „	904	118	83	6,330	553	223
„ British India ... ... „	4,398	3,225	9,288	30,791	19,342	54,363
„ British West India Islands „	806	—	28	5,640	—	140
„ Other British Countries „	5,798	2,475	7,012	40,588	12,313	56,927
„ Egypt ... ... „	1,477	—	706	10,339	1,269	3,588
„ Iraq ... ... „	336	1,557	10	2,351	5,479	303
„ Other Foreign Countries „	4,228	2,134	76	29,598	24,975	6,692
Total { *Bulk Barrels*	23,439	9,511	17,505	164,076	70,524	125,001
{ *Standard Barrels**	22,591	6,818	13,715	158,139	54,355	100,556

Value.

	£	£	£	£	£	£
Beer—						
To Eire	16,266	9	—	113,860	254	944
„ Gibraltar	1,757	—	4,493	12,302	30,333	16,865
„ British West Africa ...	4,771	1,026	1,006	33,394	5,437	2,660
„ British India	17,345	31,268	112,188	121,413	206,223	683,410
„ British West India Islands	5,496	—	340	38,472	—	2,084
„ Other British Countries	28,450	23,748	82,669	199,149	114,664	617,944
„ Egypt	4,897	—	7,115	34,278	15,728	37,258
„ Iraq	1,999	15,244	132	13,995	58,097	3,147
„ Other Foreign Countries	14,261	24,455	952	99,827	296,797	70,283
	95,242	95,750	208,895	666,690	727,443	1,434,595

RE-EXPORTS.

Quantities.

Beer ... { *Bulk Barrels* ...	1,990	241	2,246	13,930	8,118	13,626
{ *Standard Barrels**	2,527	309	2,942	17,689	10,773	18,130

Value.

	£	£	£	£	£	£
Beer ...	23,266	2,789	32,293	162,864	106,324	194,904

IMPORTS.

Quantities.

Beer ... { *Bulk Barrels* ...	74,552	81,802	70,013	521,866	571,710	585,487
{ *Standard Barrels**	71,361	66,871	56,610	499,527	471,286	482,778

Value.

	£	£	£	£	£	£
Beer ...	218,427	344,147	291,490	1,528,989	2,413,869	2,469,983

IMPORTS.

Quantities.

Barley ... ... *cwt.*	1,656,302	101,983	374,339	11,594,113	101,983	1,301,024

Value.

	£	£	£	£	£	£
Barley	570,811	60,935	306,957	3,995,677	60,935	1,014,942

EXPORTS.

Quantities.

Hops ... ... *cwt.*	1,048	164	215	7,338	17,978	20,397

Value.

	£	£	£	£	£	£
Hops	10,192	3,580	4,970	71,342	383,236	411,150

IMPORTS.

Quantities.

Hops ... ... *cwt.*	4,106	—	5,947	28,742	574	12,189

Value.

	£	£	£	£	£	£
Hops	24,536	—	193,936	171,749	2,276	334,669

EXPORTS.

Quantities.

Malt ... ... *cwt.*	6,499	11,168	9,168	45,491	44,813	111,781

Value.

	£	£	£	£	£	£
Malt	7,271	29,287	27,282	50,899	120,573	310,550

* The standard barrelage shown is the calculated equivalent of the recorded bulk barrelage.

Markets.

HOPS.

English.—Since our last report, the weather conditions have not been as helpful to the growing crop as it was hoped. The lack of sunshine and warm nights, so necessary at this period of the year, must undoubtedly have its effect. Advices from Southern Counties indicate variable quality and quantity; while some plantations are very promising, others will be somewhat under standard. Picking commenced in these districts about two weeks ago, and while no shortage of labour was previously anticipated, some pickers have already returned owing to the weather. Worcester and Hereford, where picking has just started, report that some damage has been caused by the recent heavy rains and strong winds, but, nevertheless, in many places there are good clean healthy hops; here again, warm weather is necessary to further improve the quality.

Continental.—Advices from Czechoslovakia show an increased yield for 1946, as compared with 1945, with quality generally good. Prices are expected to rule well under those that reigned last year.

American.—Reports from the U.S.A. state that the crop will not yield as heavily as was anticipated, owing to some districts that were infested by disease having to be destroyed to prevent spreading. Labour shortage is also being experienced. The quantity available for export will be lower than was expected owing to the reduced restriction in the grain cut which will result in more hops being required for home consumption.

BARLEY.

The market for barley during the month has broadened with new crop supplies beginning to make their appearance. Conditions at the moment are rather difficult, because of the continued uncertainty as to the average state of the bulk crop. Any good samples coming forward have been readily absorbed, but poor grades have met less support and have not cleared easily. Certain requirements have had to be satisfied, and the net result of the month's trading has been that average prices for barley have advanced materially. Whether this upward tendency continues will depend on the proportion of good grain yielded by this year's exceptionally difficult harvest and also upon the total yield. Best quality English malting barleys range up to 100s. per 448 lb., and other good lots from 97s. 6d. upward per 448 lb. Good medium barleys are quoted at 90s. to 95s. per 448 lb., with accent rather on the higher figure. Milling barleys are quoted at 80s. to 81s. per 448 lb. Potentially millable sorts are 70s. per 448 lb., with buyers inclined to take a waiting attitude.

Sales of home-grown barley (in cwt.) for the 52 weeks of the past agricultural year have been:—

Sales to—	1946.	1945.
August 10th	18,387,125	17,640,281
Week ended—		
August 17th	385,845	564,170
August 24th	584,780	723,101
August 31st	903,564	967,585
	20,261,314	19,895,137

The average prices (per cwt.) of home-grown barley during the 52 weeks of the agricultural year were:—

Average to—	1946. s. d.	1945. s. d.
August 10th ...	24 5	24 7
Week ended—		
August 17th ...	23 7	24 8
August 24th ...	24 2	24 9
August 31st ...	24 4	24 10
	24 5	24 7

Sales of home-grown barley (in cwt.) for the first week of the agricultural year were:—

Week ended—	1946.	1945.
September 7th	1,150,417	988,510

The average price (per cwt.) for the first week of the agricultural year was:—

Week ended—	1946. s. d.	1945. s. d.
September 7th ...	24 9	24 10

MALT.

The market in malt during the past month has been nominal pending new season's offerings, but the undertone has been distinctly firm.

The following are the latest quotations:—

Pale ale	...	152s. to 160s. per qr.
Mild ale	...	144s. to 151s. ,,
Brown	...	136s. to 140s. ,,
Crystal	...	132s. to 137s. ,,
Black	...	143s. to 148s. ,,

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BREWING AND MALTING NOTES.

By BRETTANOMYCES.

Top and Bottom Fermentation Beers.

Although nearly all the beer brewed in this country is typically top fermentation beer, most brewers are familiar with the general technique of lager beer brewing, if not with its details. Nevertheless the paper by Prof. B. Jelinek, read before the Midland Counties Section of the Institute is of particular value and interest, since it discusses, compares, and contrasts, with admirable clarity, the essential details of the two types of brewing process and the respective beers they produce.

The two outstanding differences between top and bottom fermentation are, of course, firstly that the latter is conducted at relatively low temperatures as compared with the former, and secondly, that in top fermentation the yeast rises to the surface whilst in bottom fermentation it sinks to form a sediment.

Yeast Differences.

Despite this marked difference in behaviour between the two types of yeast, there is nothing outstandingly different in their microscopic appearance sufficient for infallible differentiation. There are, however, relatively simple laboratory tests by means of which they can be readily distinguished. For instance, when suspended in water, bottom yeasts usually sink more rapidly, whilst the most characteristic biochemical difference is that top yeast can only ferment raffinose to the extent of one third, whilst bottom yeasts are able to ferment it completely. Prof. Jelinek considers that the top yeasts can be regarded as "wilder" in type, constitutionally inclined to form acrospores more readily, and better able to endure unfavourable conditions such as drying and autolysis.

Although beer brewing is a very ancient practice, the employment of bottom fermentation is of relatively recent origin. Originally top fermentation was brought about by a varied mixture of yeast types, a state of affairs still existent in England and accounting, in part, at any rate, for the greater variety of flavour and aromas encountered, as distinct from the greater uniformity found amongst lager beers. Another, and perhaps one of the most important points among British top fermentation yeasts is their wide variation in flocculating power. This is the chief cause of the differences in attentuation characteristic of the beers of different breweries and different fermentation systems, for when, as Bishop has demonstrated, the yeasts are continuously shaken with the same wort, the degree of attenuation is nearly always the same in all cases.

Bottom Fermentation.

Whilst in the case of top fermentation there is a wide variety of different methods such as the Burton Union, Yorkshire Stone Square, Skimming and Dropping systems, the fermentation of bottom beer in lager breweries on the Continent is chiefly carried out in open vessels. During fermentation the temperature of the wort is usually maintained at about 40 deg. F., rarely rising above 54 deg. F. At these lower temperatures one of the disadvantages is that the rate of fermentation is much slower than in the case of top fermentation systems. The temperatures at which lager is produced, however, varies quite considerably in different Continental breweries and, in general, pale beers are fermented under cooler conditions than dark ones.

At the various lower temperatures adopted, the fermentation period occupied varies from seven to 14 days, although the original gravity of the wort is another controlling factor. The pitching yeast is vigorously aerated before its addition to the main wort, and, as a result of this, the fermentation starts promptly. In fact, a regular "prefermentation" is adopted in most continental brewies in specially constructed vessels, and this eliminates lag almost completely when the bulk of the wort in the main fermenters is pitched with the active culture.

The "low Kräusen" stage is produced in two days. This corresponds to the "cauliflower" head of the British brewer, and passes, as in the case of top fermentation, into the "rocky head" or "high Kräusen" stage. The final gravity attained is higher than that

usual in top fermentation beers, being about 64 per cent. for pale beers and about 55 per cent. for dark ones.

Lagering.

One has become so used to thinking of the characteristics of lager beer as due to the bottom yeast employed and to the low temperatures at which fermentation is conducted that it may be sometimes overlooked that "lagering" consists essentially of storage, and storage sometimes for quite long periods. During this time the beer is stored under pressure, so that it becomes saturated with carbon dioxide produced by this secondary fermentation. The temperature during lagering is much lower even than that of the primary fermentation, and is usually from 33 deg. to 36 deg. Fahr. Several important changes take place during this cold storage, including the deposition of yeast, the segregation of resins and proteins, and the formation of small quantities of aroma-producing compounds by esterification. In U.S.A. the time is sometimes shortened by the employment of higher temperatures, which results in higher percentage attenuations accompanied by greater stability.

Differences in the Composition of Top and Bottom Beers.

According to Prof. Jelinek, both types of beer possess about the same nutritive value and degree of digestibility. With regard to vitamins, however, top beer may be superior to bottom beer. He considers this may be due to the mixed yeasts of "wilder" nature which are employed in top fermentation.

As regards economy of brewing, top beer almost without doubt is the cheapest to produce, the high refrigeration costs of lager-beer brewing being its chief drawback in this respect.

Combine Harvesting.

The shockingly wet weather which has now been prevailing in many parts of the country cannot but raise again the question of the general utility of the combine harvester in such a variable climate as ours. The essentials for successful combine harvesting include an early harvest, plenty of sunshine, and, most important of all, not very much rain. At the moment the harvest of wheat and oats is late, the rain is so excessive in many districts that the corn is sprouting in the stook, and if the same conditions prevail for the barley, combine harvesting is going to be seen at work this year under very abnormal conditions. It will be interesting indeed, if such should prove to be the case, to see how the grain finally turns out, as compared with that produced by the older methods.

In this connection an article by A. F. Smith in the April issue of the *Journal of the Incorporated Brewers' Guild* is of particular interest as representing a well-balanced summary of the pros and cons of combine harvesting. One of the points of interest at the moment is that the soil must be of such a nature that the heavy machine will not get bogged. At the moment very much lighter machines are having to be dug out pretty frequently in the course of wheat cutting in some places.

As regards farm drying, most maltsters are rightly shy of any grain which is likely to have required extensive drying, for fear this should have been done too rapidly at too high a temperature. Some maltsters much prefer to buy the barley immediately after harvesting and to dry it themselves. For although this may be beset with many difficulties connected with transport, etc., they do at least know that the drying is under their own control and that temperatures have been kept below that figure at which germinative power would be impaired.

Streptomycin.

Hop antiseptic, formerly believed to be immensely powerful towards "the majority of bacteria," is now generally recognised to be active only against Gram-positive bacteria and to be completely useless as a defence against Gram-negative species. At any rate, this tenet, put forward by Shimwell in 1937, has not yet produced a single published case to the contrary. This specificity is shared by most other biologically produced antibiotic substances, notably Penicillin, Tyrothricin, Gramicidin, etc.

The search for a substance therapeutically useful as a defence against Gram-negative bacteria has, of course, gone on, and now "Streptomycin" has been discovered. This substance is produced by a bacterium resembling *Actinomyces griseus* and may prove sufficiently non-toxic for therapeutic uses, in lieu of Penicillin, when the infection is by Gram-negative instead of Gram-positive bacteria.

BOTTLING NOTES.

Matured Pale Ales.

The numerous complaints of the quality of beer to-day—including bottled beers—extend even to the matured in bottle variety.

If there is one beer which should—even under present-day conditions—be impervious to complaint, it should be the beer which is racked still into bottle and allowed to remain in stock until its natural fermentation shows that it has the required condition and palate together with a minimum amount of deposit. This deposit should adhere firmly to the base of the bottle, and not form a heavy and easily moved sediment, which shows a " mist " under the slightest move, and also under the rises of temperature which occur when placed in the bars of clubs or public-houses. Many connoisseurs of the matured in bottle beer complain that the beers as found to-day in many cases are lacking or too full of condition; in addition, stench on the nose and sharpness on the tongue complaints are also frequent.

The difficulties of the brewhouse—*i.e.*, the mash composition, the reduction in gravity, and the consequent derangement of the colloidal nitrogen of the finished beer, have all to be taken into consideration, but even so there is so much divergence in the same product from different producers that it seems hardly possible.

Taking into consideration the enumerated changes in the product for bottling, it is to be wondered that bottlers, as a whole, are probably using the identical methods as used for the bottling of matured beers before the war just passed. The present shortage of beer leads one to believe that the matured beer is sold during the week of delivery, and the bottler should realise that his beers of this variety must be at peak condition when delivered to-day. Before the war, no doubt, certain direct customers of the bottlers retained their supplies for some two or three weeks before selling to the public, but one is not so certain that such occurs to-day. Whilst hesitating to state any exact times for the different processes for maturing beer in bottle, one feels that time in cask can be too long.

Bottle as soon as bright—with a possible seven to ten days' limit, depending on whether winter or summer and whether room is air-controlled—might be recommended. Cool rooms for this part of the process are most essential, warmth will lead to fermentation, and one feels the " stenchy " smell often met with in these days. Time in bottle may also be a factor as to whether " mist " or the slight haze sometimes met with is to be present or not. This time in bottle undoubtedly varies with the season, also the temperature of maturing room; and whereas sampling may be left to take place at four weeks in winter, three weeks in summer may be necessary. Stocks should be shortened on the approach of summer and increased on autumn's appearance, even if it means increasing or reducing sales during those periods.

Cases and Crates.

Considerable activity seems to be going on among case makers—old and new—to find new materials and new methods of making crates.

The specified war time crate was received with some controversy by bottlers, and whilst results have, no doubt, achieved their main object of saving wood, new cost and more especially repairing costs are very expensive.

The reduction of output and the heavy reserve of the solid case built up by bottlers during peace time, trading must have had a great effect upon the number of new crates purchased throughout the war, but the demand for crates has and will increase, so many users have turned their eyes to materials requiring little or no repairs for some considerable time after purchase.

At the moment the main idea seems to be all metal or metal and wood, one or two ingenious designs being available, but at a cost.

A major defect appears to be the question of noise, which, whilst not so apparent in small stores, is with the large store to an alarming degree. Any further tendency to increase noise should be viewed extremely seriously.

It is possible that one day a case of plastic composition may be placed on the market, but at the moment prices would be outrageous.

Another disadvantage of many sample metal cases to-day is that manufacturers for lightness have allowed close round interstices for the bottles instead of the square formation of the wooden case. This results in derangement of labels before they can dry firmly and gives unsightliness.

TRANSPORT NOTES.

Those Pedestrian-Controlled Electric Trucks.

An important legal ruling concerning the question of whether a pedestrian-controlled electrically propelled truck came within the provision of the Road Traffic Act was given at Birkenhead Magistrates' Court recently.

Stanley R. Glass was summoned for driving an electric goods truck and that, being involved in an accident, he failed to report it to the police within 24 hours on April 12th. He was also summoned for failing to keep a current record of the hours he was employed in driving.

His employers, the Birkenhead and District Co-operative Society, Ltd., were summoned for failing to cause Glass to keep a record of the hours worked.

Evidence was given that Glass was operating a milk truck. The motive power was provided by batteries, operating a motor, and the steering of the vehicle was carried out by Glass walking in front holding a steering shaft.

On April 12th a boy was slightly injured through coming into contact with the vehicle. Glass went to the boy's home and made himself known to the boy's parents, and also reported the accident when he got back to his employers' depot. He, however, did not report the accident to the police.

It was admitted for the defence that records of hours worked had not been kept, nor had notice of the accident been given.

It was further agreed that the truck was a mechanically propelled vehicle requiring a licence, also that it was necessary for a person in charge of it to have a licence before he could operate the vehicle on the public highway. The solicitor for the defence contended that the vehicle was pedestrian-controlled and was not driven within the meaning of the Road Traffic Act. It was also contended that trucks of the kind referred to were not envisaged when the Road Traffic Act was framed, and that provisions in the Act did not apply.

"We find," said the chairman of the Magistrates' Court, "that the person in charge of the truck was a driver within the meaning of the Act, and that the provisions regarding the keeping of records apply in the case of goods trucks of the type in question."

The Birkenhead and District Co-operative Society, Ltd., were fined the nominal sum of £1, and each of the two summonses against Glass was dismissed on payment of 4s. costs.

The solicitor for the defence asked if the Bench would be prepared to state a case if he asked for it.

Replying in the affirmative, the chairman said it was a peculiar case and they were particularly impressed by the arguments presented by Mr. Munro.

Tyres.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade recently announced that in view of the increased production of rubber tyres the system of authorised tyre depots would be abolished. New tyres for motor vehicles would be obtainable, on presentation of the same authorisation as at present, from any trader. There could not yet be any extension, however, in the classes of persons who could obtain such tyres.

The President of the Board of Trade was recently asked by Mr. Lipson if he was aware that many motorists, who had been granted a supply of petrol on "S" coupons because of their needs, had been refused permits to purchase new tyres by his Department; and whether he would arrange for these to be granted when retreading was of no value owing to the condition of the covers, and Mr. Belcher, Parliamentary Secretary to the President of the Board of Trade, replied that authority to purchase new car tyres could not be extended at present without prejudicing the needs of more essential motorists. "S" petrol coupon holders whose tyres were unfit for retreading may purchase retreaded or part-worn tyres.

Nationalisation.

Replying to a question by Mr. Byers, who asked whether he was consulting the users of road transport, in addition to the transport firms, before putting forward his scheme for the nationalisation of road transport, Mr. Barnes, Minister of Transport, stated that a number of bodies representative of road transport users had already provided him with their views and information about their requirements, and he was always ready to receive such communications, or to meet such representative bodies who may wish to place their special needs before him.

ENGINEERING NOTES.

Engineering in the Brewery.

It is often a surprise to the uninitiated, upon entering a brewery for the first time, to find so much machinery and so many engineers. As one was heard to remark: "Why do you want an engineer in a brewery?" Yet this trend is only in common with developments in other fields. For example, the old windjammer has given way to mechanically propelled ships driven by the finest machinery under the supervision of highly trained engineers. Similarly, in breweries, the "parcel of boilers and vats" of Dr. Johnson's day have given place to complex arrangements of machinery requiring for their selection and maintenance engineering and industrial training to an advanced degree, and the skill of many handicrafts. It is an interesting fact that, of all the industries using plant for power and process work, breweries probably employ the most numerous types—a far cry from the days when only the simplest apparatus sufficed.

This is hardly to be wondered at when the diversity and magnitude of the operations are considered. Taking, for example, a large centralised brewery and bottling stores. Here there must be not only a boiler and power house with auxiliary machinery and network of electrical apparatus, but also the extensive installations on the brewing stages themselves: coppers, mash tuns, backs, etc., together with a great amount of specialised pipework and small machinery. Passing to bottling, the complexity of large modern stores continues to grow; with plant for storage, conditioning and refrigerating added to the actual washing and filling machinery. All this is apart from fermenting rooms, transport, stores, maltings and similar ancillary departments. The selection and care of all this machinery becomes progressively more arduous, and it is evident that the modern brewer and brewery engineer cannot know too much about developments in engineering science generally and in the application of machinery to the particular requirements of breweries. This necessity is increased by the extent to which fuel and power costs, interest, depreciation, and operating costs of machinery increasingly reduce the amount which is left after the payments for materials, wages and taxation; for the successful continuance of brewing concerns with a relatively fixed price for their products. Errors in the selection and layout of plant naturally increase the former items, with corresponding detriment to the final results.

It is proposed, therefore, to consider some aspects of the engineering plant and personnel which affect appreciably the running costs of breweries and bottling stores. On another page will be found some notes on the difficult question of power plant and process steam, which, through the increasing cost and scarcity of fuel, promises to loom somewhat larger in the future than it did in the past. Owing to the great age of the brewing industry, many of the power houses and boiler plants are somewhat obsolete, and based upon a system more suited to earlier times. In these cases, and in the case of new breweries and major extensions to old, the question of power and heat are of growing importance, so that the best possible system should be kept clearly in mind, even though at the moment alterations of major importance may hardly be practicable in very old plants. With this system in mind, however, such additions or modifications as can be made may conform as far as possible to what ultimately may be possible.

In a similar way, savings out of all proportion to the cost of the alteration may often be made by the simple substitution of one type of plant by another, by the ingenuity and convenience of a layout, or by a different system of maintenance and records. It is, in fact, the case that, with a clear site and free choice of modern plant, the newer industries have been able to plan such installations as will give them a marked advantage in respect of their running costs, which may prove vital to their competitive power in times of trade stringency. Conversely, some of the older industries, through time lag, space restriction and other factors, undoubtedly suffer a permanent addition to their costs and a dissonance in their operations owing to semi-obsolete machinery, inconvenient layout, and faulty maintenance.

(*To be continued.*)

COMBINED SYSTEMS OF POWER AND PROCESS STEAM GENERATION.

By THOMAS ALLEN, M.Eng., M.I.Mech.E.

It was stated recently, by high authority, that if a modern process for the raising of heating and power throughout industry were installed, an estimated saving of 30,000,000 tons of coal per annum would result. While the amount of the saving might be somewhat debatable, yet there is no doubt that very large savings of fuel would be forthcoming, from industry alone, by the proper utilisation of the calorific value of the fuel fed to boiler plants. These savings are, of course, valuable for the reduction of operating costs in industry as well as from the national point of view.

Types of Industries.

In this connection, certain industries are in a more favourable position than others, to effect the desired savings. Briefly, those groups of industries which consume fuel both for the generation of power for driving machinery and of steam for heating and process work are in the best position to achieve low fuel costs. Examples of these industries are papermaking, dyeing and brewing. Conversely, industries which have no demand for process steam are not very well placed, although even these may sometimes contribute by partial application of modern systems to individual plants and by the use of process steam for space heating in the winter. Examples of this class are general engineering, ship building and metal making. Of these main groups sub-divisions occur, even in those industries which have an appreciable demand for process steam. This sub-division is dependent upon the extent to which the power load is related to the process steam demand and the time relation between these. Thus, where the demand for process steam coincides with, and is proportionate to, the power demand, the most favourable conditions arise. Intermediate groups are those in which there is discontinuity between these demands.

Brewery Plant.

In the case of breweries; while the conditions cannot be classed in the highest grade, yet very favourable working conditions frequently occur. It is to be regretted, however, that little advantage of this fact has so far been taken in this country, although combined systems are fairly widespread abroad. As with other industries, the reason for this lies partially in the easy availability and the relatively low price of coal which have obtained in this country in bygone years. A further reason in the case of breweries is that, as will be shown later, the total production costs per barrel of beer have not been affected markedly by the unit fuel costs. This factor, coupled with the somewhat complex technical considerations involved in the changeover to combined systems has resulted in there having been no dominating factor in favour of departing from simple forms of boiler and power plant.

To-day, the picture is very different, with a marked scarcity of coal and the prospect of continuing shortage and high prices. The national need for conserving coal supplies is equally urgent, as the gross misuse of coal is surely one of our chief failings. It seems certain, therefore, that the cost and scarcity of coal, together with the greater attention which is being given officially to problems of power generation and fuel saving will lead to the application of more economical plant and that it will be essential to replace or modify a great deal of existing plant which, while still serviceable, is based upon a wasteful system of operation. In this effort the brewing industry, being in a class which is able to utilise steam at low pressure for process purposes, can play its part with benefit to itself and to the nation. Hitherto, and to a certain extent to-day, factories requiring power and process steam frequently instal condensing steam engines or turbines for the generation of electric power and obtain their process steam through reducing valves or direct, from the boilers. A common variant exists where the electric power is obtained from outside sources and the process steam from low pressure boilers installed specially for the purpose.

Example.

Where the installations are large, considerable costs are involved in this procedure. This will be evident from the figures typical of large breweries operating on the last-mentioned system. Here, electric power was purchased for the driving of 300 motors totalling 3,000 h.p. and supply to 4,000 lighting points. The total consumption of current was $1\frac{3}{4}$ million units costing £5,840, equivalent to a unit cost of 0.8d. Simultaneously, coal to a total of 12,500 tons was burnt in low-pressure boilers merely for the supply of steam for process work. The total cost of the coal at 24s. per ton (pre-war) was £15,000, on a total brewing of 300,000 barrels. The electrical cost per barrel was, consequently, $4\frac{3}{4}$d. (approximately) and the fuel cost 1s. per barrel, a total for power and fuel of 1s. $4\frac{3}{4}$d. These figures bring out clearly the heavy expenditure due to power and fuel, and at the same time, the relatively low cost of these items per barrel of beer brewed. Apart from the large annual sums disbursed, however, it should be remembered that plant working on this system involves additional expenditure for servicing and maintenance. It also takes up greater space, often on valuable ground, which can be used to better advantage and the capital cost and depreciation represented by the extra plant and buildings are appreciable items. All this is apart from the main fact that owing to increases in the cost of fuel the annual expenditure to-day would be greatly increased. In the above, for example, the cost of coal alone at only 40s. per ton to-day would go up from £15,000 per annum to £25,000. Should present tendencies continue, this is likely to be further increased in the future, apart from the difficulties of supply.

Plans for New Plant.

From this it will be clear that the time is overdue for a reconsideration of the question of power and steam supply with a view to the formulation of plans which will embody systems incorporating the most up-to-date plant. Whether such plant may be installed forthwith in a given brewery is governed by a number of relevant factors—namely (*a*) size, complexity and annual charges on present arrangements; (*b*) cost, practicability and savings anticipated from new arrangement. Thus, a proposed new brewery would represent the best case as no question of amortisation of old plant arises, a free hand exists with regard to the layout of the new plant and there can be no question as to the necessity for the savings possible with a combined power plant. Conversely, the position of a serviceable plant in old and congested premises working on the old system, is possibly the most difficult case. In all cases, however, it is desirable that an investigation be made to ascertain what, in any given circumstances, constitutes the ideal plan, taking into account difficulties caused by the presence of existing buildings in vital places, cable and pipe networks and the heavy charges inherent in the scrapping of serviceable plant. In this way each concern may decide for itself any programme which may immediately be possible or which may become possible in the future. In the latter case partial additions or modifications which may become necessary in various parts of the factory may be such as will conform ultimately to the general plan.

Power Load and Process Steam Demand.

The first necessity in the formulation of such a plan is the ascertainment of the exact demands for power and process steam. This is a matter which calls for some care as upon it depends, to a large extent, the final overall efficiency of the brewery, in respect of its prime costs for fuel and power. The ascertainment must take account of differences in working conditions between day and night, the variation at week-ends and the characteristics of the load during abnormal peak or slump periods. Similarly, the effect of known trends, or changes likely in the output of the brewery, may be estimated for as long a period ahead as practicable. For example, the peak outputs which occur at holiday periods are well known to brewers and the gradual increase in the percentage of bottled beer which has taken place are the types of the variations which should be borne in mind. All comparisons of load or process steam demand should be made upon a time basis as it is in the relation of the demands to time, as much as to quantity, that the correct proportioning of the plant depends. Probably the best method is to construct accurate charts upon a time basis of (*a*) the power demand in k.w. and (*b*) the process steam demand in lb./hr. Separate charts should be constructed for the week-day and week-end, respectively. A series of readings for such charts should be taken repeatedly during periods of normal work in the brewery and the average of these replotted to form the main charts. The period covered by each chart should be 24 hours, say, from

midnight to midnignt or any similar times which will best stand clear in the working of particular installations. Charts may also be taken at periods of abnormal demand (maximum and minimum) so that account of these may be taken in the final working. A hypothetical chart (based upon the main chart) may be constructed to take into account trends likely to affect future demands for power and process steam. While there can be no guarantee that peak periods will recur, or that present trends will continue, this is a disadvantage experienced in the installation of all plant. It is, nevertheless, advisable to endeavour to take them into consideration so that peak loads may be provided for, and the sub-division of units and size of buildings made to conform, as far as possible, with future expectations.

(To be continued.)

Review.

"pH and Plants. An Introduction for Beginners," by James Small, D.Sc., Ph.C., etc. Pp. 216; 16 figs. Published by Baillière, Tindall and Cox. Price 12s. 6d.

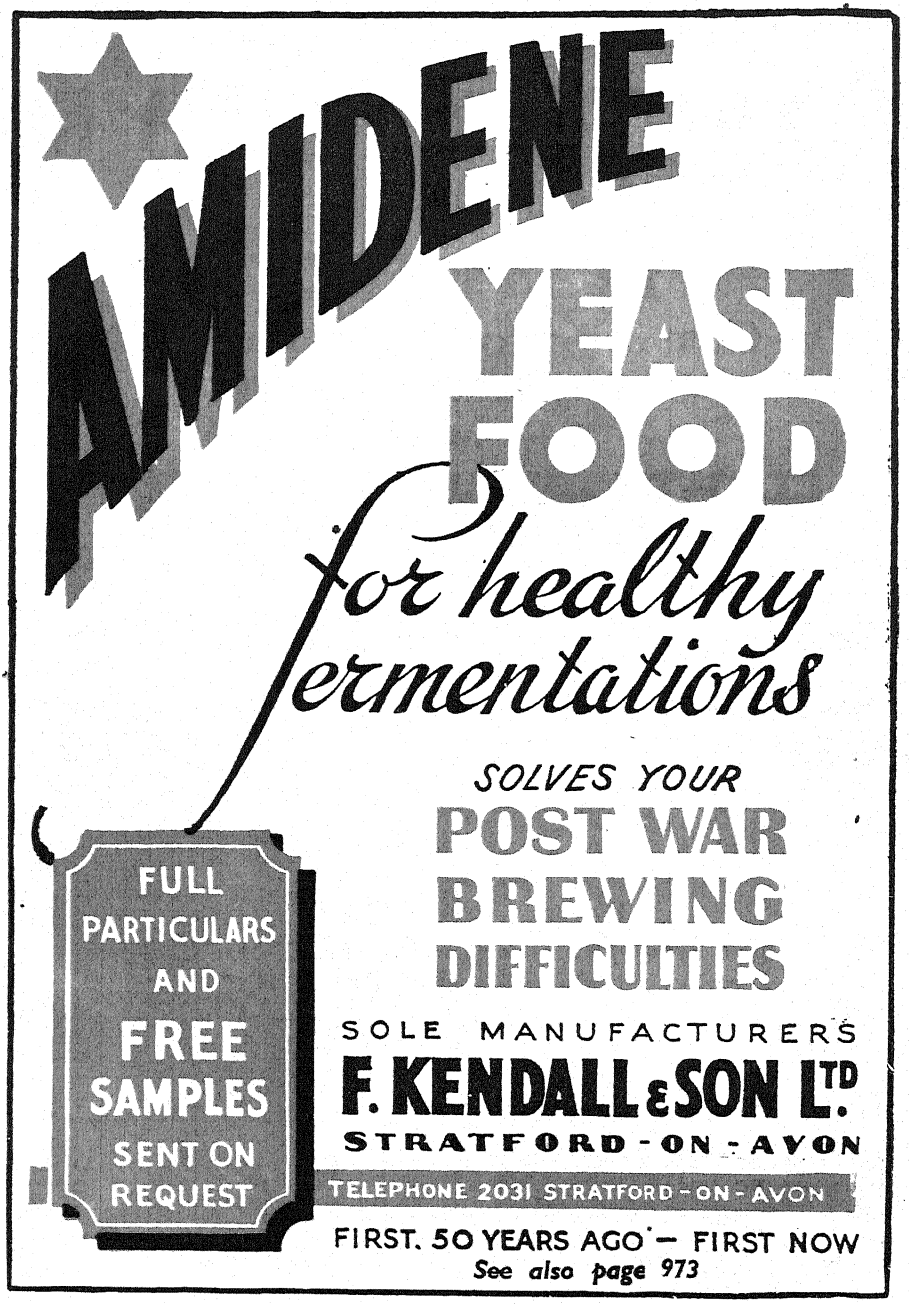
This book is intended primarily for the botanist and therefore contains much that will only interest the specialist in this field. Botanical names and terms are used freely and the author uses the word "plant" in its widest sense to include yeast and bacteria, as well as trees. About 30 pages are given to explanations of pH, buffers and dissociation, the rest being devoted to summaries of existing knowledge of the effects of pH on plants and plant processes. Stating that "pH is a factor which is nearly as widely important as temperature in many biological and industrial processes," Professor Small proceeds to make out a very good case for his thesis. The brewer, maltster, or farmer who is of a scientific and inquiring mind (and who is not nowadays?) will find much to interest him, but probably the chief value of the book is that it must make the reader much more acutely aware of the importance and wide application of pH than are, perhaps, most of us at present. Here is gathered together in a well printed and condensed form a mass of information with excellent index and bibliography (12 pages) for fuller references if required. Classification is under subjects such as Carbon Dioxide Effects, Cell-walls, Soil, Plant Pathology, Cytoplasm and Enzymes, the last receiving 30 pages. The term "pH" has been used in a consistent sense throughout, unfortunately not a universal practice, avoiding the need for mental gymnastics. It is a pity that a few of the diagrams suffer from the small scale of their reproduction but this, no doubt, arises from a desire to give the reader as much as possible within the limits set by the paper shortage. The description "An Introduction for Beginners" need deter no one from adding this book to his library, particularly if he is also interested in agriculture or gardening.

Patent.

Patent Specification 576,321. **"An Air Inlet Control Filter Valve for Barrels."** Charles Donald Smith, of 928, Bristol Road, Selly Oak, Birmingham; Douglas Henry Otton, of 81, Ingestre Road, Hall Green, Birmingham, 28; and Arthur William Botten, of 17, Great Queen Street, Dartford, Kent, all British subjects.

The invention has reference to an air inlet control filter valve for casks, and is particularly applicable for the venting of casks containing beer or other liquid, and has as an object the filtration of the air entering the cask for the purpose of preventing the entry of wild yeast or other fermenting agent so as to maintain what may be termed a sterile atmosphere within the cask.

The apparatus consists of an air inlet control filter valve for casks comprising in combination a housing adapted to contain a filter medium, such as asbestos fibre or cotton-wool, and formed with a tapered peg terminal, a ported nut provided with valve-controlled passage-ways, and a closure cap mounted on the nut constituting an enclosed chamber connecting the passage-ways, the three parts when assembled functioning to admit filtered air into a cask or like liquid container.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See also page 973

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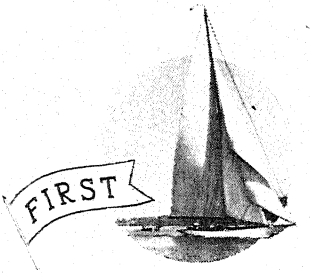

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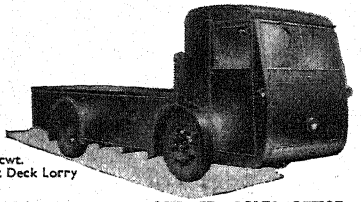
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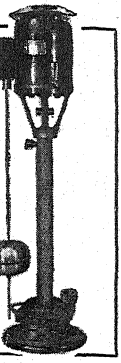

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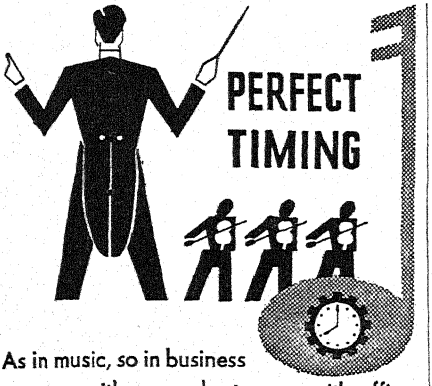

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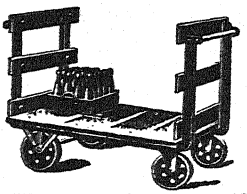

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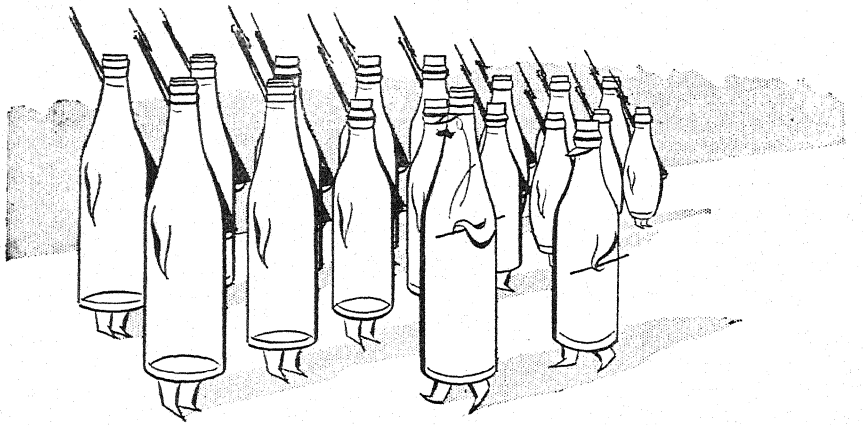

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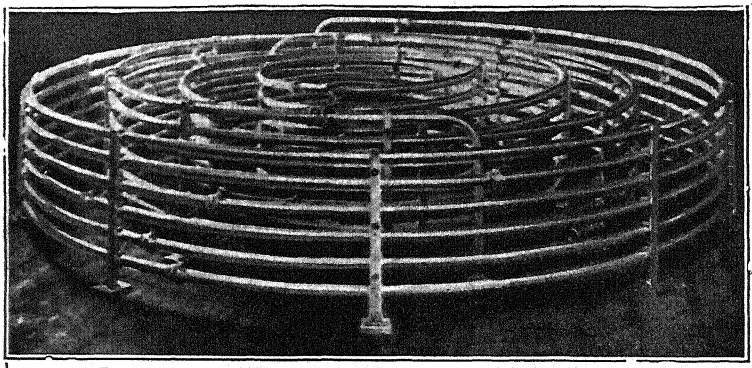

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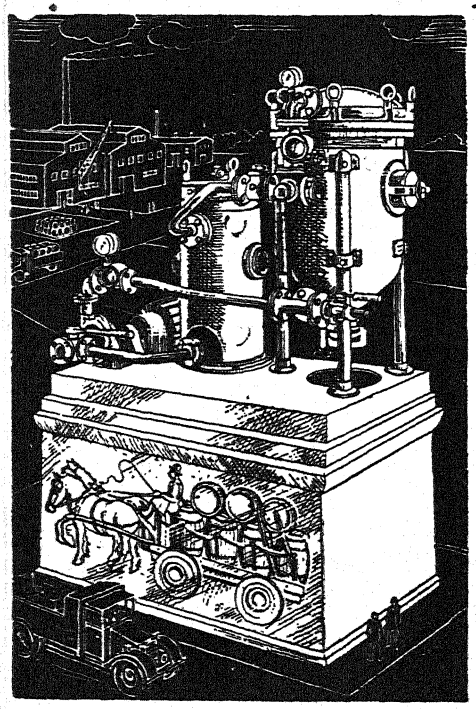

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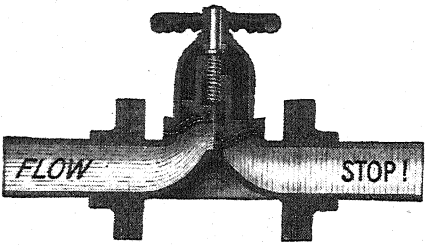

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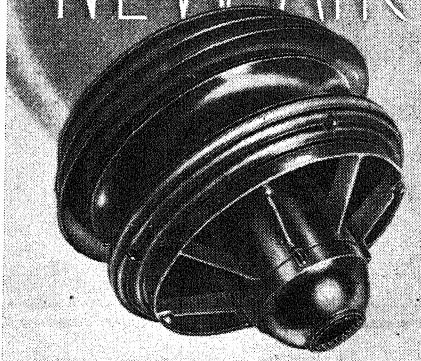

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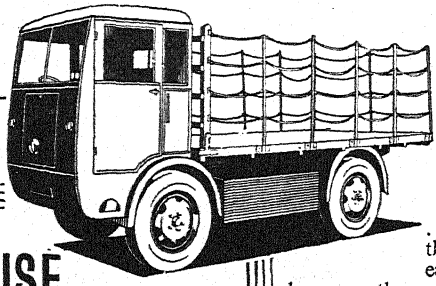

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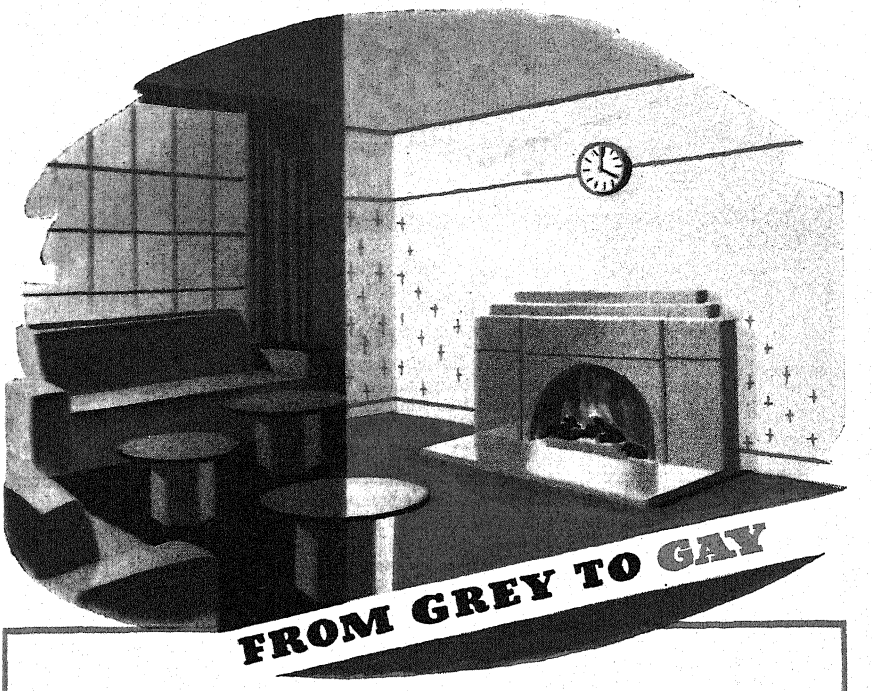

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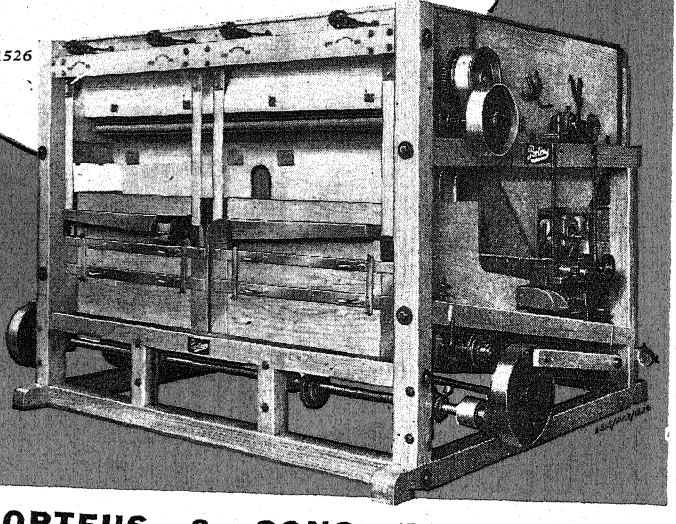

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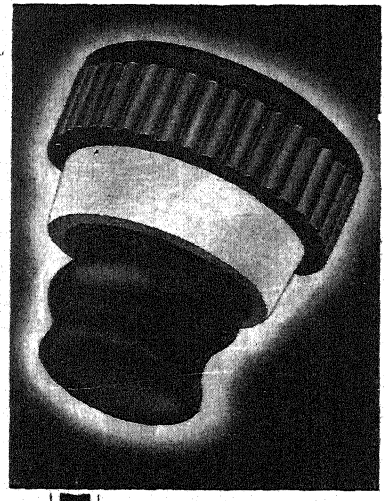

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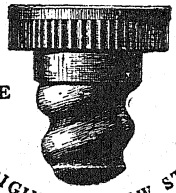

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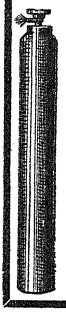

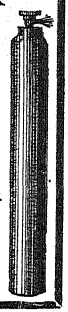

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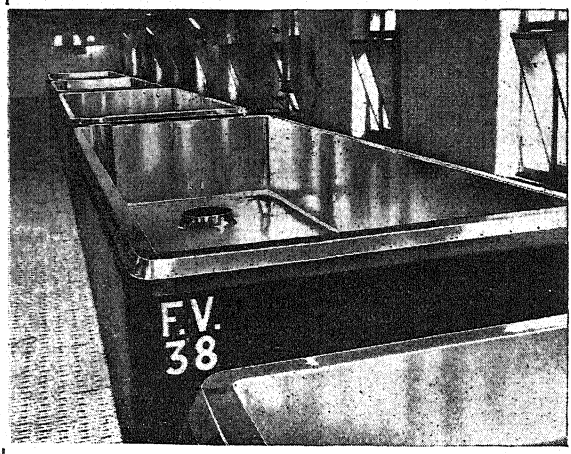

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THE
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AND
Hop and Malt Trades' Review.

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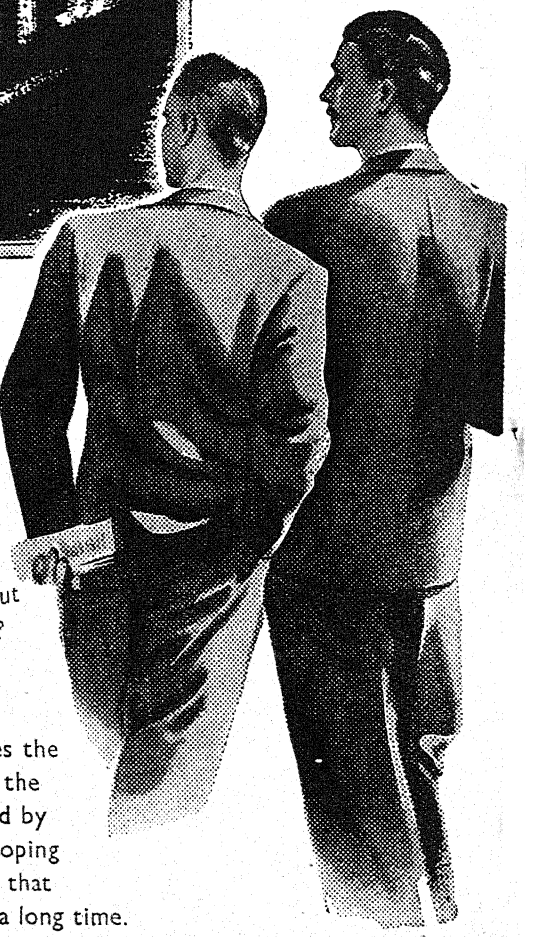

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DRAUGHTSMAN required, with knowledge of Brewery plant. —Apply, Box **1962.**

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FOREMAN Maltster required at once, for East Midlands. Fully qualified. Good judge of barley.—Box **1954.**

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POST Filled, Box **1931**, August. —Advertiser wishes to thank applicants for their replies and to intimate that the appointment has now been made.

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ADVERTISER, age 23, requires post as Junior Brewer in small Brewery or Assistant in larger firm. Sound technical knowledge at Birmingham University, and practical experience at a well-known Burton Brewery. Can take up post immediately. Good references.—Box **1967.**

AS Manager of large Hop-growing Farms. Thirty years' experience, all methods. Also labour on large scale; accounts. Age 46 years.—Box **1965.**

ASSISTANT Brewer, single, requires appointment as Shift or Under-Brewer in large Brewery. London or South of England preferred.—Box **1969.**

BREWER (35), with sound experience brewing, bottling, malting and general brewery management, requires appointment; thoroughly conversant with modern brewing and bottling plant. Fourteen years' experience in up-to-date Breweries. Immediately available. — Box **1960.**

FOREMAN Cooper, age 45, desires change. South preferred, but not essential. 22 years' experience in a large Midland Brewery. Capable as Head of department or Under-Manager. Practical knowledge of all branches of industry. Strict disciplinarian and economist. Responsibilities welcomed. —Box **1970.**

GENERAL MANAGER of small Brewery Company desires change to progressive firm. 40 years of age, public school education. Wide experience all departments, including Wines and Spirits, Mineral Waters, Catering, etc. Would be interested in assistant managing-directorship or senior executive position offering scope for organising abilities and enterprise.—Box **1968.**

B

RECENTLY demobilised, energetic Young Man, age 30, seeks position with Bottling concern. Fully experienced in all types of bottling machinery and bottling store management; thorough knowledge of office routine, stocks, book-keeping, etc. Also complete knowledge of Wine and Spirit trade. Public School education. Excellent references if required.—Box **1955.**

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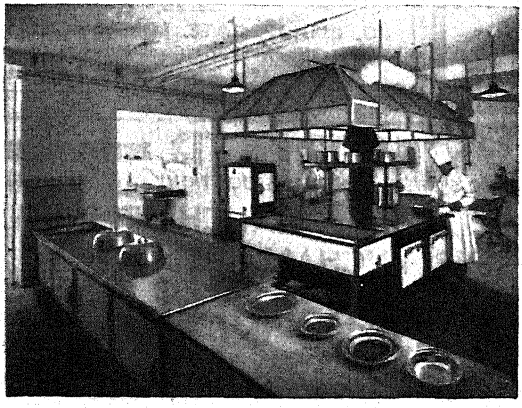

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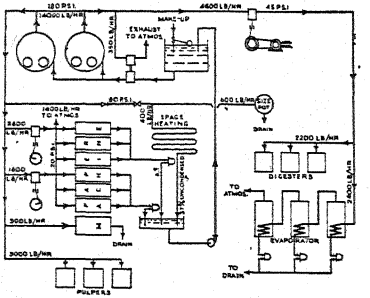

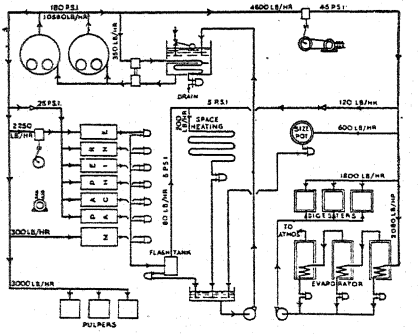

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For complete details of above case see "*Fuel Efficiency News*" November 1945

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Head taken from painting by Sir Francis Grant, P.R.A.

October Ale

MIGHTIEST ale of the year used to be brewed in October from recently-harvested barley, in readiness to soften the rigours of winter — not the winter of that year but of twelve months or even two or more years ahead, for genuine brown October Ale grew with age " as smooth as oil, sweet as milk, clear as amber, strong as brandy ". Often, indeed, this Audit Ale (as it was sometimes called) was served not in tankards, but in wine glasses, as a liqueur.

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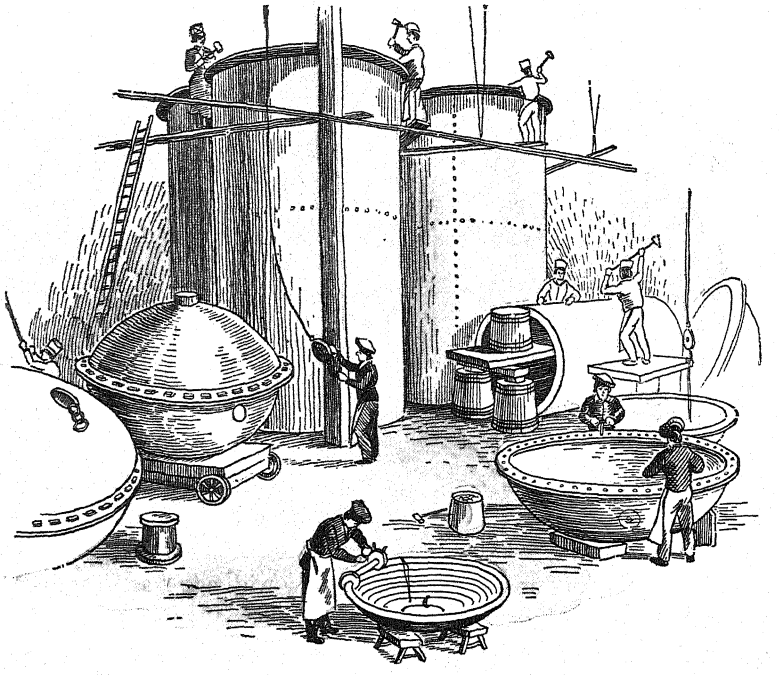

Past Endeavours

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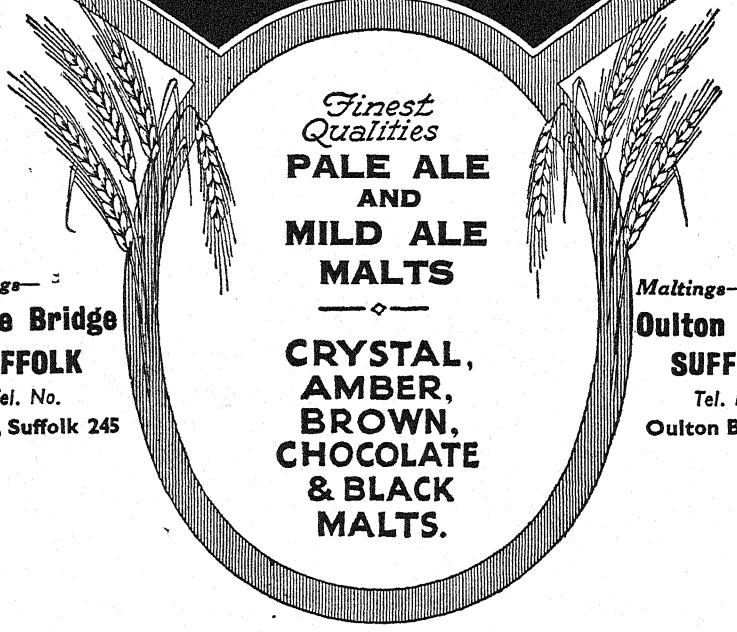

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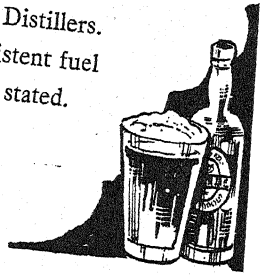

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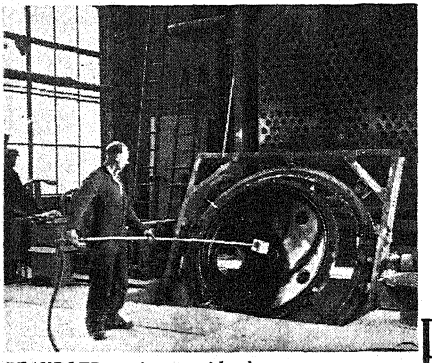

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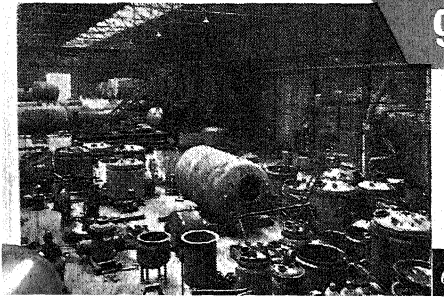

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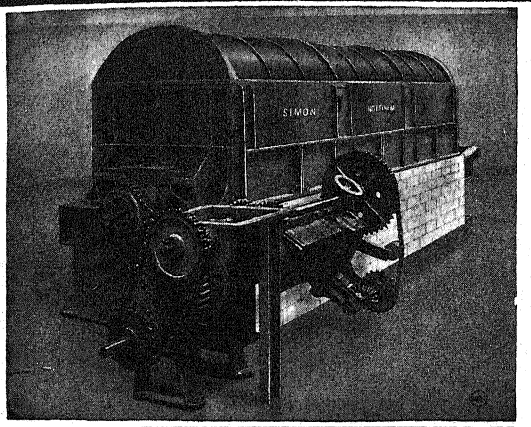

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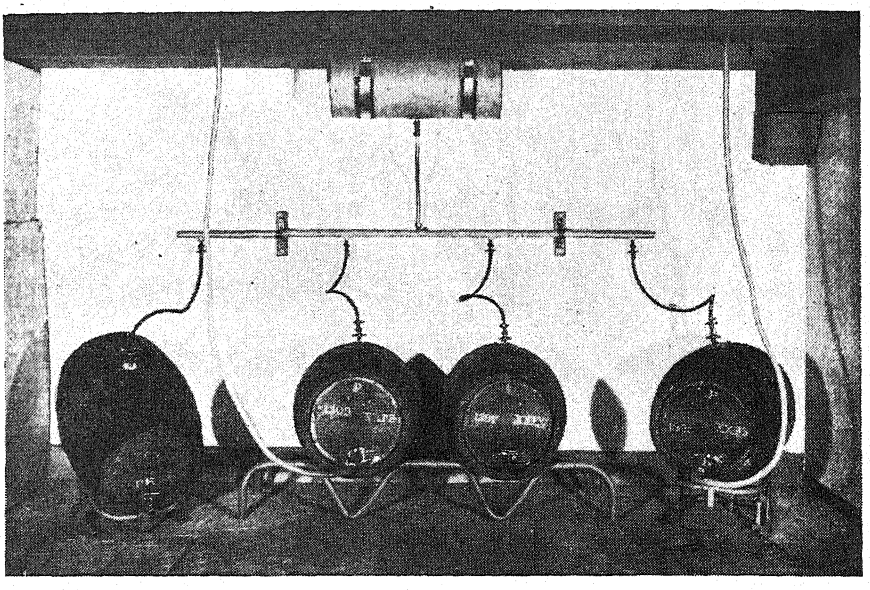

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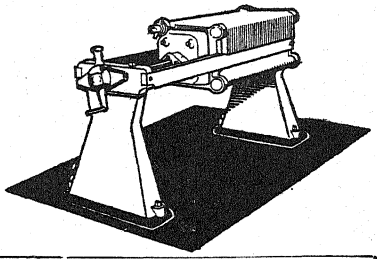
Hundreds of users have proved to their own satisfaction that the APV Paraflow Wort Cooler greatly reduces the opportunities for infection. Here, however, is laboratory proof in a report made by a leading firm of analysts to a well known brewery:



FIRST WORT

The worts were cultivated at 80°F. for periods of eight and fifteen days respectively:

1 Wort taken from a joint in the main just after entering refrigerator room.

2 Wort taken from outlet cock of hot wort receiver.

3 Cooled wort taken from outlet of Paraflow Wort Refrigerator.

No signs of growth and no organisms found even after centrifuging in either eight or fifteen day cultivation.

4 Wort taken from a cock at extreme end of cold wort main to fermenters.

Very slight fermentation at eight days. Microscopical examination showed the presence of a very few small wild yeasts only. After fifteen days a few bacteria were also present.

AIR TESTS (Wort aeration plant)

Air from the compressor supplying air to the Paraflow was passed over sterile wort gelatine in conical flasks. The air was passed through an orifice of 0.03 inch diameter at pressures of 20 lbs., 30 lbs., 40 lbs. and 50 lbs. per square inch respectively. No growth occurred after 16 days cultivation in any of the flasks.

I have examined this report and consider that the results obtained are very good.

The very slight infection found in the sample of wort under heading '4' above again indicates that this particular main was the source of the slight infection and that infection has nothing to do with the Paraflow.

You will note that the results from the air tests are very satisfactory.

It is interesting to compare the wort results as set out in our report of July 1944 *(before the installation of the Paraflow and before the installation of the new main running across the brewery yard) with the results now obtained after the new main and Paraflow installations have been completed—a marked improvement has been obtained on the sterility of the wort samples.*

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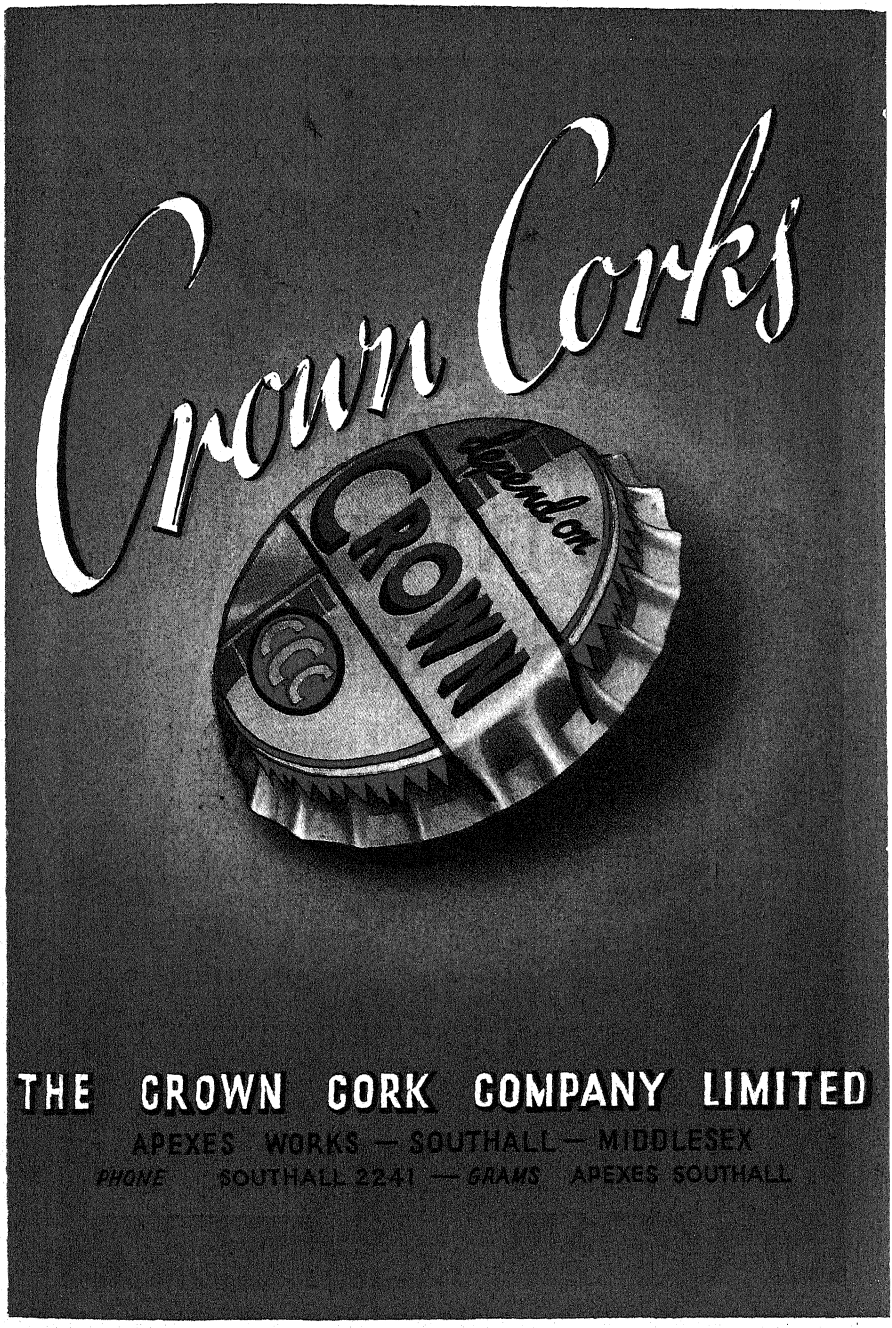
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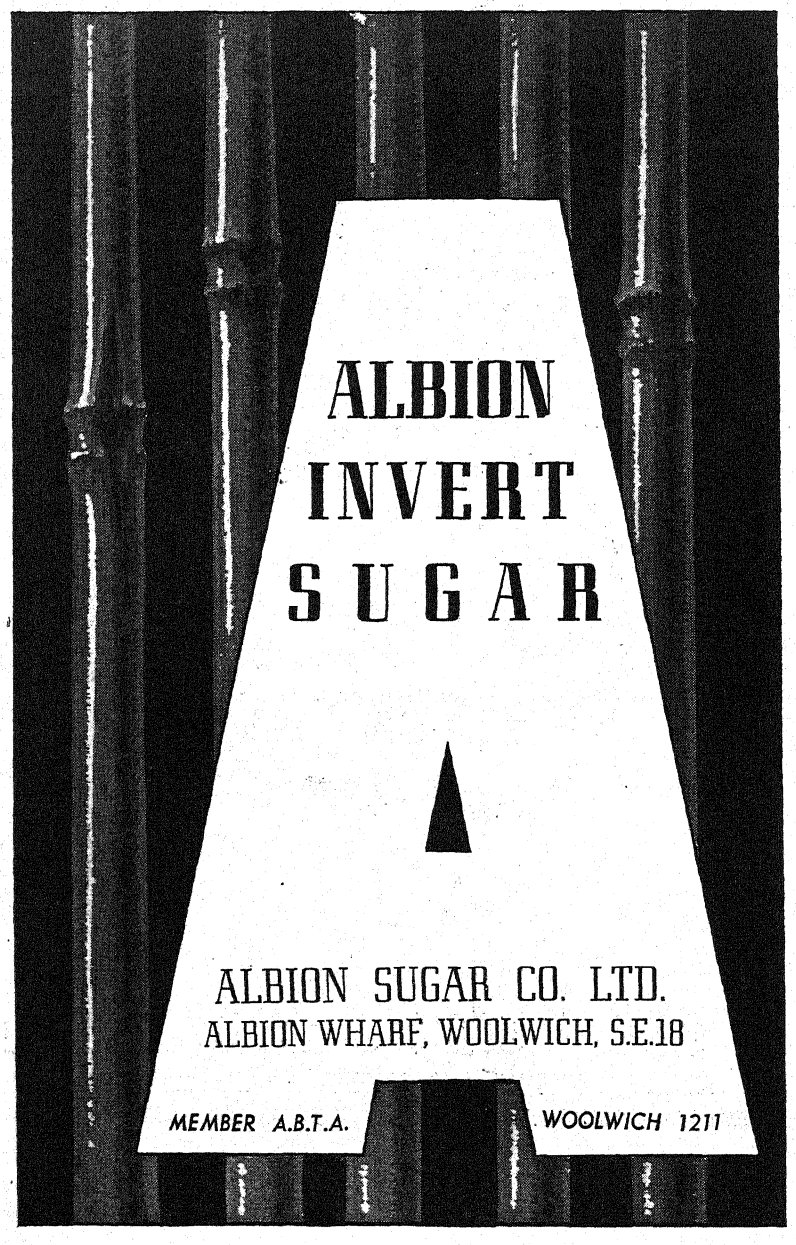
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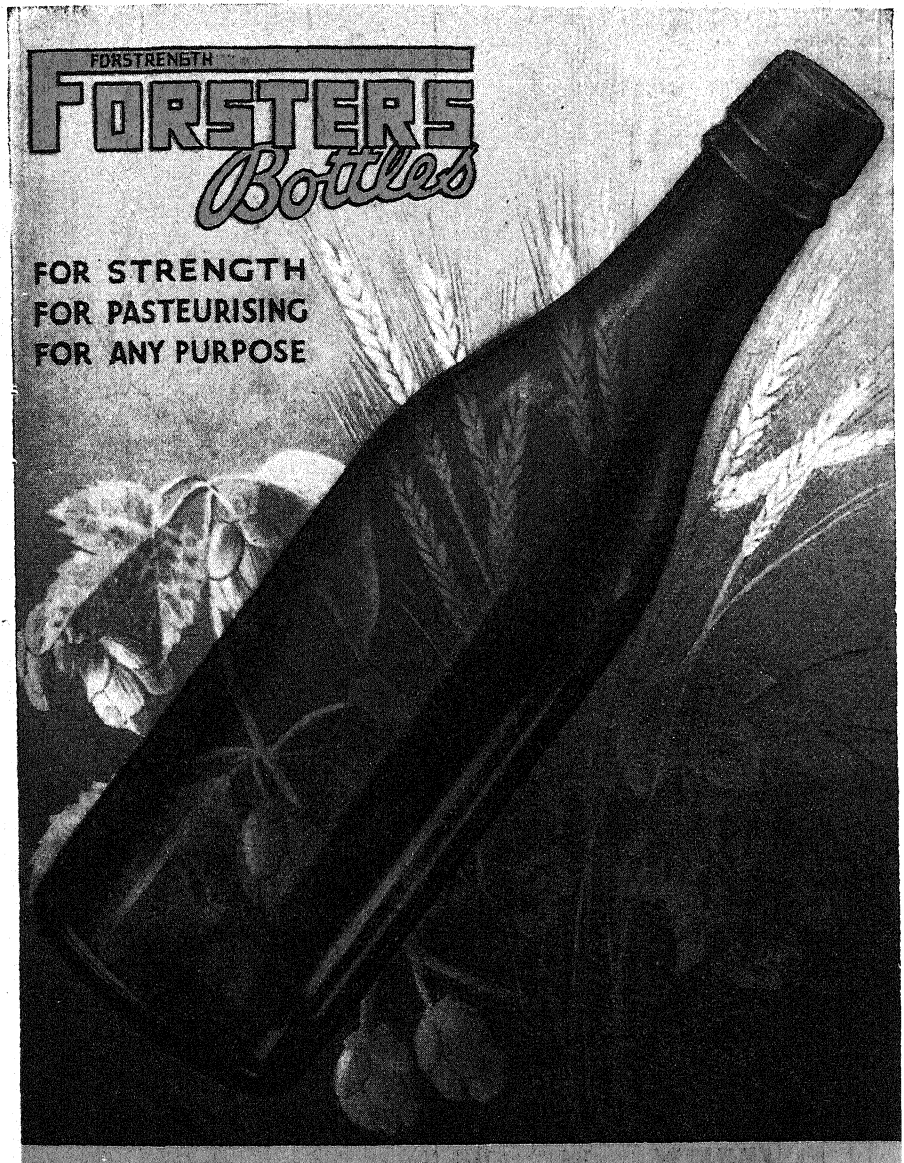

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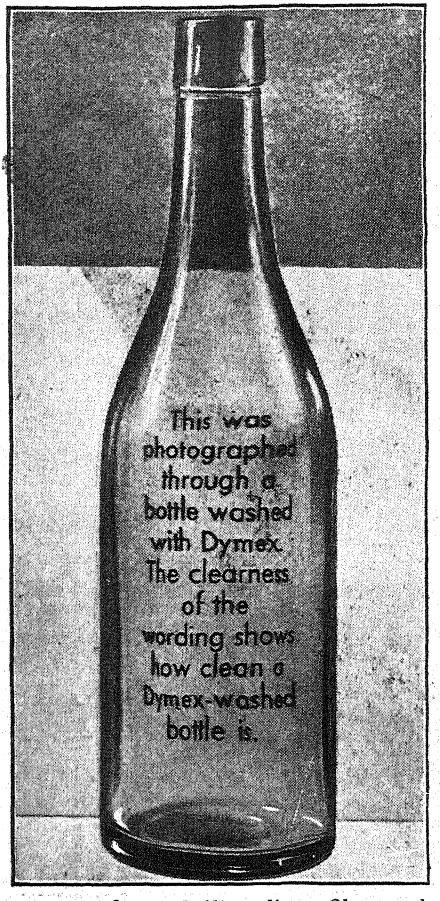

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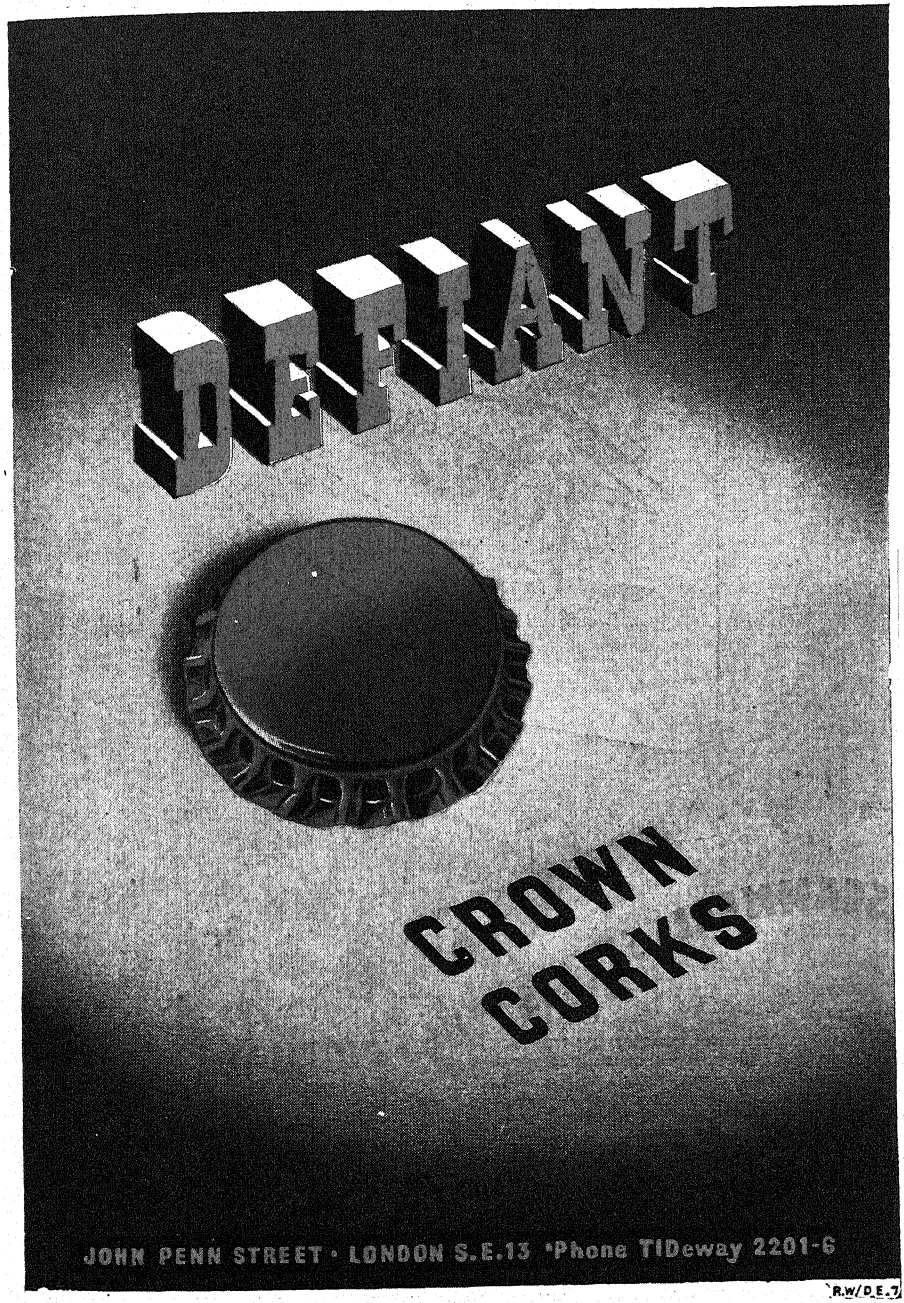
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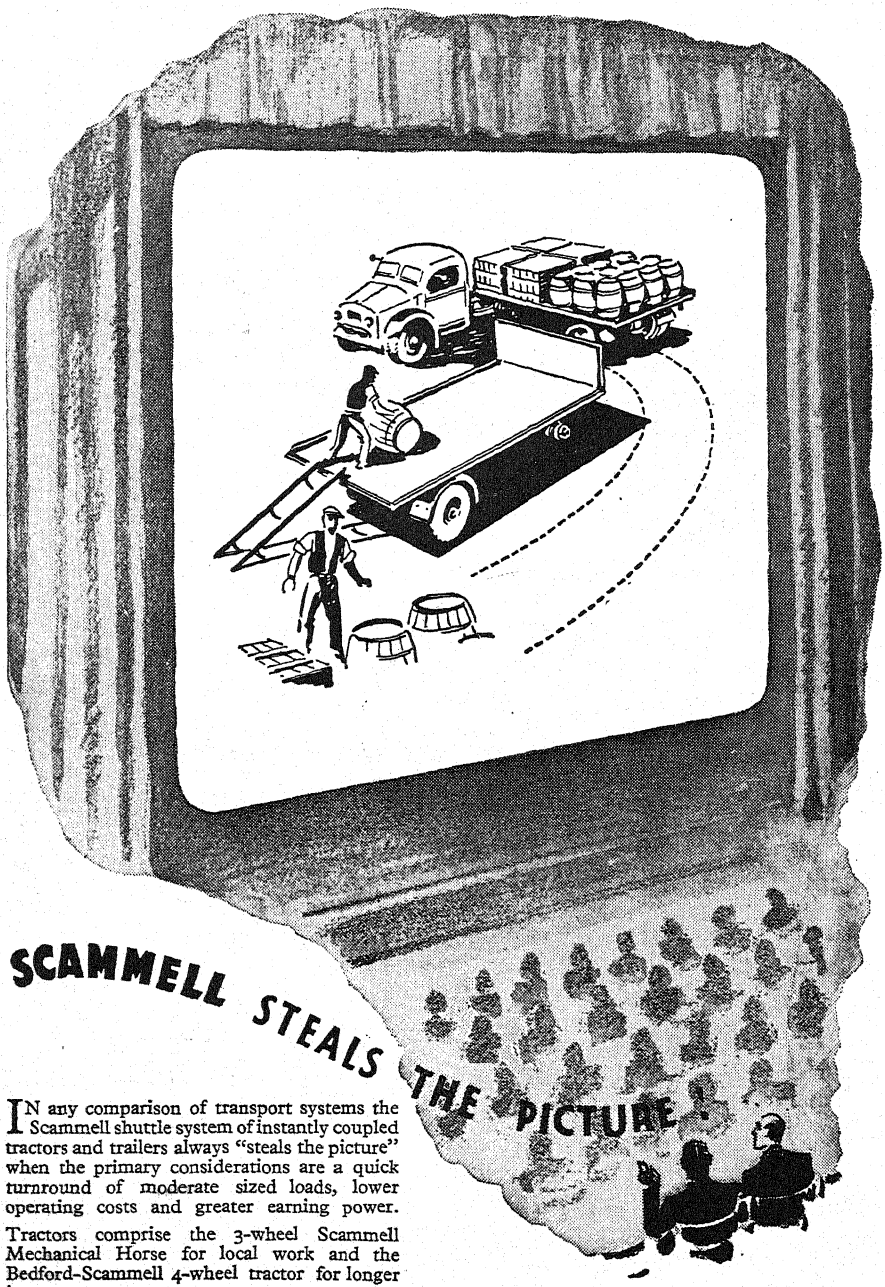

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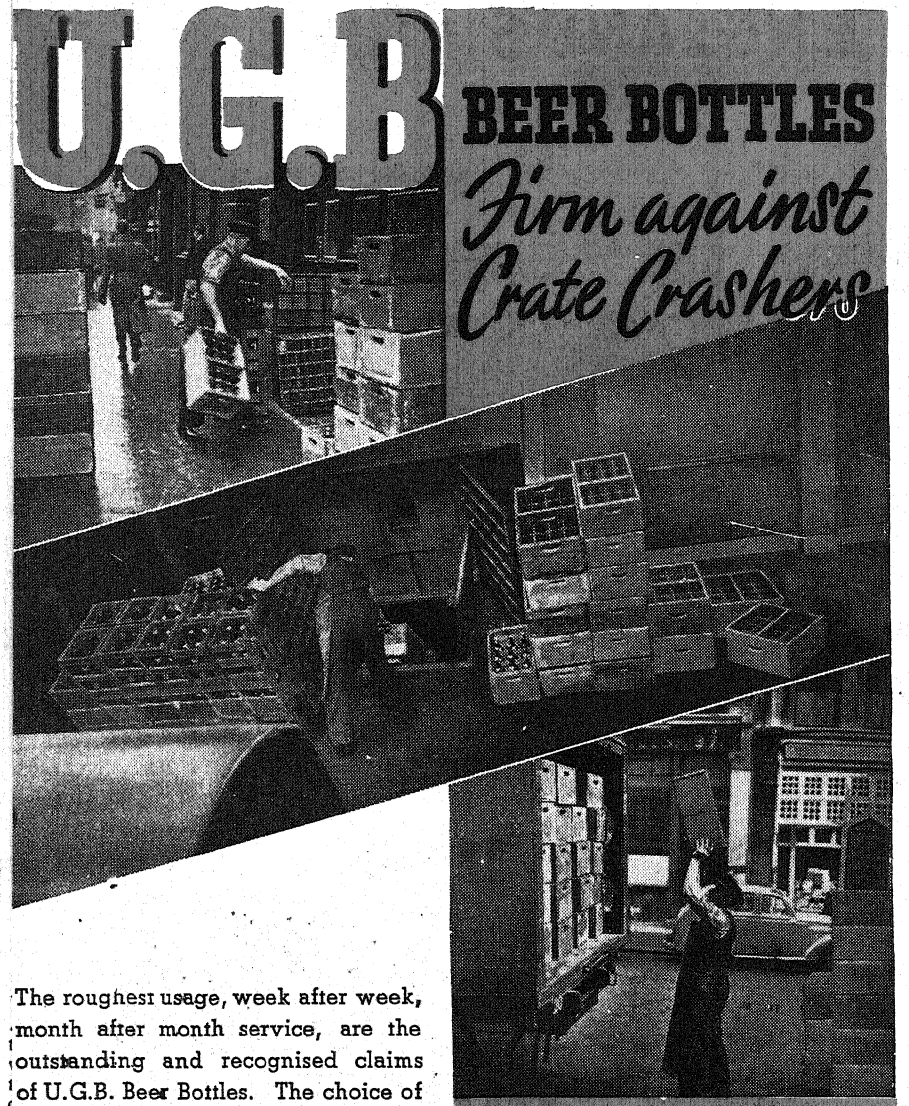

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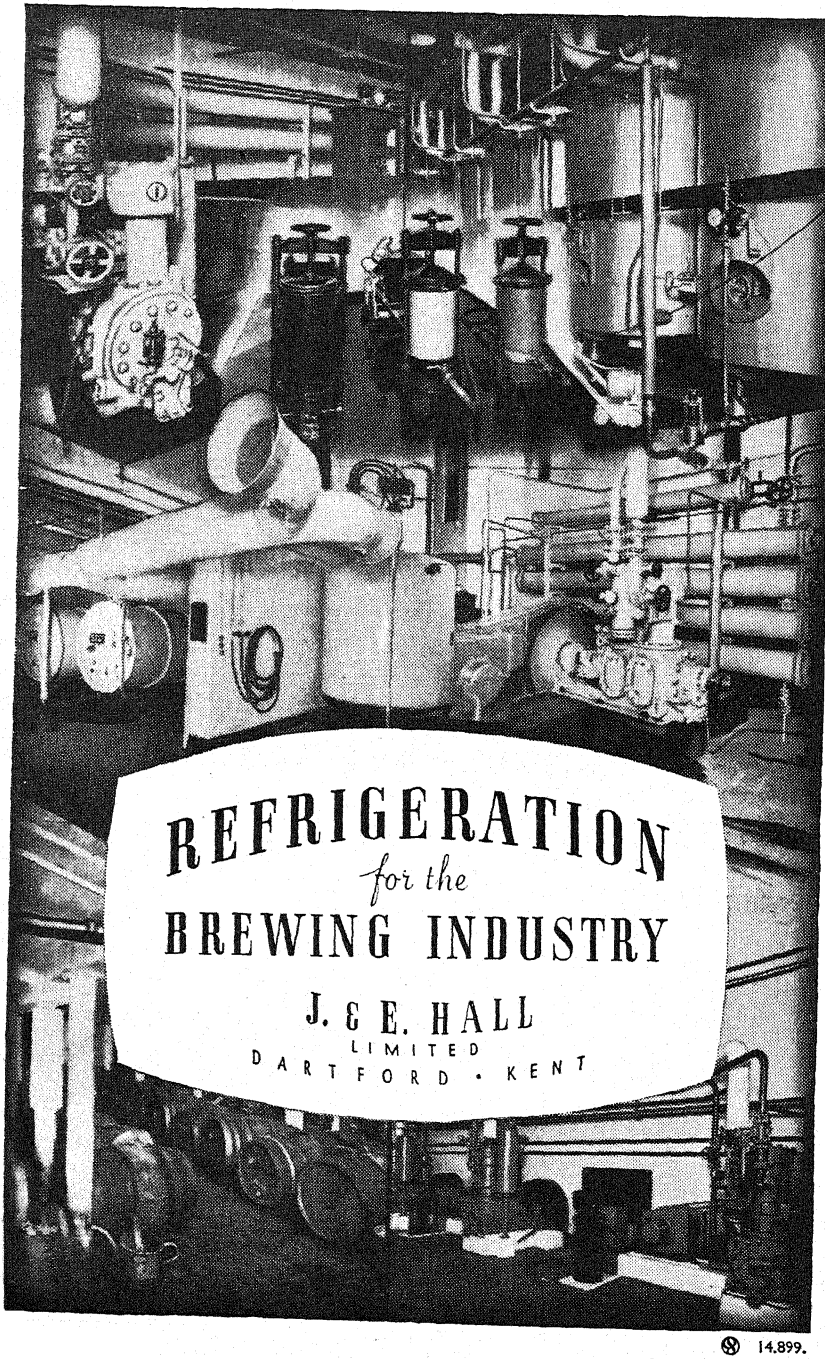
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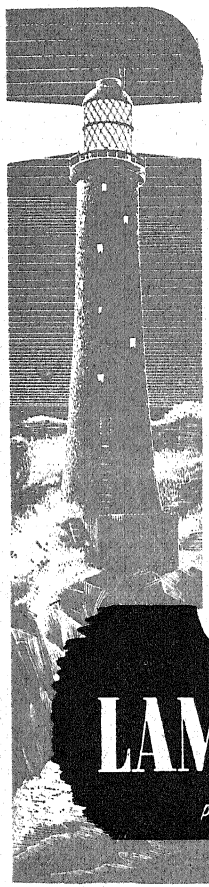

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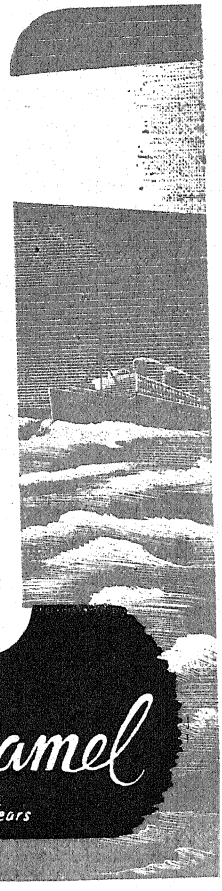

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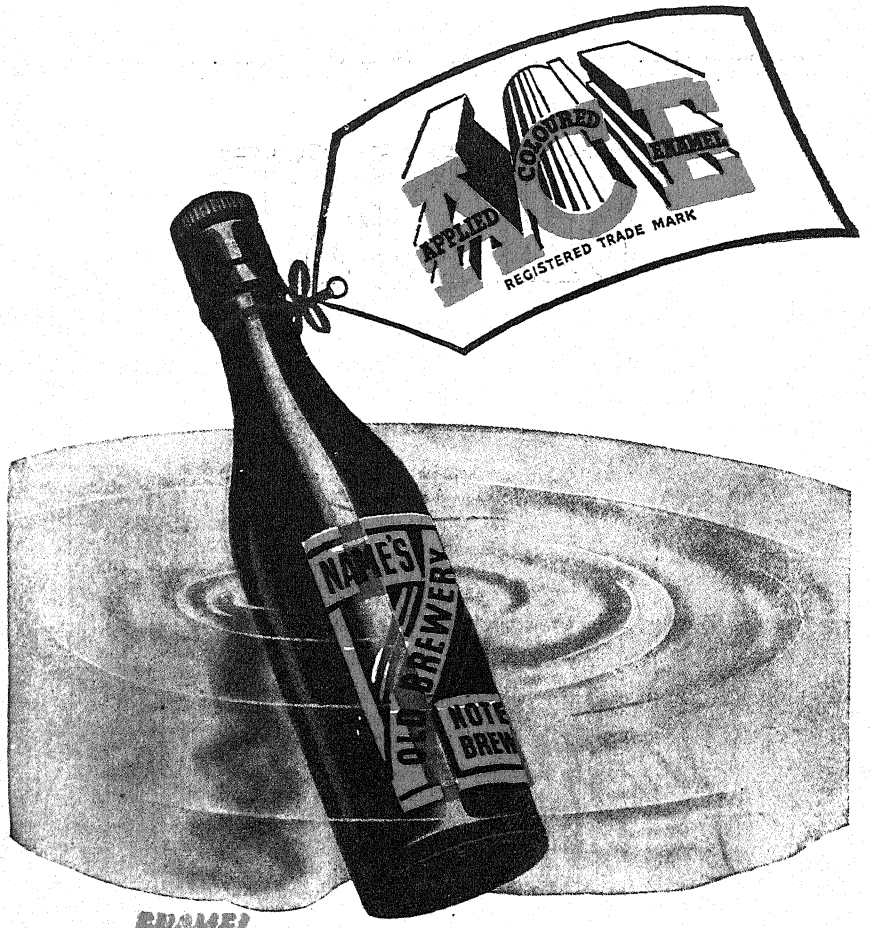

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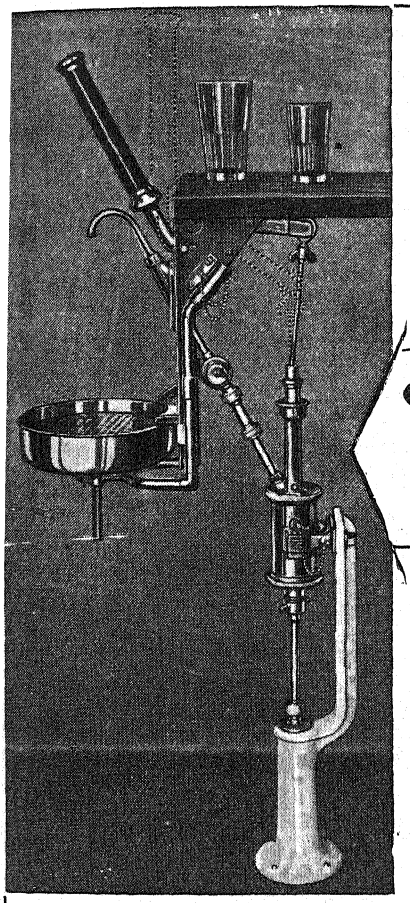

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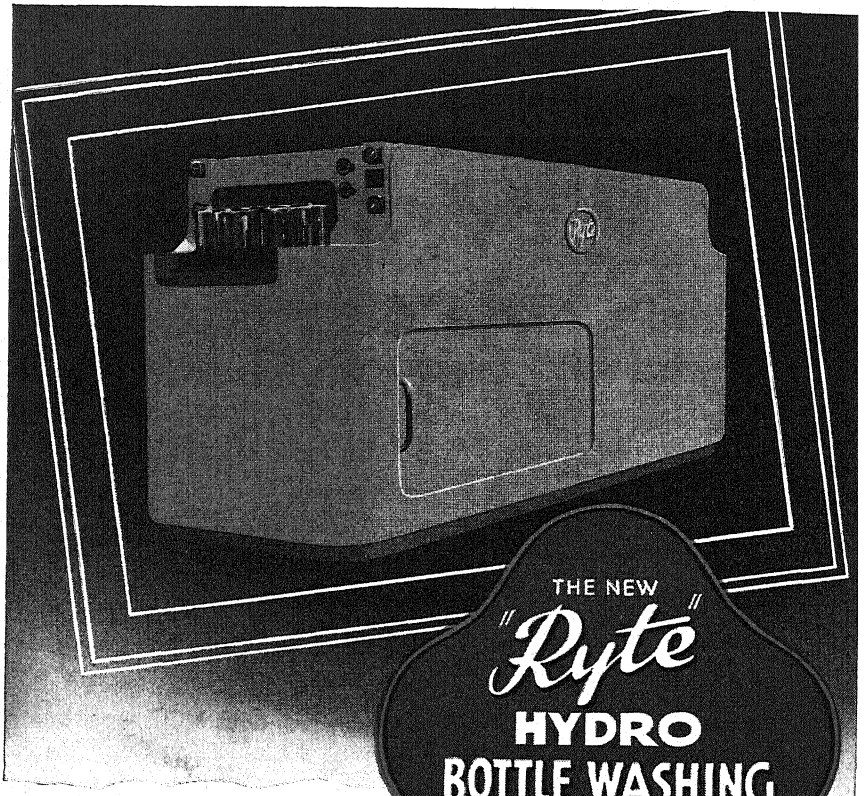

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See also page 1147

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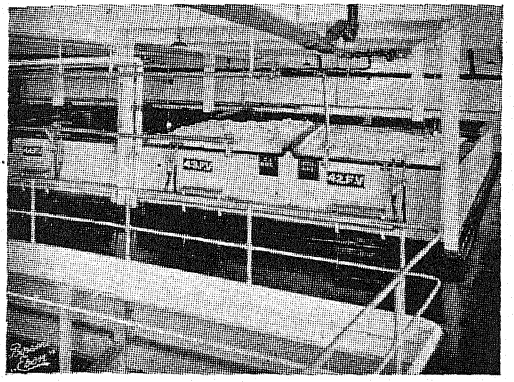

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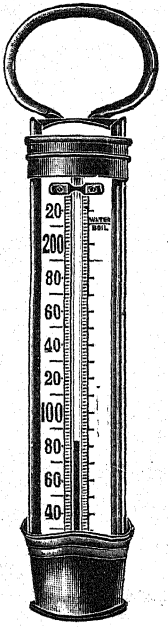

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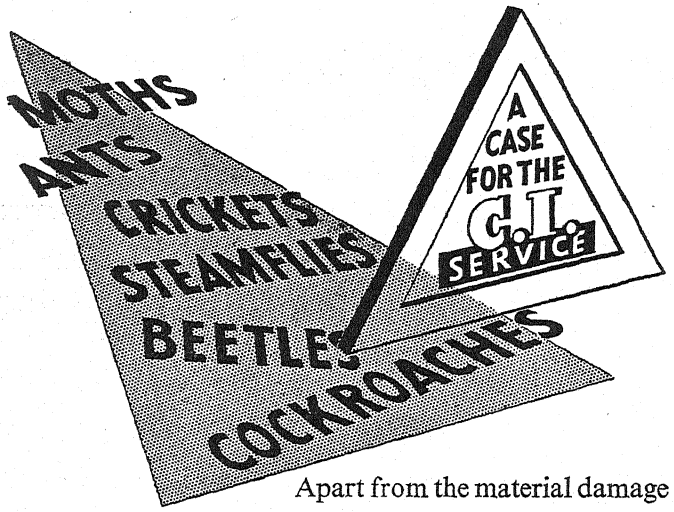

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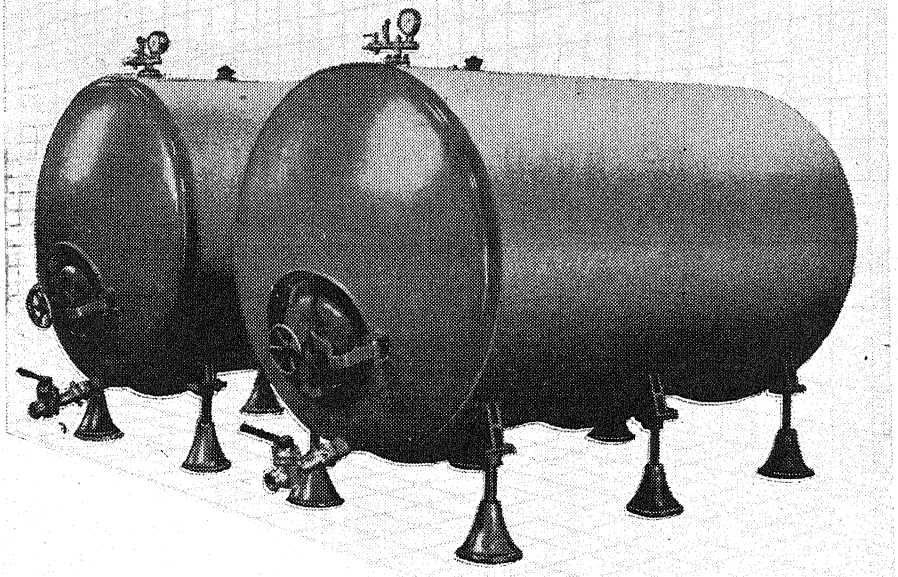

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The Index of this issue will be found on page 1136

THE

BREWERS' JOURNAL

AND

Hop and Malt Trades' Review.

Entered at Stationers' Hall] (ESTABLISHED 1865)

VOL. LXXXII. No. 976. LONDON, OCTOBER 16, 1946. Subscription 30s. Per Year Post Free

LICENSING PLANNING IN LEADING STRINGS.

SECTION 4(1) of the Licensing Planning (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1945, requires every Licensing Planning Committee to review the circumstances of their area with a view to securing, after such consultation and negotiation as they may think desirable and by the exercise of the powers conferred by the Act, that the number, nature and distribution of the licensed premises in the area accord with local requirements. Under Section 5 of the Act the proposals resulting from this process must be submitted for confirmation to the Minister of Town and Country Planning. With the object of assisting the Committees in their task Notes have been prepared by the Home Office and the Ministry of Town and Country Planning and these have been issued from the Ministry as Circular No. 22, which may be obtained from the Stationery Office at the price of 2d. It is there explained that, in considering the Committee's proposals, the main points which the Minister will have in mind will be, first, whether the proposed new distribution of licensed premises is such as most fully to secure the public interest having regard both to licensing and planning and, secondly, whether the proposals represent a just and equitable settlement as regards the various interests concerned. For this purpose, he will, as a preliminary, require a map, on a scale of not less than six inches to the mile, of the Licensing Planning Area showing the position of all the licensed premises therein with an indication of the type of licence held and particulars in tabular form in relation to any house which requires to be referred to individually in the Committee's proposals—*i.e.*, "primarily houses the licences of which it is proposed to remove, but also at the Committee's direction, any other houses of which it is necessary to have particulars in order to understand the problem." These details are required to exhibit the nature

of the problem when the Committee begin their work. Additional maps and further information will be required to set out the Committee's redistribution proposals and details of these are to be supplied later in a further memorandum.

The examples of the information required in tabular form as to the licensed houses in the Area are of some interest. It is explained that the most frequent criterion of the comparison of one house with another—namely, the amount of intoxicating liquors consumed—is inadequate and misleading "for it completely ignores such important matters as the provision of food and other refreshment, recreational facilities and sleeping accommodation." The form appended to the Ministry memorandum accordingly omits reference to the amount of trade done, whether in liquor or anything else, and seeks information as to facilities for food and recreation, type of population served, periods of main demand and the like. The materiality of this information in relation primarily to "houses the licences of which it is proposed to remove" is very far from being obvious, especially when it is considered that it is sought not only in relation to houses which are carrying on business, but also to those whose licences are in suspense. The simple, if not very clear-cut, conception of the Morris Committee was that in an area of extensive war damage and its associated "overspill" areas, the number of licences found to exist, whether active or in suspense, would be in excess of the new requirements and their proposal was that a responsible authority should be temporarily set up for the purpose of determining the number and kind of licensed premises required in the area as replanned; that these new licensed premises should, by agreement, be allocated among the owners of subsisting licences in some sort of reasonable proportion to their respective interests, and that the surplus of licences should be surrendered. For the allocation of the new licensed premises, one would have thought that the most important figure was that of the trade done, but it is precisely this information which is dismissed as superfluous and instead there is proposed some confused qualitative classification, as though the allocation would be effected on the basis of relative merits.

While misconceiving the functions of the Licensing Planning Committees, the Ministry seem greatly to have exaggerated their own. Section 5 of the Act provides that the Committee, after submitting their proposals to the Minister, and without any action on his part, are to publish the proposals. If no objection is made to the proposals the Minister may confirm them with or without modification: if objections are made an opportunity must be given for objectors to be heard by a person appointed by the Minister or at a public local inquiry, and the Minister must consider the report of the person appointed to hear objections or hold the inquiry before confirming the proposals. There is nothing in these statutory provisions to suggest that the Minister is to re-try the whole case on written particulars submitted by the Committee. Dear as such a proceeding is to the bureaucratic soul, it is exactly what the prescribed procedure seems designed to avoid. It is not merely that the requirements of the Minister as so far disclosed throw an undue burden upon the Licensing Planning Committees and indicate a mistrust of their abilities. The proposals formulated by the Committee as a result of negotiation with the parties interested will, of necessity, constitute a compromise—something in the nature of a treaty between contending powers—and it is fair neither to the Committee nor the other parties, that the Minister, to whom the treaty is submitted for ratification, should manifest a disposition himself to scrutinise in detail the merits of the bargain. Our bureaucrats must learn that the arts of a governor are not necessarily identical with those of a governess.

PUBLIC-HOUSE WAGES.

WE reproduce elsewhere in this issue the provisions of the wages regulation proposals of the Licensed Non - residential Establishment Wages Board. A licensed non-residential establishment is that which is more familiarly known to us all as a public-house, and these proposals, which are the first fruits of the Catering Wages Act, 1943, in its application to the licensed trade, demand the serious consideration of all who are concerned, whether directly in the retail trade carried on in public-houses or as owners of licensed premises let to retailers, whose costs are likely to be increased when the proposals take effect. The proposals are published under Section 8 (3) of the Act, which requires a Wages Board to give notice of their proposals and to prescribe a period of not less than fourteen days within which written representations with respect thereto may be sent to the Board. The Board have to consider the representations and then submit proposals to the Minister of Labour either without amendments or with such amendments as it thinks fit having regard to the representations. The Minister (Section 8 (4)) may, if he thinks fit, refer the proposals back to the Board with his observations, and the Board must reconsider the proposals in the light of those observations. Thereafter, they resubmit the proposals, amended or unamended, to the Minister and he must make the order giving effect to the proposals from such date as may be specified in the order.

The statutory minimum wages proposed for a week of 48 hours, exclusive of overtime, are for adult male workers, 88s. a week in Area A, which means the City of London and the Metropolitan Police District, and 85s. anywhere else in England, Wales or Scotland. These rates apply where the employer does not supply any board, meals or lodging: for these, abatements are proposed varying from 25s. a week for full board and lodging to 6s. a week where one meal a day only is supplied. The unabated rate for barmaids is 75s. in Area A and 72s in Area B, and for all other adult female workers 60s. a week in both areas. A barmaid is defined as "a female worker wholly or mainly employed in dispensing or in dispensing and serving refreshment." These are gracious functions, but they seem scarcely such as demand that higher degree of skill, ability and integrity which would justify wages 12s. a week in excess of those performed by other adult women in public-houses and only 13s. less than a male worker, presumably married and with a family to support. In the only wages regulation order so far made under the Catering Wages Act, that for Industrial and Staff Canteens, the differentiation between the wages for adult men and women ranges from 20s. a week for unskilled workers to 30s. for head cooks, and a barman or cellarman may well wonder why his value and needs should be so much more lowly esteemed. It is difficult also to perceive upon what basis of rational principle the City of London and the Metropolitan Police District alone are accorded higher rates of pay than the rest of the United Kingdom. If the differentiation is based on cost of living, a classification into two areas would seem to be wholly insufficient: if the longer permitted hours in the metropolis are the basis of the distinction then it is pointed out that the definition of "metropolis" in the Licensing Act, 1921, is not identical with the definition of Area A.

The forty-eight working hours weekly are in England to be spread over five days of 8½ hours, and a short day of 5½ hours with one whole day of rest: it is provided that Sunday shall be the short day. In Scotland, where Sunday closing is,

of course, the rule, the day of rest is Sunday and the forty-eight hours are made up of five days of nine hours and a short day of three hours. (The case of Wales, where also Sunday closing prevails, appears to have been overlooked.) As an attendance of nine hours daily is considered necessary in Scotland, it would seem that the framers of these proposals contemplate regular overtime working in England to the extent of at least half an hour daily. Overtime is to be paid for the first hour in excess of the prescribed hours for the day at the rate of time-and-a-quarter, and time-and-a-half thereafter. Under the heading "Guaranteed Weekly Remuneration," the proposals provide that a regular worker shall, if capable of and available for work, receive not less than the amount payable for a week of 48 hours. This provision, which ordinarily would have little application to the conditions of public-houses is presumably intended to cover the now all-too-frequent case of a curtailment of opening hours due to shortage of supplies. A "regular worker" is defined as one who ordinarily works for not less than 34 hours a week so that it may be inferred that within that limit the proposals contemplate part-time employment, which owing to the uneven incidence of business is an essential feature of the licensed trade in urban areas.

A long and complicated Schedule deals with annual holidays and holiday remuneration. The holiday proposed for a regularly employed worker is 12 working days, which normally are to be allowed on consecutive days between the first of March and the thirty-first of October. This really means a fortnight's holiday for such workers, an allowance which appears to be rather more generous than is yet customary in industry generally. The Order for Industrial canteens allowed only 6 working days.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

MR. ROLAND SYKES, the Leeds Stipendiary Magistrate, seems to have created a stir by ruling that it is an offence for a licensee to require his customers to consume shandy instead of beer. As a result of the beer shortage many on-licensees have attempted to eke out their limited supplies of beer by serving only mild and bitter or shandy, consisting of beer mixed with lemonade. The Leeds Stipendiary has ruled that such action constitutes an offence under the Food (Conditions of Sale) Order, 1940. This Order enacts that: "No person shall in connection with the sale or proposed sale of any article of food impose or attempt to impose any condition relating to the purchase of any other article whatsoever (including any article of food or the same description as the article of food sold or proposed to be sold)."

The intention of the Order is clear, states "Observer" in the *Wine and Spirit Trade Review*. It is to prevent a trader from making a customer purchase something which he does not require in order to get something which he does require. For instance, many greengrocers have been fined under the Order for making people buy potatoes or vegetables in order to get such things as tomatoes. The imposition of a condition of sale is quite different from informing an intending purchaser that he cannot have any tomatoes. The retailer has a perfect right to refuse to supply any particular individual in certain circumstances. It is provided that whilst it is an offence for a retailer to refuse to supply goods which he has in stock, it is, nevertheless, not an offence if he can show that such refusal is warranted by arrangements which he has made for the orderly disposal of his

stock among his regular customers. Therefore, whilst it is in order for a greengrocer to refuse to supply tomatoes or any other article which may be in short supply except to his own customers, he cannot under any circumstances make a condition that tomatoes will be sold only to those purchasing other goods. It will be noted that there is an important difference between the two.

How does this provision apply in the case of beer? A customer goes into a public-house and asks for a pint of beer. The licensee informs him that he can only have a shandy. Is such action by the licensee tantamount to imposing a condition of sale? The Leeds Magistrate has taken the view that if a person wants a glass of beer but is obliged to have beer mixed with lemonade, the customer is being obliged to consume lemonade which he does not require. The Ministry of Food seem to be of the opinion that there is nothing in the Conditions of Sale Order to prevent a licensee selling shandies only. It would, therefore, seem that the Ministry do not take the view that by selling shandy a licensee is forcing the public to drink lemonade, which they do not require. The matter would be quite different if such things as shandy or mild and bitter were "prefabricated beverages." The point is that the mixture is made in the presence of the customer. The issue is more clearly defined if one considers a person asking for a pint of bitter. The licensee may say that he can only supply mild and bitter. What is the position if the customer replies that he does not want mild and bitter, but that as a pint of mild and bitter consists of equal parts of mild and bitter he will have a half-pint of bitter? It is likely that if the licensee refused to sell a half-pint of bitter he would be guilty of an offence under the Order by attempting to make the customer consume a half-pint of mild beer.

In the case of a shandy, what if the customer does not want the lemonade, but states that he will have the beer which would otherwise be used in the mixing of the shandy? If the Ministry of Food seek to exempt alcoholic liquor from the operation of the Order certain difficulties may arise. If the licensee is justified in mixing his drinks, is there any valid reason why the greengrocer should not mix his tomatoes with his potatoes and sell them as a composite article? It will be interesting to learn what the Ministry of Food propose to do in regard to the situation which has arisen. Licensees will look for some direction.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS.

Brewers' Exhibition, 1947.

It has been decided that the first post-war Brewers' Exhibition will be held at the Empire Hall, Olympia, from October 27th to November 1st, 1947. Special arrangements have been made to secure this hall as near as possible to the date of pre-war exhibitions held at the Royal Agricultural Hall, so ensuring the continuity of the barley and hop competitions.

In March last *The Brewers Journal* made the suggestion that there should be a competition for public-house design. We are pleased to learn that it is hoped to stage an architects' competition for designs of an Ideal Public House. Many war-damaged inns will have to be rebuilt, and it is hoped that this feature will afford an opportunity for architects to place before the brewing industry in one hall their ideas for the inns of the future.

Full particulars and plans of the exhibition will be ready shortly for intending exhibitors, and all old exhibitors will be notified in advance as soon as they are available. The old offices of the exhibi-

tion were entirely destroyed during the war, and the present offices of The Trades Markets and Exhibitions, Ltd., are at Grand Buildings, Room 641, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

Social Value of the Public-House.

In an address to members of the Housing Centre in London on "The Public-House in Relation to the Community," Mr. J. F. Eagles, of Whitbread and Co., Ltd., spoke of the civilising social influence of the public-house. He traced the decline in drunkenness from the Carlisle experiment and the policy of the Brewers' Society of improving the public-house in the interests of sobriety. But in providing more spacious houses, good gardens and bowling-greens, better food for the public and better living accommodation for the staff in order to attract a better type of man in the service of the public-house, they had been confronted with another school of opinion which thought that the influence of the public-house must always tend to degradation. That controversy went on for a long time, but it had been settled in favour of the improved public-house.

If insobriety occurred in the public-house it was in the open, where it could be seen and dealt with. Without the public-house it would be driven underground and secret, and nothing would be done about it. This was one reason why the public-house was a social necessity. To answer the question "Why do people go to the public-house?" by saying they went to drink was quite wrong. If that were the only object, why should not people drink at home. About 75 per cent. of the beer, wine and spirits sold in this country was sold in licensed houses. People went there for company. They were not just watching somebody else doing something. They were part of the show; they learned civil behaviour towards each other and they learned to mix. That was the social value of the licensed house.

Variety and Individuality.

Mr. Eagles quoted from the report of the Morris Committee on the redistribution of licensed houses, from Lord Reith's New Towns Committee's report, and from "The Anatomy of the Village," by Thomas Sharp, the well-known town planner, to show that leading authorities on town and country planning recognised the important part which the public-house had to play in the social life of the community.

But if the value of the licensed house as a "company promoter" was to continue, he said, two conditions must be fulfilled. First, they must study variety and must try to arrange things so that each house had its own individuality and variety. There was no such thing as the ideal public-house. He had been trying for the last 25 years to find it. He had never built a licensed house which he did not want to alter three months afterwards. Secondly, licensed houses should not be too big. He had one house where there were 1,500 people in the bars at the same time on a Saturday night. Such a house was not a social place at all; it was too much like a barracks. But they must not be too skimpy in the premises provided.

Mr. Eagles put forward the suggestion for dealing with children at public-houses that there should be a "family lounge." Children waiting outside were a pathetic sight, he said. Prevented by law from accompanying their parents into the bars, children had to wait outside. Landlords and managers of some public-houses had provided shelters, recreation grounds, or lemonade bars for waiting children. These experiments had met with varying success. But the law barred children only from rooms where the sale of intoxicating liquors exceeded that of other refreshments. The "family lounge"

he advocated could serve mostly soft drinks. It would be designed primarily for children, and no adult should be admitted unless accompanied by a child.

Licensing Planning Innovation.

Sunderland Licensing Planning Committee is the first such committee to take steps to ascertain the views of the pub-user in planning public-houses in its war-damaged area. A special meeting was called to consider proposals by members of the public and by local bodies, it being expected that regular customers of the town's 209 public-houses would give their views on what was wanted.

Col. Sir Myers Wayman, the chairman, stated in an interview that their job was to provide people with the number and the type of public-houses desired by the majority of townspeople, and they had reached the stage when the public should be given an opportunity to express their views on the future of the town's pubs.

"When we make our recommendations," he said, "we shall try to gauge the majority feeling on the questions involved. Although there is no statutory obligation on us to do so, it is only proper to give the public a voice in matters of such importance to them." He forecast that the next stage would be sub-division of the borough into ten districts whose licensing needs would be examined in the light of present and prospective population, the character of the district, and special needs, such as those of the seaside suburbs which catered seasonally for thousands of visitors.

Major C. Whittam Fryers, speaking for the Northumberland and Durham brewers and the Sunderland licensed victuallers, said that they were giving full co-operation to the Licensing Planning Committee, and they recognise the right of the public to well-planned and advantageously sited premises. Co-operation and recognition of the part the public-house plays in the life of the community were essential in tackling so big a problem.

A Warning.

Owners of over one hundred licensed houses in Cambridgeshire have been ordered to make immediate improvements or run the risk of losing their licences.

The ultimatum follows inspection of 154 village inns by officials of the Chesterton Rural District Council's Public Health Department.

They discovered that 78 had no facilities for washing glasses; 137 were without constant hot water supply; 58 had no water laid on, and 37 were in urgent need of repairs. Sanitary accommodation was inadequate in 122 cases.

Only ten of the premises inspected fulfilled all the minimum requirements.

If the Council's health requirements are not carried out, applications for the renewal of licences will be opposed at the next Licensing Sessions.

Closing Before Agreed Time: A Kendal Criticism.

The Chief Constable of Kendal is reported to have expressed the opinion that half of the town's 33 licensed houses would be sufficient to meet the needs of the public. It should be noted that he said this when criticising the action of some licensees who had not observed the hours for keeping open that had been agreed on by the magistrates by closing an hour before 10 p.m. He added: "On many evenings there are no facilities either for teetotalers or those who want a glass of beer, and people have come to the police to ask for assistance in obtaining a cup of tea. Innkeepers, who comprise the greater part of the licensees in the town, have a duty to perform by law if visitors need refreshment."

The solicitor for the local licensed victuallers' association stated that if any public-house had closed during the new restricted hours it was an isolated case which would not recur. One member of the association had provided trippers with 300 cups of tea. The magistrates agreed to extend for six weeks the present arrangements, allowing opening from 8 to 10 p.m. daily, with an extra two hours on Saturday and Sunday afternoons.

Freer Movement of Tourists.

The Travel Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have reason to be well satisfied with their decision to convene an international conference in London of national tourist organisations. Delegates and observers from 41 nations attended the conference, and gave clear evidence of the world's interest in the development of tourism. There was general agreement with Lord Hacking, the chairman of the Travel Association, that simplification of passports and visas, Customs and immigration regulations, currency control, free exchange of literature and the encouragement of the freer movement of young people between the nations were subjects of vital importance these days. In the matter of catering, the establishment of university chairs so as to ensure that hotel staffs were properly trained and visitors properly fed was one of the suggestions made.

A discussion on the "Free Movement of Tourists" was opened by Sir Frederick Ogilvie, who described passports as hindrances to travel, while the United States delegate condemned them as "nullifying the speed and economy of modern transport." Indications of a lead from the Government in regard to visas came later from Lord Inman, principal adviser to the Board of Trade on tourism, catering and holiday services, and an official statement of the Government's attitude to the conference was heartily welcomed.

Visas to be Given Freely.

The Government, it was stated, attached considerable importance to the encouragement of tourists to the United Kingdom. To that end it was the intention of the Government to take steps to make it possible for tourists to visit this country in 1947. It could now be stated that British Passport Control Officers and, in certain cases, H.M. Consular Officers, would be authorised to grant visas to tourists (except former enemy nationals) who desired to visit the United Kingdom in 1947. It was yet too early to give a definite date when precise instructions would be issued, but it was thought that it would be helpful to the interests concerned to know at once that they would operate in good time for the normal holiday season, and that overseas officers would be advised shortly of what was coming.

It would be necessary to make clear to applicants that the grant of a visa would not guarantee transport either way nor accommodation in the United Kingdom. It would be advisable, therefore, for applicants to make preliminary inquiries about transport and accommodation through the recognised travel agents or shipping companies to ensure that these facilities would be available at the time of their intended journeys.

It should also be understood that, apart from a visa, a foreign visitor had to obtain leave to land in the United Kingdom from an Immigration Officer at the port of arrival, but genuine tourists coming for a short visit need have no fear that they would encounter difficulty in obtaining it.

Success of the Conference.

Such a pronouncement in itself makes this conference, the first of its kind to be held in this country, a noteworthy one. It is also significant because comparatively few years ago there was no such body as a National Tourist organisation in

Great Britain, and there was almost complete indifference to the value of the tourist trade in the national economy. Not until 1929 was there any appreciation of the potential value of tourism in this country. In that year the British Travel Association was formed, largely through the efforts of the then Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade, now Lord Hacking, the present chairman of the Association.

State-Owned Breweries in New Zealand?

Results of referendums since 1919 in New Zealand concerning the licensed liquor trade, on which the three issues were (1) continuance, (2) State purchase and control, and (3) prohibition, have shown a progressive increase in the majority against prohibition. Another referendum is due to take place this year, but a Royal Commission on licensing was set up in 1944, and recently issued its report. The chairman and four other members in a majority report recommend the acquisition and operation of all breweries by a public corporation at a cost estimated not to exceed £2,000,000. The Commission also recommend that the licensing hours, at present 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., should be altered to allow three sessions—10 a.m. to 2 p.m., 4 to 6 p.m., and 8 to 10 p.m.

It is suggested that the Government should advance the purchase money, which the corporation would repay from profits, the balance being used for hotel improvement and grants for cultural, philanthropic and recreational purposes. It was argued, stated *The Times* correspondent, that public ownership would be the most effective way of "ending the tie between breweries and retailers, and would place all hotels on an equal footing as regards their supply of beer, and tend to make their ability to attract custom depend on the provision of good accommodation and amenities." The Commission recommended that, in addition to the prohibition referendum, the public should have an opportunity of voting on the issue of public ownership of public-houses.

Prohibitionists' Campaign.

A new and determined campaign now being waged by influential prohibitionists in the United States is worrying the makers of whisky, wine and beer, says a Washington report. The immediate aim of the campaign is to get approval by Congress for the Voorhis Bill, which proposes that grain should be withheld from "non-essential users"—including distillers. The liquor industry in the United States is now limited to three days' distilling a month, and it will lose even this if the Voorhis Bill is approved. A spokesman for the Distilled Spirits Institute described the agitation for the Voorhis Bill as "a sly, carefully organised campaign designed to bring prohibition in through the back door, using the food shortage as a convenient excuse."

BEER OUTPUT: DATUM YEAR CHANGED.

The Minister of Food received a deputation from the Brewers' Society on October 3rd at which the practical difficulties of distribution of beer under present limitations were discussed. To meet anomalies which have arisen owing to movements of population it has been decided to change the datum year (upon which the reduction of beer output has been calculated since May 1st last) from the year ended September, 1945, to the year ended March, 1946. This will give a small increase (about 2½ per cent. in standard barrellage) in the total supply of beer available during the year ending April 30th, 1947.

LICENSED NON-RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

THE WAGES BOARD PROPOSALS.

The Licensed Non-Residential Establishment Wages Board has given notice under the terms of the Catering Wages Act, 1943, of its intention to submit to the Minister of Labour and National Service the following wage regulations. A separate notice dealing with holidays is also given below. The Board will consider any written representation with regard to the proposals if made to it within 21 days from October 4th, 1946.

Further notice will be given if these wages regulation proposals are made effective.

SCHEDULE.

REMUNERATION FOR EMPLOYMENT.

Para. 1. (a) Statutory minimum remuneration for a week of 48 hours exclusive of overtime shall be in accordance with the table in para. 2 hereof and as respects that in cols. 2 to 7 is payable on the basis that the board, meals or lodging to be supplied is available for the worker for 7 days a week.

(b) The hourly rate payable to a worker, except in respect of overtime, is the appropriate statutory minimum remuneration for a working week of 48 hours as set out in the table in para. 2 divided by 48.

Para. 2 The table of weekly statutory minimum remuneration is as follows :—

Col. 1 Workers	Col. 2 Where the employer supplies full board and lodgin g		Col. 3 Where the employer supplies 2 meals only a day and lodging		Col. 4 Where the employer supplies 1 meal only a day and lodging		Col. 5 Where the employer supplies full board but not lodging		Col. 6 Where the employer supplies 2 meals only a day but not lodging		Col. 7 Where the employer supplies 1 meal only a day but not lodging		Col. 8. Where the employer does not supply any board, meals or lodging	
—	Area A	Area B	Area A	Area B	Area A	Area B	Area A	Area B	Area A	Area B	Area A	Area B	Area A	Area B
A. MALE WORKERS aged :														
21 years or over ...	63/-	60/-	67/6	64/6	72/-	69/-	73/	70/-	77/6	74/6	82/-	79/-	88/-	85/-
20 ,, and under 21	53/-	50/-	57/6	54/6	62/-	59/-	63/-	60/-	67/6	64/6	72/-	69/-	78/-	75/-
19 ,, ,, ,, 20	43/-	40/-	47/6	44/6	52/-	49/-	53/-	50/-	57/6	54/6	62/-	59/-	68/-	65/-
18 ,, ,, ,, 19	35/-	32/-	39/6	36/6	44/-	41/-	45/-	42/-	49/6	46/6	54/-	51/-	60/-	57/-
Under 18 years (except workers under 17 years of age wholly or mainly employed on delivery work)	25/-	22/-	29/6	26/6	34/-	31/-	35/-	32/-	39/6	36/6	44/-	41/-	50/-	47/-
B. FEMALE WORKERS (i) Barmaids (as defined in Para. 3) aged :														
21 years or over ...	50/-	47/-	54/6	51/6	59/-	56/-	60/-	57/-	64/6	61/6	69/-	66/-	75/-	72/-
20 ,, and under 21	43/-	40/-	47/6	44/6	52/-	49/-	53/-	50/-	57/6	54/6	62/-	59/-	68/-	65/-
19 ,, ,, ,, 20	38/-	35/-	42/6	39/6	47/-	44/-	48/-	45/-	52/6	49/6	57/-	54/-	63/-	60/-
18 ,, ,, ,, 19	35/-	32/-	39/6	36/6	44/-	41/-	45/-	42/-	49/6	46/6	54/-	51/-	60/-	57/-
Under 18 years ...	25/-	22/-	29/6	26/6	34/-	31/-	35/-	32/-	39/6	36/6	44/-	41/-	50/-	47/-
(ii) All Workers (other than barmaids) aged :														
18 years or over ...	35/-	35/-	39/6	39/6	44/-	44/-	45/-	45/-	49/6	49/6	54/-	54/-	60/-	60/-
Under 18 years ...	25/-	25/-	29/6	29/6	34/-	34/-	35/-	35/-	39/6	39/6	44/-	44/-	50/-	50/-

Definitions.

Para. 3. In this Schedule the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:—

Area A means the area comprising the City of London and the Metropolitan Police District.

Area B means all areas other than those in Area A.

Barmaid means a female worker wholly or mainly employed in dispensing or in dispensing and serving refreshment.

Establishment means a licensed non-residential establishment as defined in the Wages Board (Licensed Non-Residential Establishment) Order, 1945.

Full Board means not less than three meals per day of good and sufficient quality and quantity one of which shall be dinner.

Lodging means clean and adequate accommodation and facilities for eating, sleeping, washing and leisure and the laundering of such articles as may be provided by the employer for the use of the worker.

A Meal means a meal of good and sufficient quality and quantity.

A Regular Worker means a worker who ordinarily works for his employer not less than 34 hours a week on work to which this Schedule applies.

Guaranteed Weekly Remuneration.

Para. 4. (1) Subject to the provisions of this paragraph where in any week a regular worker works for less than 48 hours he shall be paid not less than the guaranteed weekly remuneration.

(2) Guaranteed weekly remuneration in respect of any week is the amount payable to the worker at the appropriate hourly rate under para. 2 hereof for 48 hours' work in his usual occupation.

(3) Guaranteed weekly remuneration shall not be payable for a week if the remuneration otherwise payable by the employer to the worker in respect of that week exceeds the amount of the guaranteed weekly remuneration.

(4) Guaranteed weekly remuneration is not payable in respect of any week unless during that week in respect of the hours ordinarily worked by the worker the worker is

(a) capable of and available for work;

(b) willing to perform such services as may reasonably be required by the employer when work is not available for him in his usual occupation.

(5) If the employer is unable to provide the worker with work because of circumstances beyond his control and gives the worker a clear pay week's notice to that effect, guaranteed weekly remuneration shall not be payable after the expiry of that notice during any week during which the employer continues to be unable to provide work as aforesaid.

(6) For the purpose of calculating whether a worker in any week worked less than his ordinary weekly hours and whether a worker satisfies the provisions of sub-para. (4) hereof any day or days allowed and taken as holidays by a worker in accordance with the Wages Regulation (Licensed Non-Residential Establishment Wages Board) Order shall be treated as a day or days on which the worker worked for the number of hours usually worked by him on that day of the week or those days of the week as the case may be.

OVERTIME—ALL WORKERS.

Para. 5. Overtime rates are payable to all workers as follows:—

A. On any day other than the weekly short day, the weekly day of rest or a day of public holiday—

(1) In England and Wales—

(a) For the first hour worked in excess of 8½ hours, time-and-a-quarter.

(b) thereafter, time-and-a-half.

(2) In Scotland—

(a) (i) in all establishments, except clubs, for the first hour worked in excess of 9 hours, time-and-a-quarter.

(ii) thereafter, time-and-a-half.

(b) (i) in clubs, for the first hour worked in excess of 8½ hours, time-and-a-quarter.

(ii) thereafter, time-and-a-half.

B. On the weekly short day—

(1) In England and Wales—

(a) for the first hour worked in excess of 5½ hours, time-and-a-quarter.

(b) thereafter, time-and-a-half.

(2) In Scotland—

(a) (i) in all establishments,

except clubs, for the first hour worked in excess of 8 hours, time-and-a-quarter.

(ii) thereafter, time-and-a-half.

(b) (i) in clubs, for the first hour worked in excess of 5½ hours, time-and-a-quarter.

(ii) thereafter, time-and-a-half.

C. On the weekly day of rest or on a day of public holiday—

For all time worked, double time.

Provided that the overtime rate for time worked on a day of public holiday shall not apply in those cases where the provisions of paras. 9 and 10 of this Schedule are applicable.

Para. 6. For the purposes of the overtime provisions of this Schedule:

(1) In the case of establishments other than those specified in sub-paragraphs (2) and (3) hereof

(a) Sunday shall be the weekly short day and

(b) the weekly rest day shall be a day in the week (other than the weekly short day aforesaid) fixed at the time of the engagement of the worker being a day which may be changed by agreement between the employer and the worker subject to 7 days' notice. Provided that if no such day has been fixed or agreed as aforesaid, the whole of the day allowed as a weekly short day under Section 1 of the Shops Act, 1912, or, in the case of an establishment in which that Section does not apply, the last day in the pay week (or the day before the last day, if the last day is the weekly short day) shall be treated as the weekly day of rest.

(2) In the case of establishments in Scotland (other than clubs) in which the provision of Section 1 of the Shops Act, 1912, apply

(a) the weekly day of rest shall be Sunday, and

(b) the weekly short day shall be the day allowed as a short day under Section 1 of the Shops Act, 1912.

(3) In the case of establishments in which the provisions of the Shops Act, 1913, apply:

(a) the weekly short day means

(i) a day in the week (other than the weekly day of rest) fixed at the time of the engagement of the worker being a day which may be changed by agreement between the employer and the worker subject to 7 days' notice; or

(ii) if no such day has been fixed or agreed, the last day in the pay week (or the day before the last day, if the last day is the weekly day of rest).

(b) the weekly day of rest means

(i) each of the 26 whole Sundays to be allowed as holidays under Section 1 of the Shops Act, 1913, and

(ii) in respect of each of the 26 remaining weeks of the year, the day fixed as the weekly day of rest by agreement between the employer and the worker, or in the absence of such agreement, the last day of the pay week.

Para. 7. In this Schedule the term "day of public holiday" shall mean:—

(1) in England and Wales—Christmas Day (or if Christmas Day falls on a Sunday, such weekday as may be prescribed by national proclamation or the next following Tuesday), Boxing Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, August Bank Holiday, and any day proclaimed as an additional Bank Holiday or a general holiday.

(2) in Scotland—

(a) New Year's Day (or the following day if New Year's Day falls on Sunday), the local Spring Holiday, the local Autumn Holiday and any day proclaimed as an additional Bank Holiday or a general holiday; and

(b) any other weekdays in the course of a calendar year locally recognised as days of public holiday, not exceeding three in any one year.

Para. 8. In this Schedule the expressions time-and-a-quarter, time-and-a-half and double time mean, respectively, one-and-a-quarter times, one-and-a-half times and twice the hourly rate obtained by dividing by 48 the minimum weekly remuneration to which the worker would be entitled if he were employed in the circumstances specified in col. 8 of para. 2.

Workers who are Not Required to Work on a Day of Public Holiday or who are Given a Day Off in Lieu.

Para. 9. Where a worker is not required to work on a day of public holiday he shall be paid for the day of public holiday the amount to which he would have been entitled under the arrangement current between the employer and the worker immediately before the holiday had the day not been a day of public holiday and had he worked the number

of hours ordinarily worked by him on that day of the week.

Para. 10. Where a worker works on a day of public holiday and his employer has undertaken to allow him a day's holiday in lieu thereof within 14 days of the day of public holiday he shall be paid—

(a) for the hours worked on the day of public holiday, the amount to which he would have been entitled under the arrangement current between the employer and the worker immediately before the holiday had the day not been a day of public holiday; and

(b) for the day given in lieu of the day of public holiday, the amount to which he would have been entitled under the arrangement current between the employer and the worker immediately before the holiday had he worked the number of hours ordinarily worked by him on that day of the week.

Provided always that this paragraph shall not apply unless the day allowed in lieu of the day of public holiday is a day other than the worker's weekly short day or his weekly rest day.

GENERAL.

Applicability of Wages Regulation Proposals.

Para. 11. Subject to the provisions of paras. 12 and 13 the provisions of this Schedule apply to all workers employed in Great Britain in a catering undertaking who are employed by the person or body of persons carrying on that undertaking and who are so employed either

(1) for the purposes of such of the activities of the undertaking as are carried on at a licensed non-residential establishment; or

(2) in connection with the provision of food or drink or living accommodation provided wholly or mainly for workers employed for the purposes of any of the activities of the undertaking specified in sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph;

and who are engaged on any of the following work, that is to say:—

(a) the preparation of food or drink;

(b) the service of food or drink;

(c) work incidental to such preparation or service;

(d) work connected with the provision of living accommodation;

(e) work in connection with any retail sale of goods at a licensed non-residential establishment;

(f) transport work;

(g) work performed at any office or at any store or warehouse or similar place or at any garage or stable or similar place;

(h) any work other than that specified in sub-paragraphs (a) to (g) hereof performed in or about a licensed non-residential establishment, including work in connection with any service or amenity provided in or about such establishment.

Para. 12. This Schedule does not apply to any of the following workers in respect of their employment in any of the following circumstances, that is to say:—

(1) workers who are employed as

(a) managers,

(b) manageresses, or

(c) club secretaries and/or club stewards;

(2) workers who are employed by the same employer partly in a catering undertaking and partly in some other undertaking, if their employment in the catering undertaking is confined to work specified either in sub-paragraph (f) or sub-paragraph (g) of paragraph 11 or partly to work specified in the said sub-paragraph (f) and partly to work specified in the said sub-paragraph (g), and they are mainly employed on work in or in connection with that other undertaking;

(3) workers who are employed for the purposes of any of the activities carried on at a theatre, music-hall or other place of entertainment ordinarily used for the public performance of stage plays or variety entertainments;

(4) workers who are employed for the purposes of any of the activities carried on in a railway train;

(5) workers employed for the purposes of the activities carried on at a railway refreshment establishment;

(6) workers who are employed by the Crown;

(7) workers who are employed in an industrial or staff canteen undertaking as defined in the Wages Board (Industrial and Staff Canteen Undertakings) Orders, 1944 to 1946, being workers to whom those Orders apply.

Para. 13. In this Schedule the fol-

lowing expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:—

"Catering undertaking" means any undertaking or any part of an undertaking which consists wholly or mainly in the carrying on (whether for profit or not) of one or more of the following activities; that is to say, the supply of food or drink for immediate consumption, the provision of living accommodation for guests or lodgers or for persons employed in the undertaking and any other activity so far as it is incidental or ancillary to any such activity as aforesaid of the undertaking.

"Licensed non-residential establishment" means:—

(1) a public-house, inn, hotel or other premises, being an establishment

(a) at which it is lawful for intoxicating liquor to be sold for consumption on the premises or to be supplied for consumption on the premises by reason of the fact that part of the premises is habitually used for the purposes of a registered club; and

(b) which is not a residential establishment within the meaning of the Schedule;

(2) a club

(a) at which it is lawful for intoxicating liquor to be supplied for consumption on the premises; and

(b) which is not a residential establishment within the meaning of this Schedule;

but does not include

(i) any such establishment or club as aforesaid if the main activity there carried on consists of the supply of food or drink for immediate consumption at one or more of the following places; that is to say, a restaurant, dining-room, café, or similar place;

(ii) any hostel or similar establishment provided by or by arrangement with an employer wholly or mainly for the purposes of accommodating persons employed by him.

"Railway refreshment establishment" means any place of refreshment at a railway station being a place of refreshment

(i) at which it is lawful for intoxicating liquor to be sold for consumption on the premises; or

(ii) the activities of which are carried on by a railway company

and for the purpose of this definition "place of refreshment" means a place used either regularly or occasionally as, or for the purposes of, a restaurant, dining-room, café, tea shop, canteen or similar place or coffee stall, buffet or bar.

"Residential establishment" means an establishment which either contains four or more rooms ordinarily available as sleeping accommodation for guests or lodgers or if it contains less than four such rooms which contains sleeping accommodation ordinarily available for not less than eight guests or lodgers.

Para. 14. Nothing in the provisions of this Notice shall be construed as authorising the making of any deduction or the giving of any remuneration in any manner that is illegal by virtue of the Truck Acts, 1831 to 1940, or of any other enactment

The Wages Board will consider any written representation with respect to the above proposals if made to it within twenty-one days from October 4th, 1946. Any such representation should bear the writer's address and signature and be sent to the Secretary of the Wages Board at the address stated below.

It is desirable that persons making objection should state the precise nature of their objections.

Dated the 4th day of October, 1946.

Issued by order of the Wages Board.

Z. T. CLARO,
Secretary.

Office of Catering Wages Boards,
Queen Anne's Chambers,
28, Broadway,
London, S.W.1.

NOTE A.—Nothing in this Notice authorises any breach of the provisions of the Shops Acts or other enactments regulating the hours of employment or holidays of shop assistants, young persons and others.

NOTE B.—The proposed rates of remuneration and conditions of employment will not prevent the payment of higher remuneration or the operation of better conditions of employment.

NOTE C.—The following is a summary of certain of the provisions of the Catering Wages Act, 1943:—

(1) OBLIGATIONS OF EMPLOYERS

(a) To pay statutory minimum remuneration and to allow holidays

An employer must pay to a worker to whom the Wages Regulation Order applies minimum remuneration not less than the statutory minimum remuneration clear of all deductions and must pay to any such worker holiday remuneration at the times and subject to the conditions specified in the Order, and allow any such worker the holidays fixed by the Order.

Penalty for non-compliance—a fine not exceeding £20 for each offence.

(b) To keep records

The employer of any workers affected by the Wages Regulation Order must keep such records as are necessary to show whether or not the provisions of the Catering Wages Act, 1943, are being complied with as respects them and the records must be retained by the employer for two years or such longer period as may be prescribed.

Penalty for non-compliance—a fine not exceeding £20.

If any person makes, or causes to be made, or knowingly allows to be made, any entry in a record required to be kept under the Catering Wages Act, which he knows to be false in a material particular, or for purposes connected with the Act produces, or furnishes, or causes or knowingly allows to be produced or furnished, any record, or information which he knows to be false in a material particular, he is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £100 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

(c) To post Notices relating to the Wages Regulation Order

An employer must post in the prescribed manner such Notices as may be prescribed for the purpose of informing his employees of the Wages Regulation Order affecting them.

Penalty for non-compliance—a fine not exceeding £20.

(2) COMPUTATION OF REMUNERATION

(a) For the purpose of determining whether the remuneration paid or agreed to be paid to a worker is less than the statutory minimum remuneration clear of all deductions, the net remuneration obtained or to be obtained by him in cash from his employer after allowing for his necessary expenditure, if any, in connection with the employment is, subject to the provisions set out in paragraph 2 (b), to be deemed to be the remuneration paid or to be paid to him.

The statutory minimum remuneration (including holiday remuneration) is payable clear of all deductions in respect of any matter whatsoever except the following deductions which are permitted—*i.e.*, deductions under the Income Tax Acts, the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1935 to 1940, the National Health Insurance Acts, 1936 to 1941, or any enactment authorising deductions to be made from the remuneration of a worker in respect of contributions to any superannuation or other provident fund and any deductions or payment authorised to be made under Sections 1, 2 or 3 of the Truck Act, 1896.

(b) Where benefits or advantages are provided, in connection with any employment by the employer or by some other person under arrangements with the employer any sum paid by the worker in respect of those benefits or advantages shall be deemed to have been deducted by the employer from his remuneration.

(3) EXEMPTION FROM PAYMENT OF STATUTORY MINIMUM REMUNERATION

If a Wages Board is satisfied that any worker is affected by infirmity or physical incapacity which renders him incapable of earning the statutory minimum remuneration it may grant to him conditionally or otherwise a permit authorising his employment at less than the statutory minimum remuneration and while the permit is in force the remuneration authorised to be paid to him by the permit shall if any conditions that have been prescribed are complied with be deemed to be the statutory minimum remuneration.

(4) LESS FAVOURABLE CONTRACT OF EMPLOYMENT

If a contract between a worker and his employer provides for the repayment of less remuneration than the statutory minimum remuneration clear of all deductions it is to have effect as if for that less remuneration there were substituted the statutory minimum remuneration clear of all deductions and if any such contract provides for the payment of holiday remuneration at times or subject to conditions other than those specified in that Order it is to have effect as if for those times or conditions there were substituted the times or conditions specified in the Order.

(5) LIABILITY OF AGENTS

Where an offence for which an employer is liable under the Catering Wages Act to a fine has in fact been committed by an agent of the employer or other person that agent or other person is liable to be prosecuted for the offence and on conviction to the same penalty as that to which the employer is liable.

(6) RIGHTS CONFERRED BY OR UNDER ANY OTHER STATUTE

No Wages Regulation Order is to have effect so as to prejudice any rights as to remuneration, holidays or intervals for meals or rest, conferred by or under any Act other than the Catering Wages Act or to affect any worker in relation to any employment if and so long as a Wages Council, Agricultural Wages Board or Agricultural Wages Committee or the Road Haulage Central Wages Board has jurisdiction in relation to the remuneration for the employment in question.

(7) PENALTY FOR OBSTRUCTING INSPECTORS

Any person who obstructs an officer acting for the purposes of the Act in the exercise of his statutory powers is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £20.

The above notes are explanatory only and must not be regarded as a full or authoritative interpretation of the Catering Wages Act, 1943. This Act can be purchased from His Majesty's Stationery Office at the following addresses: York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2: 39-41, King Street, Manchester 2; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; 13a, Castle Street, Edinburgh 2; or through any bookseller.

Further copies of this Notice may be obtained free of charge by employers in the trade on application to the Secretary of the Wages Board. Such application should indicate the number of extra copies needed and the addresses of the establishments for which the additional copies are required.

This Notice is given on the direction of the Wages Board for the information of all employers and workers affected by the proposals.

In order that the proposals may be brought to the notice of all workers concerned the Notice should be posted up or otherwise exhibited in such a manner as to ensure that it may be conveniently read by all workers employed.

HOLIDAYS WITH PAY.

The Licensed Non-Residential Establishment Wages Board hereby gives Notice of its intention to submit to the Minister of Labour and National Service proposals as set out in the Schedule below for allowing holidays and for fixing holiday remuneration in respect of certain male and female workers employed in a catering undertaking in the circumstances specified in paragraph 11 of the Schedule to the Notice L.N.R. (1).

SCHEDULE.

PART I—APPLICATION.

Para. 1.—This Schedule applies to every worker to whom the wages regulation proposals set out in the Notice L.N.R. (1) apply.

PART II—ANNUAL HOLIDAYS.

Para. 2. An employer shall between March 1st and October 31st in each year (hereinafter referred to as the holiday season) allow a holiday (hereinafter referred to as an annual holiday) to every such worker who was during the 12 months immediately preceding his holiday or immediately preceding October 17th, if a holiday has not been allowed before that date (hereinafter referred to as the qualifying period), employed for any of the periods specified below, and the duration of the holiday shall be related to the period of the worker's employment as follows:—

Period of Employment.	Duration of Holiday.
At least 48 weeks ...	12 days
,, 44 ,, ...	11 ,,
,, 40 ,, ...	10 ,,
,, 36 ,, ...	9 ,,
,, 32 ,, ...	8 ,,
,, 28 ,, ...	7 ,,
,, 24 ,, ...	6 ,,

Provided that the number of days of

annual holiday to which a worker is entitled in any holiday season shall not exceed twice the number constituting that worker's normal working week.

Para. 3. Annual holidays shall be allowed on consecutive working days and days of holiday shall be treated as consecutive notwithstanding that the worker's day of rest or a day of public holiday or a day of holiday in lieu of a day of public holiday intervenes. Provided that—

Where a worker is entitled to more days of holiday than the number of days constituting his normal working week his holiday may be allowed in two separate periods of which one shall consist of at least the number of days constituting his normal working week.

Para. 4. Notwithstanding the provisions in para. 2, the Wages Board may vary the holiday season as there set out if they receive an application for the purpose from an employer and are satisfied that it is reasonable to do so to meet special circumstances. Such variation may provide for the commencement of the holiday season earlier than the first of March or its extension beyond thirty-first of October. An application relating to the commencement of the holiday season shall be made to the Board not less than six weeks before the operative date and an application to extend the duration of the holiday season, before the first of July. Any such alteration in the holiday season shall not become effective until notice of the decision of the Board has been communicated to the employer concerned.

In the case of any variation of the holiday season under this provision, the qualifying period in respect thereof shall be that stated in Para. 2 except that a date not later than 14 days before the end of the holiday season as extended shall be substituted for October 17th.

Para. 5. An employer shall give to a worker reasonable notice of the commencing date and duration of his annual holiday, and such notice may be given individually to a worker or by the posting of a notice in the place where a worker is employed.

Para. 6. Where any day of holiday allowed to any worker under this Schedule falls upon a day of holiday or half-holiday to which the worker may be entitled under any enactment other than the Catering Wages Act, 1943, that holiday or half-holiday shall be treated as part of the holiday allowed under this Schedule.

PART III—HOLIDAY REMUNERATION.

Para. 7. Holiday remuneration for annual holidays shall be paid on the last pay day preceding the holiday as follows:—

For each week in the qualifying period (but not exceeding 48) in respect of which, under the provisions of para. 10, the worker is treated as having been employed, one twenty-fourth of the amount he would be entitled to receive from his employer under the arrangement current immediately before the holiday if he worked his normal working hours for the week, with the addition, except in the case of a worker who is not normally supplied with either board or lodging, of the following amounts for each day of holiday:—

(a) 4s. 2d. in the case of a worker normally supplied by his employer with full board and lodging;

(b) 3s. 5d. in the case of a worker normally supplied by his employer with 2 meals only a day and lodging;

(c) 2s. 8d. in the case of a worker normally supplied by his employer with 1 meal only a day and lodging;

(d) 2s. 6d. in the case of a worker normally supplied by his employer with full board but no lodging;

(e) 1s. 9d. in the case of a worker normally supplied by his employer with 2 meals only a day but no lodging.

(f) 1s. in the case of a worker normally supplied by his employer with 1 meal only a day but no lodging.

Para. 8. (1) Subject to the provisions of this paragraph, holiday remuneration shall accrue to a worker during such part of his employment with the employer in the 12 months immediately preceding the termination of his employment as has not already been counted as employment for the purpose of any day or days of annual holiday allowed to the worker by the employer, and taken by the worker, and such holiday remuneration shall accrue as follows:—

For each week (but not exceeding 48) in respect of which, under the provisions of para. 10, the worker is treated as having been employed, one twenty-fourth of the amount he would be entitled to receive from his em-

player under the arrangement current immediately before the date of leaving if he worked his normal working hours for the week, with the addition, except in the case of a worker who is not normally supplied with either board or lodging, of the following amounts for each period of 4 weeks' employment (but not exceeding a total of 48 weeks) in respect of which under the provisions of para. 10 the worker is treated as having been employed:—

(a) 4s. 2d. in the case of a worker normally supplied by his employer with full board and lodging;

(b) 3s. 5d. in the case of a worker normally supplied by his employer with 2 meals only a day and lodging;

(c) 2s. 8d. in the case of a worker normally supplied by his employer with 1 meal only a day and lodging;

(d) 2s. 6d. in the case of a worker normally supplied by his employer with full board but no lodging;

(e) 1s. 9d. in the case of a worker normally supplied by his employer with 2 meals only a day but no lodging;

(f) 1s. in the case of a worker normally supplied by his employer with 1 meal only a day but no lodging.

Provided that—

No worker shall be entitled to the payment by his employer of accrued holiday remuneration if he ceases to be employed during the first 24 weeks of his employment except only that where a worker is dismissed by his employer after he has been employed for at least 12 weeks, accrued holiday remuneration shall be paid to him by his employer calculated in the manner provided in this paragraph.

(2) The amount of any accrued holiday remuneration payable on the termination of the worker's employment shall be reduced by the amount of any previous payment of accrued holiday remuneration made by the employer to the worker in so far as it is attributable to the period for which the accrued holiday remuneration is payable.

Para. 9. Where any accrued holiday remuneration has been paid by the employer to the worker prior to the allowance of an annual holiday in accordance with the provisions of this Schedule, the amount of holiday remuneration payable by the employer in respect of the said annual holiday under the provisions of para. 7 of this Schedule shall be reduced by the amount of any previous payment of accrued holiday remuneration in so far as it is attributable to any part of the period of employment in respect of which the said holiday has been allowed.

PART IV—GENERAL.

Para. 10. For the purposes of calculating any period of employment entitling a worker to an annual holiday or to any accrued holiday remuneration under this Schedule the worker shall be treated as having been employed:—

(1) for a week in respect of any week in which he has qualified for payment of statutory remuneration;

(2) when absent from work in any of the following circumstances:—

(a) annual holidays, days of public holiday or days in lieu of public holiday;

(b) proved sickness or accident up to and not exceeding 8 weeks in the aggregate during the qualifying period;

(c) by leave of the employer.

Para. 11. In this Schedule the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:—

"full board" means not less than three meals per day of good and sufficient quality and quantity, one of which shall be dinner;

"lodging" means clean and adequate accommodation and facilities for eating, sleeping, washing and leisure, and the laundering of such articles as may be provided by the employer for the use of the worker;

"meal" means a meal of good and sufficient quality and quantity;

"a day of public holiday" means—

(a) in England and Wales—Christmas Day (or if Christmas Day falls on a Sunday such weekday as may be prescribed by national proclamation or the next following Tuesday), Boxing Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, August Bank Holiday, and any day proclaimed as an additional Bank Holiday or a general holiday;

(b) in Scotland—

(i) New Year's Day (or the following day if New Year's Day falls on Sunday), the local Spring

holiday, the local Autumn holiday, and any day proclaimed as an additional Bank Holiday or a general holiday;

(ii) any other weekdays in the course of a calendar year locally recognised as days of public holiday, not exceeding three in any one year.

"normal working week" means the number of days on which it has been usual for the worker to work in a week in the employment of the employer in the twelve months immediately preceding the commencement of the holiday, or where under paragraph 8 of this Schedule accrued holiday remuneration is payable on the termination of the employment, in the twelve months immediately preceding the date of the termination of the employment.

Provided that—

(i) part of a day shall count as a day;

(ii) no account shall be taken of any week in which the worker did not perform any work for which statutory minimum remuneration has been fixed.

"week" in paras. 2 and 10 means "pay week."

The Wages Board will consider any written representation with respect to the above proposals if made to it within twenty-one days writer's address and signature and be sent to the Secretary of the from October 4th, 1946. Any such representation should bear the Wages Board at the address stated below.

It is desirable that persons making objection should state the precise grounds of their objections.

Dated the 4th day of October, 1946.

Issued by order of the Wages Board.

Z. T. CLARO,
Secretary.

Office of Catering Wages Boards,
Queen Anne's Chambers,
28, Broadway, London, S.W.1.

NOTE A.—Nothing in this Notice authorises any breach of the provisions of the Shops Acts or other enactments regulating the hours of employment or holidays of shop assistants, young persons and others.

NOTE B.—Nothing in this Notice shall be taken to prejudice the allowance of any further holidays with pay or the payment of additional holiday remuneration at the date when these proposals become operative.

Further copies of this Notice may be obtained free of charge by employers in the trade on application to the Secretary of the Wages Board. Such application should indicate the number of extra copies needed and the addresses of the establishments for which the additional copies are required.

This Notice is given on the direction of the Wages Board for the information of all employers and workers affected by the proposals.

In order that the proposals may be brought to the notice of all workers concerned the Notice should be posted up or otherwise exhibited in such a manner as to ensure that it may be conveniently read by all workers employed

THE BREWERS' SOCIETY.

At the September meeting of the Council it was reported:—

Barley and Malt.—The Committee had considered the reports of the 1946 barley crop. As the result of the bad weather conditions the harvest position gave rise to serious concern, but it was not yet possible to form a reliable estimate as to how serious the effect might prove to be on the quality and quantity of the barley crop.

Reduction of Beer Output and Gravity.—There had been five meetings in all of the Sub-committee appointed to consider hard cases arising out of the reduction of standard barrelage, and to apportion the small margin of barrelage which had been placed at the disposal of the Society. This Sub-committee had had a very difficult task, since the barrelage available to them was inadequate to meet the large number of claims made by brewers. Allocations of standard barrelage had been made to six breweries which had been seriously handicapped during the datum period by reason of war damage to their productive capacity, a token allocation to three breweries at Burton-on-Trent in view of special difficulties in which they had been involved, and allocations to seven very small breweries who had been hard hit for a variety of reasons.

There had been a meeting of the Wartime Brewing Committee on September 4th to consider the position regarding permitted output which would arise after the end of the present month, when the basic period for the purpose of limitation of standard barrelage would revert to October, 1944. As the result of that meeting, the Chairman of the Society had asked the Minister of Food to receive a deputation, and it was hoped that the Minister would receive the Society's representatives within the next week or two. The deputation would lay before the Minister the difficulties arising throughout the country generally from the fact that the earlier months of the datum period—October, 1944, to September, 1945—covered the time when the output of beer was seriously affected by various circumstances including flying-bomb attacks. The Committee believed that if the present basic period were maintained, with the resulting reduction of beer output in October and the succeeding months, there would be serious public discontent, and bearing in mind the recommendation which had been made by the Society at the time the reduction was imposed at the end of April that the basic period should be the 12 months ended March, 1946, they would put forward to the Minister certain suggestions by which it was believed the difficulty could be overcome.

The recommendations which had been made to the Trade in connection with the recent reduction in the average gravity or beer, that where this involved the withdrawal of an existing beer and the substitution of one of lower strength the whole of the resultant price reduction should where possible be passed on to the public, had been reported to the Minister of Food, who had expressed his satisfaction at the action taken by the Trade in this matter

Deputy Director. — It had been arranged that General Sir Colville Wemyss, whose appointment as Deputy Director had been approved at the last meeting of the Council, would take up his duties on October 10th.

Central Advisory Water Committee.—Representations had been made to the Minister of Health that the Society might be allowed to nominate a representative to serve on the Central Advisory Water Committee set up by the Minister under the Water Act, 1945. The Minister had been unable to grant direct representation to the brewing industry. It was, however, hoped that Lord Courthope, who was well versed in the requirements of breweries in relation to water supplies, might be appointed as one of the representatives of the Federation of British Industries on that Committee.

Nationalisation of Transport.—The Minister of Transport had consented to receive a deputation from the Society and this meeting would take place in the following week, when the special needs of the industry in relation to the delivery of beer would be laid before the Minister.

A memorandum had been received from the National Conference of Trade and Industry on Transport, asking for the support of the Society. Consideration of this matter would be deferred until after the Society's deputation had been received by the Minister.

Casks.—The Committee had considered a suggestion received from a member

that representations should be made for the removal of the import duty on complete casks imported from overseas, but it was recommended that no action be taken by the Society.

There was little or no improvement to report in the general cask position. Supplies of staves from America and those available from home-grown oak were still quite inadequate to meet the requirements of the Trade for repairs and replacements. Small supplies were beginning to become available from other countries, and although every effort was being made to develop along these lines the quantities so far imported were insufficient to make any material improvement in the position. The experimental quantity of laminated casks which had been purchased from America had not yet begun to arrive. The supplies of oak and birch veneers for the manufacture of such casks in this country were now becoming available in small quantities and this would enable the firms concerned to make some progress with their manufacture.

Public-Houses Wages Board.—Consideration had been given to the recommendations of this Wages Board. These provided for two scales of wage rates, one of which would apply to London and the other to the remainder of the country. The view of the Committee was that there should be differentiation between rates payable in large towns other than London and those payable in country areas, and this opinion would be made known to the National Trade Defence Association who were dealing with the matter.

Delegation to Germany.—Lt.-Col. J. H. Porter, D.S.O., who had led the delegation of the brewing industry, and had been accompanied by Dr. L. R. Bishop, Mr. H. C. Doull, Mr. F. E. Lorenz, Mr. G. Osgood and Dr. J. Todd, gave a brief report on the visit to Germany, which had lasted nearly a month during which the delegation had covered 3,400 miles. They had completed an extensive itinerary from Bremen to the Austrian border, but had not been allowed to enter Austria where they had desired to visit objectives in the Vienna area.

Reconstruction and Planning.

Licensing Planning (Temporary Provisions) Act.—New licensing planning regulations had been made by the Home Secretary, and a circular thereon had been issued on August 17th by the Home Office to licensing planning committees. The regulations provided for a quorum of three instead of five for licensing planning committees and sub-committees, subject to the condition that at least one-third of the members must be present. The regulations also dealt with the procedure for the hearing of objections by sub-committees.

Licensing Planning Areas.—It had been reported that Manchester and Salford had now been designated as licensing planning areas.

New Towns.—The New Towns Act had received the Royal Assent on August 1st. The final report of the New Towns Committee had also been published, and had been considered by the Reconstruction and Planning Committee, who considered that it was unfortunate that there had been no reference to the Morris Committee report, and that the New Towns Committee report was not so satisfactory as had been hoped for, although in certain minor respects the paragraphs relating to the provision of places of refreshment had been helpful. The Society had submitted a memorandum of evidence and had offered to give oral evidence before the New Towns Committee, but their offer had not been accepted.

The Reconstruction and Planning Committee had considered certain recommendations which had been submitted to them by the Essex and Hertfordshire Brewers' Association in regard to the provision of licensed premises in the new town of Stevenage. The Committee desired to observe that it was not the policy of the Society to commit themselves to any particular number of licensed houses in proportion to population, but to treat each area on its merits and in the light of local circumstances. They considered that it would not be prudent to suggest that all restaurant facilities needed in a new town could be provided on licensed premises and agreed that the provision of an off-licence department on all licensed premises should only be made if required by the Justices. It had been the principle of the Society that licences should follow the population as far as possible and they would not favour restricting the licences to those which might be provided by removal from the county area when in fact the population would be drawn largely from outside that area; they had no objection to provision being made in leases to the effect that the licences should remain the property of the owners at the end of the term, although they were advised that there might be legal difficulties involved.

The Committee recommended that a sub-committee should be appointed, consisting of the chairmen and vice-chairmen of the Parliamentary, Law and Reconstruction Committees, with the Chairman and the Vice-chairman of the Society, to consider the form of legislation which might be desirable in order to provide for the removal of licences to new towns.

Compulsory Purchase of Licensed Premises.—A case had been prepared for the opinion of counsel on the position after a notice to treat had been served, with particular reference to the question whether a licence could be acquired otherwise than by agreement, and other related matters. It was proposed that this matter also should be considered by the sub-committee referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Town and Country Planning Association.—It was recommended that Mr. J. S. Eagles be asked to represent the Society on the Town and Country Planning Association.

Advertising.

The Committee had considered the Press references which had been made to the subject of beer supplies during recent months. They had also discussed a report with regard to the Londoner's England Exhibition, and a suggestion had been put forward that breweries in other parts of the country might give consideration to the possibility of organising similar exhibitions in their areas, or of borrowing the London exhibition pictures for display locally.

Handicrafts Exhibition. — Consideration had been given to a proposed scheme for the organisation of a handicrafts exhibition in London in October, 1947, and it was recommended that the scheme be proceeded with.

Travel Association.—A proposal from this Association that the Society should undertake the issue of local information sheets had been considered, but it was recommended that no action should be taken. The Committee considered that such a scheme would be premature at the present time, but might be further considered at a later date.

Scholarships.

Award of Scholarships.—The offer of the award of one scholarship annually tenable at Edinburgh had been accepted by Edinburgh University. The scholarship would cover three years at the University, with the final year at the Heriot-Watt College, and the annual value would be £150. At the option of the holder, the fourth year could be taken at the Birmingham School of Brewing, in which case the value of the scholarship would in that year be increased to £200. It had been decided to ask the Brewers' Association of Scotland to appoint a small selection committee to sit at Edinburgh to deal with the award of this scholarship annually.

In connection with the offer of one scholarship annually tenable at Manchester, it had not been possible to come to agreement with the University authorities.

The Scholarships Committee had interviewed a number of candidates submitted by the University of Birmingham, and recommended the award of three scholarships of four years each, annual value £150, tenable at Birmingham, to Messrs. M. J. Coleman, A. E. English and D. S. Townsend.

Allocation of Scholars to Breweries.—The Committee had considered the procedure for the future "adoption" of scholars by subscribing members. It was recommended that the previous method of balloting should be abandoned, and that an effort should be made to determine the allocation of scholars by interview between members desirous of adopting and the available scholars. The ballot should only be resorted to where more than one brewery desired the same scholar. It was also recommended that, as far as practicable, the scholars should have an opportunity of expressing their preference as to the brewery to which they were to be allocated.

£295,305,369 FROM BEER DUTY LAST YEAR.

The Finance Accounts of the United Kingdom for the year ended March 31st, 1946, show that the net receipts from the Excise duty on beer amounted to £295,305,369. The duty on spirits for the year realised £51,229,793. The total of Excise receipts was £540,833,071. Gross Customs receipts were £730,565,216, receipts from tobacco and snuff amounting to £571,997,301.

Net receipts from club duty totalled £609,412; monopoly value, £146,157; and from brewers' liquor licences, £257,794.

FUEL CONFERENCE.

MR. JOHN GRETTON ON "BEER AND COAL."

Criticism of a Ministry of Fuel and Power pamphlet on "Beer and Coal" was expressed in London on the 8th inst., by the Hon. John Gretton. He was addressing a session of the conference on "Fuel and The Future," which was opened earlier by Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, the Minister of Fuel and Power.

The Ministry's pamphlet was presented to the delegates as "a treatise specially written to help the brewer and the brewing engineer to help himself." The Ministry, it was explained, was conscious of the need for such a document, and had sought the assistance of experts in the industry, who had written down in the pamphlet what they considered could be done to reduce the fuel costs in a brewery without interfering in any way with the product.

Mr. F. E. B. Moritz said the pamphlet was an attempt to summarise the main technical brewing matters discussed by a committee set up by the Ministry. He considered it was his duty to the industry to hold a watching brief on their behalf and at the same time give what assistance he could to the Ministry on that very important subject. The main point he desired to emphasise was that now, and even in the future, it would be difficult to determine the limit of those differences.

Unlike other industries which came under review by the Ministry, the brewing industry had to produce a consumable article which was the direct outcome of the action of a living organism—yeast—on a specially prepared fermentable medium by a process which was complex in all its stages. It would be appreciated that with such a process the highest standard of cleanliness must prevail.

To maintain this standard of cleanliness heat was essential, and if there was to be any drastic curtailment of the heat cleaning process, spoilage of beer would be the inevitable result. With the introduction of new plant or the replacement of worn-out plant the variation might be reduced, but, in his opinion, absolute equality could never be obtained. Heat was an essential factor for maintaining quality, character, and uniformity, and any drastic curtailment of heat might have disastrous effects on the production of our national beverage, which acted both as a stimulant and as a food in the dietary of all classes, especially those classes engaged in the heavy industries, notably coal-mining itself.

Mr. John Gretton said that some of his remarks might appear to be critical, but he had no wish to be unhelpful. He believed that the conference would not only be the means of doing good, but that the pamphlet, "Beer and Coal," would be of great assistance to all those who studied the information it contained. Under the heading of "Brewing," the pamphlet contained a statement that "the magnitude of the differences in fuel consumption between different breweries far transcends anything that can be accounted for by differences in process, product, or size of the brewery." The brewing process was a sensitive one, and large quantities of hot water were required for cleansing purposes.

Moreover, he submitted that the amount definitely depended on the type of plant used. In Burton-on-Trent they had the "Union" system, which was essential to the production of ales for which the town was world famous, but from the point of view of the discussion, considerably greater quantities of hot liquor were required for cleansing purposes than in other systems. This was an instance where the type of plant might have a great effect on fuel consumption, compared with another brewery using a different process. The question arose, What was meant by the size of breweries? In breweries with the same capacity, and using the same process, the one might be compact, whereas the layout of the other might include a number of extensions which had been added in the course of its development. The fuel consumption of the one would be very different from the other.

Again, the bigger the brewery the greater probably the number of ancillary services it would undertake in connection with which fuel would be consumed on the premises. It was on this point that the difficulty arose when it came to making comparisons between the fuel consumption of one brewery with another in terms of fuel per barrel brewed.

Mr. Gretton submitted that the amount of fuel consumed by one brewery compared with another might be most misleading unless a common standard for comparison could be found. It was extremely doubtful if a common standard could be devised which would give accurately all the information desired for the purposes of comparison.

He added: "I am very glad to see that there is no suggestion that the various types of economies mentioned in the pamphlet should in any way interfere with the product, and that there is, therefore, no intention to produce a stereotyped beer which would lead to the most disastrous results."

On the question of a long-term policy that the attention given to fuel economy before the war had only been held up on account of the conflict, he appealed to the Ministry to do all they could with regard to licences. The industry was not only desirous of making its contribution towards the national need, but was ready to act. He hoped, however, that the Ministry would not only continue to approach the industry as a whole, but that it would also approach each firm individually.

ORDERS AND REGULATIONS.

Licensing Planning Area, Salford.—The area consisting of the licensing district of Salford has been constituted a licensing planning area under an Order dated September 10th (S.R. and O. No. 1511), made by the Home Secretary. The number of members of the committee shall be ten, of whom one-half shall be appointed by the Licensing Justices, four by the council of the county borough of Salford, and one by the Manchester and District Regional Planning Committee.

Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.—The area consisting of the licensing district of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis has been constituted a licensing planning area under an Order (S.R. and O., No. 953), made by the Home Secretary. The number of members of the committee shall be twelve, of whom one-half shall be appointed by the Licensing Justices, five by the Council of the Borough of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis and one by the South Dorset Joint Planning Committee. Members of the committee shall hold office until December 31st, 1948, unless the Order is previously revoked.

East Ham.—The area consisting of the licensing district of East Ham has been constituted a licensing planning area under an Order (S.R. and O., No. 1091), made by the Home Secretary. The number of members of the committee shall be twelve, of whom one-half shall be appointed by the Licensing Justices, five by the Council of the county borough of East Ham, and one by the South West Essex Joint Planning Committee. Members of the Committee shall hold office until December 31st, 1948, unless the Order is previously revoked.

Notification of War Damage.—The War Damage Commission has issued a reminder that an important change in the procedure for notification of war damage to land and buildings, warning of which was given some months ago, came into operation at the beginning of this month. Arrangements for the reception and payment of claims for the proper cost of repair work will remain unaltered. The Commission decided some time ago that the rule governing the submission of notifications must be tightened. Accordingly, form C.1 has been withdrawn and replaced by a new form, C.1 (L.N.), for which application will have to be made to the Commission's regional offices. The new form is an application for extension of the statutory time limit for notification. It calls for the reasons for delay in notifying; for a schedule, prepared at the applicant's expense, by his professional adviser or builder, of all the war damage which it is desired to make the subject of a claim; and for a full statement of the facts relied on to prove that the damage was wholly war damage.

Catering on New Housing Estates.—In order to avoid delay in the opening of food shops and restaurants on new housing estates, the Minister of Food is prepared to consider applications for retail and catering licences for businesses on or near such estates, even though the premises have not been completed and may not be ready for occupation for some time. Applications should be made to the local Food Office. Food Control committees will consider applications primarily from the standpoint of probable public need. If the application is approved, the applicant will be informed in writing that the Ministry will be prepared to grant a licence when the premises have been completed. He may produce this letter in support of any request for a

building licence, a tenancy agreement or a resettlement grant.

Town and Country Planning.—The Town and Country Planning (General Interim Development) Order, 1946, dated October 7th, 1946 (S.R. and O. 1946, No. 1621), has been made by the Minister of Town and Country Planning. This Order (which supersedes without material change the provisional Order dated February 1st, 1946) is the general Order controlling the development of land in England and Wales, except in those areas in which a scheme made by the local authority has actually come into operation. Section 10 of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1932, provides that an Order made under the Section controlling the interim development of land may itself permit the development either unconditionally or subject to conditions, or may empower an authority specified by the Order to permit it in accordance with the terms of the Order. Article 4 of the Order and the Schedule thereto set out the classes and types of development that are permitted, and Articles 5 and 6 provide procedure for the withdrawal of such permission in certain types of cases. Article 3 specifies the authorities who themselves may permit development, and provision is also made as to the manner in which applications for permission may be made to the specified authorities (Article 10); for requiring the authorities to consult certain bodies and persons in respect of such applications (Article 3, and as to the extent to which permission may be granted or refused (Articles 7, 8 and 9).

TOWN PLANNING: ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

The Minister of Town and Country Planning has appointed the following Committees to advise him on the building of new towns pending the holding of a public inquiry and the setting up of a Development Corporation under the New Towns Act, 1946:—

Hemel Hempstead.—The Rt. Hon. Lord Reith, G.C.V.O., G.B.E., D.C.L., LL.D. (Chairman), Mr. R. H. Wilson (Vice-Chairman), Councillor Horace Dive, O.B.E., Councillor C. T. Higgins, Mr. J. E. McColl, J.P., Lord Morrison, J.P., Alderman W. H. Ryde, and Mr. H. W. Wells, F.S.I., F.A.I.

Crawley-Three Bridges.—Lt.-Gen. Sir Wilfred Lindsell, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (Chairman), Mr. L. E. Neal (Vice-Chairman), Mr. H. A. Benson, C.B.E., Mrs. Douglas Bolton, Miss Caroline Haslett, C.B.E., Comp.I.E.E., Mrs. Johnson, Councillor James Marshall, J.P., and Councillor E. Stanford, O.B.E.

Harlow.—Sir Ernest Gowers, G.B.E., K.C.B. (Chairman), Major-General R. P. Pakenham-Walsh, C.B., M.C. (Vice-Chairman), Mr. B. G. K. Allsop, J.P., M.C., County Councillor T. H. Joyce, Councillor Mrs. E. A. Newton and Alderman A. Reed, A.C.I.I., J.P. Further appointments to this Committee will be made later.

City of London.—Mr. Lewis Silkin, the Minister of Town and Country Planning, speaking at the annual luncheon of the City of London Retail Traders' Association, said it was important to face frankly the fact that there was a tendency before the war for the City to lose population and for the West End to gain it. He deplored that drift, and regretted that the ancient and historic City should tend to become less important for the benefit of an area which was already becoming highly congested. He hoped that in the new plan everything would be done to arrest that trend.

City difficulties included higher rents, lack of first-class restaurants and difficult shopping facilities due to congested streets. He had no doubt, however, that the City could be restored to its ancient popularity and he hoped that, in the new plans, something would be produced that posterity would look upon with pleasure.

At the opening of the public inquiry in connection with the Draft Stevenage New Town (Designation) Order, at Stevenage Town Hall, Mr. Arnold Morris, a Planning Inspector of the Ministry of Town and Country Planning, who conducted the inquiry, said that the war years were notable for the preparation of two important plans—the County of London Plan, 1943, and the Greater London Plan, 1944. The Government's policy was based on the fundamental conceptions in those plans which proposed that about 1¼ million people should be reaccommodated in the outer areas of the region or beyond it.

BREWERY JUBILEE.

Messrs. Hunt, Edmunds and Co., Ltd., Banbury, have commemorated the firm's jubilee by publishing an attractive souvenir which traces the history not only of the company but of the businesses which preceded it—the foundations upon which the present organisation was built.

The company has been built up from seventeen brewing, malting and wine and spirit businesses. Four of the breweries, four maltings, and two of the wine and spirit businesses were in Banbury, three breweries were in Worcestershire, while the remainder of the wine and spirit businesses were and still are at Burford, Witney, Atherstone and Pershore.

In 1925 an arrangement, just falling short of complete amalgamation, was made with Hitchman and Co., Ltd., of Chipping Norton. That company had previously acquired breweries at Long Compton and Worcester, as well as bottling businesses at Evesham and Worcester. In due course some of its manufacturing was transferred to Banbury, so the present premises at Bridge Street combine the one-time activities of over twenty undertakings.

The foundation of Hunt, Edmunds and Co., Ltd., was the business of the Hunt family, two of whom built the present brewery premises, and whose name is retained in the style of the company although the Hunt interest has long since terminated.

The first mention of the Hunts which can be traced is on March 25th, 1807, when Thomas Hunt, described as "late farmer of Copredy, and now victualler of Banbury," purchased the "Unicorn" in the Market Place, Banbury, when "out of natural love and affection for his son John Hunt of Upper Boddington, plumber and glazier," he conveyed it to him for ten shillings.

The "Victoria County History of Oxfordshire" mentions that "in or about 1840 Mr. Thomas Hunt founded a brewery upon a still more ancient private brewhouse attached to one of the old inns of Banbury"—presumably the "Unicorn."

In April, 1850, Thomas Hunt took into partnership William Edmunds, who came of a yeoman family whose home was at Plumpton Manor in Northamptonshire. The style of the business was altered to Hunt and Edmunds.

During the following sixteen years the premises were gradually expanded, and by the end of 1866 they were externally very much as they are to-day.

On April 12th, 1872, Mr. Tom Wilkinson Holland joined the partnership. He was the son of Mr. S. G. Holland, a wealthy London cloth merchant. He had learnt brewing at the City Brewery, Lichfield, and had been brewer at Hanley's Brewery at Oxford.

The capital was fixed at £65,000, and Hunt, Edmunds and Co. was adopted as the name of the business, with a proviso that it should be altered to Hunt, Edmunds and Holland whenever Mr. Holland wished it; but the alteration was never made.

The "tied house" system was now becoming general, and a brewery which did not buy houses was faced with the eventual loss of most of its customers. It was largely through the capital that Mr. Holland was able to obtain that the partnership was able to embark upon the purchasing of licensed houses. In the twelve years from 1874 to 1886 (when the partnership was dissolved and a fresh one formed) two breweries in Banbury and sixty-four houses in Banbury and elsewhere were acquired, and branch stores established at Leamington (1874) and Ilmington (1883), though the latter was closed in 1921.

The largest purchase was that of the Banbury Brewery Co.'s business, including its brewery and fourteen licensed houses, which was acquired from Dr. Robert Stanton Wise in 1879.

The company was formed with a capital of £230,000, but it was not fully issued until 1907. The directors were Tom Wilkinson Holland and Charles Fletcher Edmunds. The steady expansion of the business was continued. The wine and spirit trade was particularly developed by Mr. Edmunds, who had connections in Lancashire, and for many years the company had numerous substantial customers in Manchester and its neighbourhood. Malting on a considerable scale was also a feature of the business at this time, malt being made not only for the brewery but also for Birmingham maltsters. In addition, a regular business in malt was done with home brewers in both public and private houses.

The bottling of beer was commenced on a small scale in 1898 in a shed at the end

of the fermenting room which Thomas Hunt had built in 1862. The innovation was not favoured by the brewer of the time, but it grew slowly into a considerable trade.

Plans for a new brewery were considered in 1920, but proved impracticable, so between 1921 and 1923 modernisation of the plant was carried out as far as the premises permitted. In the brewing department a large part of the fermentation had been carried out in butts by the Burton Union system. This process, though producing satisfactory beer, was wasteful, and had become expensive with the high rate of duty. The butts were scrapped and more fermenting vessels (including as an experiment two of aluminium) was installed with a different method of racking. An electrically driven grinding-mill and a new 25-quarter mash-tun were also put in, and the coolers were superseded by a refrigerator. In the bottling department the floor space was more than doubled, and a complete chilling plant erected, together with conveyors and filling and labelling machines in accordance with the most up-to-date practice. A new barley-screening machine was purchased for the malthouse in 1920, the electric motor to drive it being the first to be installed anywhere on the premises.

During 1924 negotiations had been going on for an amalgamation of interests with Messrs. Hitchman and Co., Ltd., brewers, bottlers, maltsters, wine and spirit merchants, and aerated water manufacturers, of Chipping Norton. The Hitchman business had been established in 1797, becoming incorporated in 1890. Shortly after that it had acquired Messrs. Lardner's Brewery at Little Compton, and in 1917 purchased a brewery and bottling business at Worcester, which it operated by means of a subsidiary company called Harpers Hitchmans, Ltd. Altogether Hitchman and Co. owned or controlled about 100 houses, mostly (except for those in and about the City of Worcester) in an area in which Hunt, Edmunds and Co. had many houses.

During the last war, in spite of all the obstacles, the brewery was called upon to make more beer than ever before. After the initial doubling, the beer duty was increased five more times during the war period, and was nearly five times as heavy in 1945 as it was in 1939. In addition, the Government first limited the average gravity of the beer to its 1939 weight, and then twice reduced it, so that eventually the consumer was paying double the 1939 price for beer which was 15 per cent. weaker. Yet the demand increased until in 1942 the brewery's output was over 30 per cent. higher than in 1939. It varied very little during the following years, and the rationing scheme which the company was obliged to put into operation in June, 1941, is still in force.

NATIONAL MANAGERS' COMMITTEE REPORT.

The report of the National Managers' Provisional Committee of the Licensed Victuallers' Defence League of England and Wales states that although the question of providing some special service to meet the specific needs of manager members of affiliated associations—as distinct from the general protection activity for the retail licensed trade as a whole—had been borne in mind for some time, action in the matter was delayed by reason of war circumstances until 1943. On May 6th that year, arising from the provisions of the Catering Wages Bill, the League Council decided to seek, in collaboration with other interests, a Joint Industrial Council for the public-house trade of the country.

The scheme for a Joint Industrial Council collapsed, but it had become obvious that special provisions for dealing with managers, as distinct from other staff categories, was both desirable and inevitable. It was ascertained that manager membership in associations affiliated to the Licensed Victuallers' Defence League totalled some thousands, and it was decided that for the benefit of the members concerned there should be set up a managers' committee of the League, that district or regional managers' committees should also be established where the circumstances warranted, and that affiliated associations which did not then admit managers into membership should be recommended to do so.

The war executive of the League decided that the building up of a managers' organisation within the framework of the League should continue, and it was further decided to set up a provisional body to be known as the National Managers' Provisional Committee, and work was commenced to give effect to the

general scheme embodied in a new draft rule approved by the League Council to "establish a managers' sectional committee which shall have power to deal with all matters exclusively affecting the status, wages and conditions of employment of managers who are members of licensed victuallers' organisations affiliated to the National League."

In May, 1945, the new draft rule was approved and became generally operative, and in April, 1946, following an approach from the leader of the workers' side of the Wages Board for Licensed Non-Residential Establishments, a meeting was held to discuss the setting up of a committee of the Wages Board to consider the wages and conditions of service of the managers concerned. It was agreed that there should be a special committee, which would consist of an equal number of representatives of trade unions and managers' organisations within licensed victuallers' organisations.

The report adds: "Throughout all stages of the development of managers' organisation within the League, from the setting up of the Provisional Committee, the Ministry of Labour and National Service has been kept in touch with its nature and activities, and has deemed it a proper body with which to negotiate. From the inauguration of the National Managers' Committee of the League it has been fully appreciated by the members that the Sectional Committee is in no way concerned with the managerial policy of brewers and that it could not deal with the extension or otherwise of that policy."

At the final meeting of the Provisional Committee it was indicated that at the first meeting of the committee to be convened in accordance with League rules, matters to be considered will include such subjects as: definition of a manager, minimum wages, hours of employment, bonuses and commission, pension schemes, payment for services of wives, the holding of the licence, copies of agreements, extent of holidays with pay, reliefs for holidays and the use of domestic accommodation, detailing of stock figures, payment of wages during sickness, entertainment and staff allowances, length of notice and adequacy of staffing.

INSTITUTE OF BREWING GOLFING SOCIETY.

Midland Counties Section.

The Midland Counties Section of the Institute of Brewing Golfing Society has resumed its activities for the first season since the war and has held three meetings. The Spring Meeting was held at Stratford-on-Avon on Sunday, May 12th, when the Kendall Cup was played for. Mr. H. Mills won with a score of 82 gross less 15; 67 net. Mr. W. Beal and Mr. A. G. P. Smith were runners up. Members were entertained to lunch by Mr. Kendall, of Messrs. F. Kendall and Son Ltd., and in the afternoon a Greensome Competition was played, prizes being presented for the winners and runners up by Messrs. P. J. Branston, J. A. Lones and E. T. Taylor.

On June 12th the Schofield Cup was played for at Little Aston Golf Club and was won by Mr. W. Beal, the runner up being Mr. S. Barrington. On the following day was held a meeting for the Intersectional Shield. Unfortunately, apart from the Midland Section, only the Burton-on-Trent and North of England Sections entered teams. The Shield was won by the Midland Section, the North of England Section as runners up taking the R. H. Butler Cup. A Greensome Competition was held in the afternoon.

On September 8th the Autumn Meeting was held at Brocton Hall Golf Club when the Grant Cup was won by Mr. H. Mills, Mr. J. Hollingsworth being the runner up. A Greensome Competition was again held in the afternoon, prizes being presented by Mr. W. Beal and Mr. H. Wills.

The weather was favourable for each meeting and in all respects other than the number of entrants every meeting was successful. Unfortunately many of the older members of the Society laid down their clubs on the outbreak of war and have not yet taken them up again. It is hoped that they will renew their interest next season. Further, there must be many golfing members of the Institute who are not yet members of the Golfing Section and it is hoped that they will join the Section and attend the meetings next season. Whilst only members of the Institute of Brewing are eligible for membership of the Golfing Section and to compete for the various cups, their friends are always welcome to join the meetings and enter for the Greensome Competitions.

The Honorary Secretary, Mr. A. G. P Smith, of Liverpool Chambers, 8, Cherry Street, Birmingham, 2, will be glad to receive the names of members of the Institute wishing to join.

THE BEER-DRINKING BRITON.

By FRANK A. KING.

(*Continued from page* 986, *September issue*)

III.—THE BEGINNING OF REGULATIONS.

The ancient statutes of assize seems to have begun always with determining what ought to be the price of bread and ale when the price of wheat and barley were at the lowest; and to have proceeded gradually to determine what it ought to be, according as the prices of those two sorts of grains should gradually rise above this lowest price.

But the transcribers of those statistics seem frequently to have thought it sufficient to copy the regulation as far as the three or four first and lowest prices, saving in this manner their own labour, and judging, I suppose, that this was enough to show what proportion ought to be observed in all higher prices.

Thus, in the assize of bread and ale of the 51st year of Henry III, the price of bread was regulated according to the different prices of wheat, from one shilling to twenty shillings the quarter of the money in those times. But in the manuscripts from which all the different editions of the statutes, preceding that of Mr. Ruffhead, were printed, the copiers had never transcribed this regulation beyond the price of twelve shillings.

Several writers, therefore, being misled by this faulty transcription, very naturally conclude that the middle price of six shillings a quarter, equal to about eighteen shillings of our present money (1776), was the ordinary or average price of wheat at that time.

In the statute of "Tumbrel and Pillory," enacted nearly about the same time, the price of ale is regulated according to every sixpence rise in the price of barley from two shillings to four shillings the quarter. That four shillings, however, was not considered as the highest price to which barley might frequently rise in those terms, and that these prices were only given as an example of the proportion which ought to be observed in all other prices, whether higher or lower, we may infer from the last words of the statute "Et sic dienceps crescetur vel diminuetur per sex denarios." The expression is very slovenly but the meaning is plain enough, "that the price of ale is in this manner to be increased or diminished according to every sixpence rise or fall in the price of barley." In the composition of this statute, the legislature seems to have been as negligent as the copiers were in the transcription of the other."

A great many of the brewers of this period combined the trade of brewing with some other form of retail trading. In 1325, Gilbert de Mordone, who possessed a brewery in Crooked Lane, near London Bridge, who was also a fishmonger, lived at the brewery with his wife and family together with a ward named Emma. One evening, a certain tailor named Walter de Benygton came to the brewhouse with seventeen associates for the set purpose of kidnapping the fair Emma. They were armed with swords, knives and other weapons and had their hoods filled with stones. They entered the public hall of the brewery, ordered four gallons of beer, which they proceeded to drink.

The fishmonger-cum-brewer and his brother knew full well the purpose of this visitation and begged the party to go away quietly, but de Benygton replied that they would stay whether wanted or not as the house was open to the general public. Then they commenced to throw stones at the unwilling hosts; the fishmonger's brother was hurt and rushed out of the house shouting. He was pursued by the tailor holding a knife in either hand. Several neighbours who had heard the commotion appeared on the scene and endeavoured to pacify the disputants. One neighbour who was attacked by the tailor felled him with a blow on the back from his staff. The too-ardent Benygton was not quite dead, so was dragged to the end of Crooked Lane, left out of doors all night, and the following day was taken to a nearby house, where he died. No doubt Emma was an heiress to some estate and was therefore of great interest to such adventurers as de Benygton and his companions.

It seems strange that during these early centuries, although every man, woman and child then drank ale regularly, and the consumption per head must have

been very large, the trade was only carried on in a small way. Lack of transport made the service of a large area by a single brewery almost impossible and the difficulty of keeping the beer for any length of time delayed development at this period.

Meanwhile trade was developing in other areas besides the metropolis. Even in the smallest town there would be from fifty to a hundred brewers. At Faversham in 1327 eighty-four out of a total of two hundred and fifty two traders were brewers. This state of affairs continued in many places as late as the middle of the sixteenth century, by which time in London many of the big firms had been founded, chiefly on the other side of the river at Southwark. According to Stow, " the brewers for the more part remain near the friendly water of the Thames."

In 1319 Edward II commanded the mayor and bailiffs of Oxford to prevent those who were not free of any guild " thrusting out " those that were, and to divide the tradesmen of the city from strangers by limits and bounds in the standing of their goods. If the officials did not conform with this command, the University might enforce it; so the market was reintroduced and was held on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Places were allocated to the traders concerned, so " beer and ale drapers " were to be between St. Edward's Lane (Alfred Street) and The Chequer Inn.

Besides these market stands the trades had separate districts assigned to them with, more or less, reference to the centre of the city at Carfax. " The Vintnery," like the Spicery, lay to the south and was the section mainly concerned with the wine trade.

There is at least one earlier reference to this part of the city. When young Edward was passing by Oxford in 1263, the gates were shut against him, and the resulting fracas was described by Robert of Gloucester, who possibly witnessed the incidents. He deals with the matter in a long poem of which the following reference to the Vintnery area and the release of wine shows how this wasteful action was adopted by the rebels.

" In the south half of the town, and afterwards the Spicerie
Thev brake from ende to other, and did all to robberie.
For the mayor was vintner, they brake the Vinynerie
And all other in the town, and that was little masterie.
They cast away the dossils (=spigots) that wine ran abroad so,
That it was pity great, of so much harm ido. (=done.)"

Later there was further trouble at Oxford in connection with a vintner. On Tuesday, February 10th, 1355 (St. Scholastica's Day) the Rector of Hameden, named Walter de Springheuse, and other clerks went to the Swyndlestock Tavern (later The Mermaid Tavern at Carfax) and called for wine. " John de Croydon, the vintner, brought them some, but they disliking it, and he avouching it to be good, several snappish words passed between them. At length the vintner giving them stubborn and saucy language, they threw the wine and vessel at his head. The vintner therefore receding with great passion, and aggravating the abuse of those of his family and neighbourhood, several came in, encouraged him not to put up with the abuse, and withal told him they would faithfully stand by him. Among these were John de Bereford, owner of the said tavern by a lease from the town (he had been Mayor.)"

All sorts of weapons were utilised in the affray which followed; " they shot also at the Chancellor of the University, and would have killed him, though he endeavoured to pacify them and appease the tumult."

The following day the townsmen organised an attack against the students " but the townsmen finding no scholars in the streets to make any opposition pursued them, and that day they broke open five Inns of Hostles of scholars. . . All their victuals, wine and other drink they poured out; their bread, fish, etc. they trod under foot." The next day several more wretches were killed; in all about forty scholars were killed. The Bishop of Lincoln at once put the town under an interdict, and the King issued a commission of five judges to inquire into the whole matter. Eventually the University and the city resigned their privileges into the hands of the King.

On June 27th, Edward III gave the University a charter continuing their old liberties, and added some that he had taken away from the town, so that they now had in their hands the assize of bread, wine and ale, the supervising of measures and weights, and other duties. The city also had to pay down £250 for damages, and it was not until 1357 that the interdict was taken off, and then only on condition that the community should celebrate the anniversary on St. Scholastica's Day in St. Mary's for the

souls of the clerks and others killed in the dispute. From the time of this conflict the power of the University authorities steadily developed, although this story is outside the scope of this narrative, but the development can be traced back to this dispute between the vintner and his customer and the transfer of the assize of bread and ale from one authority to another power shows the importance of this measure.

The huge quantities of water used by the brewers in their operations caused the municipal authorities in all parts of the country to introduce various rules or regulations concerning the hours when these traders might draw water from the conduits and wells and also, at times, limited the quantities of water which the brewers, butchers, fishmongers and similar traders requiring water, might draw.

According to the "Little Red Book of Bristol" during the fourteenth century the brewers of this city often used the waters of the Avon and Frome which they could draw from cisterns. The brewers of York, together with the bakers, were drawing their water from a special section of the Ouse in 1371.

In 1310 an official was appointed to turn away London fishmongers and brewers from the Chepe Conduit. He took an oath that he would not accept bribes by day or night and in 1345 no brewer was to take conduit water on penalty of losing his tankard or "tyne" and paying a fine.

In 1444, 1447 and 1450 Coventry authorities also passed laws against the use of the conduit by brewers emphasising that they might only draw water for the dressing of their meat; a similar proclamation was made in Bristol in the fourteenth century, so it seems that the brewers of these towns were evidently some form of caterers or cooks as well as actively engaged upon brewing.

There were two reasons for making such regulations; not only would the brewers take large quantities of water from cisterns which might take many hours to refill but the long time taken to fill the huge vessels of the brewing trade would either delay other persons or else cause queues to form composed of housewives and other traders hindering traffic and citizens.

Eventually the municipal governments of London, Coventry and other towns were able to arrange terms with the traders concerned which were advantageous to both the brewers and the town authorities. By 1415 the London brewers were able to rent fountains, and the great upper pipe of the conduit in Chepe, although they were not permitted to draw from the smaller pipes below that conduit.

The Coventry brewers were allowed to use conduit water at the end of the fifteenth century, provided they made an annual payment towards the reparation of the conduit.

The possibility of brewers, dyers, fishmongers and other traders requiring water taking water away from the conduits during the hours of darkness was evidently just as possible after the introduction of these agreements as such deception had been before. "Cundite" keepers were appointed and the conduits were locked up from 9 p.m. until 4 a.m. at Coventry. Enterprising men and women, who in a later age might have become affluent odd-jobs workers, developed a system of waterbearing or watercarrying on behalf of traders such as alewives and fishmongers. These men eventually formed a guild of their own known as the "Brotherhood of Saint Cristofer of the Waterberers of the Citie of London."

No doubt the best customers of the waterbearers would be the brewers, who must have given them large and regular orders. One man at Nottingham is mentioned in 1354-55 as having undertaken to carry water regularly to a brewhouse by the bushel. Although the brewers of Leicester seem to have desired delivery of water by the bearers on Sundays, the city authorities would not allow this to be done without permission on the part of the Mayor. A Bristol proclamation of the fourteenth century enacted that no "waterleder" was to take water from the Avon or Frome "except it be pure and clear" was, no doubt, framed to protect the brewings of Bristol beer. Incidentally, there was a tax or toll charged on each journey of the watercarriers at the Douuegate in London in order to help to pay for the cleaning of the port, etc.

At least prior to 1212 the London brewers were compelled to have their premises whitewashed and plastered inside and out as a sanitary measure and as a safeguard against fires.

The working day of the brewer and his assistants during the mediæval period was a lengthy and hard-working time. During the night the alewife or her spouse, or possibly an apprentice or domestic employee, would have stoked up the furnace in order to maintain the fire and

continue boiling any liquor in the process of brewing.

A bell at daybreak meant the duties of the night watchman patrolling the streets ended, and that the traders and their employees should be up and preparing for the day's routine. The religious customs of the period required the good citizen to say one Paternoster and five Aves when this bell was sounded at dawning.

Victuallers and taverners commenced business at " prime " or 6 o'clock in the morning, and one can be certain that the alewife-brewess looked after the requirements of the labourers and travellers even at this early hour. In most districts retailing of any sort was not permitted before this time of the day.

If the brewer had apprentices who " lived in," and most employees did so, the shops and stalls were soon ready for customers. The early hours of the day, after Mass, meant that housewives would be shopping, and no doubt patronised the alehouse in the same way that the modern woman had a coffee at a restaurant whilst out shopping during the morning, and if two or three women met at the alehouse either by accident or arrangement, one can be certain there would be a little local scandal or gossip exchanged.

From time to time market bells rang in the large cities; at 9 o'clock the bell for the large malt market of London, and brewers and other traders requiring malt were able to start buying. Two hours later the bell sounded to warn " foreigners " that they could start buying; the term " foreigners " meant either men and women who were not retailers, such as brewers, but private individuals purchasing malt for home-brewing, etc., and also persons who were not freemen of the city—*i.e.*, residents of London. It did not mean so much " aliens," but merely strangers either to the Trade or the city.

Meanwhile trade was continuing at the brewhouse; whilst the brewer or his assistant was serving the customers the streets would be noisy with the cries of the many classes of traders enumerating their lines and extolling the virtues of their wares.

At noon the alewife would be particularly busy because, although the pace of the street-trading might become slacker and the noise quieter, the citizens required their " Noonschenche," or noon-drink; this was the custom of most trades by the commencement of the fifteenth century, although previously this drinking time had been " *Nones*," or " High Noon," about 3 o'clock, and had then marked the ending of the working day in most trades, but the commencement of the busiest times for the tavernkeepers and the alewives.

Shops closed with darkness, but by means of candles and lamps the alehouses and taverns still attracted and catered for patrons. Brewers and taverners in most towns kept open until 9 o'clock, but on the vigils of the great feasts they were sometimes allowed to receive customers for another hour. Naturally, they often attempted to seize this extra hour for trading purposes on other occasions, so were frequently fined for this offence.

The curfew was sounded at 8 o'clock in winter and an hour later in some towns during the summer months, and this bell marked the ending of the day for most people. Although the " Ignitegium " was originally rung to warn householders to put out all fires, it eventually became a signal for the " closing time " of victuallers, brewers and taverners. In 1370 the authorities of London, in addition to stipulating that no one was to roam in the city after curfew had sounded at the churches of St. Mary atte Bowe, Bowe. Berkyngchirche in Tower Ward, St. Bride and St. Giles without Crepulgate, unless he was of good repute and carried a light, also enacted that no taverner or brewer was to keep open house after curfew had sounded at these four churches. In 1469 the same churches were still recognised as the official time-keepers of the city.

At the week-ends the life of the retailers changed: Saturday noon bell meant the shops closed earlier than on other days—definitely by 4 o'clock—but the trade of the alewife still continued after this hour until curfew. In the same way that business ceased for other retailers on the vigils of double feast-days, so retail trade ceased for them early on Saturdays. Evensong on feast-days and Sundays was not later than 3 o'clock in the afternoon, so that in districts where the alehouses and taverns catered for patrons on these days the places were extremely busy, except during the times of church services, when they were not allowed to be open.

Naturally, the good wife and her husband left the brewery at least once each during the feast-day and on Sunday to attend church services, but the trade of the alewife and taverner was mainly supposed to be limited to fulfilling the immediate requirements of their customers, mainly travellers, on these days; but one can feel certain that this ruling was very often conveniently ignored or forgotten. In any case, there was always

a convenient backdoor for a thirsty caller!

The regulations did not permit the victuallers of London to serve any food or drink before 6 o'clock on Sunday mornings and feast-days, according to a ruling made in 1410, and, no doubt, these traders were expected to close their shops before High Mass. At Lynn only wine-taverners and common cooks were allowed to sell to customers on Sundays, with the provisional clause added to the effect that other traders, such as alewives and brewers, might do so during "the tyme of harvest and also causes reasonable of nede and necessarie only excepted." No doubt the alewives became common cooks in order to ensure that they could sell as well as brew on Sundays.

After the turn of the fifteenth century the authorities seemed to agree that the buying and selling of food and drink could not be stopped on Sundays. Much earlier the selling of ale by Northampton brewers and alewives was apparently allowed before and after High Mass to travellers or for sick people, but this permission mainly concerned ale-brewing by private individuals who normally did not keep a shop or stall. In London the hucksters of ale and beer were allowed to have customers in their houses after High Mass, which was at 9 o'clock in the morning.

IV.—THE BREWESS AND THE ALE-WIFE.

One cannot quite understand why our ancestors, who drank such enormous quantities of beer, left the brewing business in the City of London—and in all other towns apparently—so largely in the hands of ale-wives or brewesses, who retailed beer at the place at which it was made. Brewing was considered a low calling, and woe to the unfortunate ale-wife who infringed the "assize of beer." After repeated fines she stood in the pillory at Westchepe, or elsewhere, and the beer-drinking mob would not be very merciful towards her!

It is to be noted that the ale-conner was specially required to visit the "brewster" (or brewess) as well as the brewer, together with the "hukster," who was a woman who retailed ale or beer which she purchased from a manufacturing brewer. The fire-protection Order made during the reign of Richard I, already quoted, mentions in particular that the ale-wife was not to brew at night unless she used wood for her fires, and ignores mentioning any males engaged in the trades.

Skelton tells of an ale-wife near Leatherhead, one Elynour Rummynge, a woman of most unprepossessing appearance, but, in his words:

"She brewed a noppy ale,
And maketh thereof port sale (= pot sale)
To trauellars, to tynkers,
And all good ale drinkers"

She evidently had a large clientele, and those who did not pay for their refreshments with cash did so in kind:

"Instede of coyne and monny,
Some bring her a conny (= rabbit)
And some a pot with honny;
Some a salt, and some a spone,
Some theyr hose, some theyr shone;
Some ran a good trot
With a skellet or a pot;
Some fyll theyr pot full
Of good Leinster woll (= wollop!).
An husewyfe of trust,
When she is athurst (= athirst),
Suche a webbe can spyn,
Her thryft is full thyn.
Some go streyght thyder,
Be it slaty or slyder:
They hold the hye waye,
They care not what men saye.
Be that as he maye.
Some, lothe to be espyde,
Strait in at the backe syde,
Ouer the hedge and pale,
And all for the good ale."

(It is to be noted that even in those early days of ale-houses there were folk who did not wish to be seen entering the "local"!)

There are a great many other references to ale-wives and brewesses in the descriptive poems of the mediæval period, and women continued to brew beer and ale until at least the sixteenth century, as will be shown later in the account of the formation of the Mistery of Brewers, when women were admitted as full members of the company and also in the development of the brewing industry in Ireland

Country ale-houses were mainly kept by brewsteresses or brewesses who brewed their own ale, which was usually thin and often far from having an intoxicating quality. The other women selling beer

were termed "ale-wives" or "huksters"; women who sold wine, who were usually the wives of taverners, were termed "hostesses."

At the end of the twelfth century a considerable amount of ale was brewed in Dublin along the course of the river Poddle, as its water was considered excellent for this purpose. Women especially were engaged upon this work, and in the *Chain Book* of the Corporation of Dublin, from the year 1300, are many ordinances of the Common Council of that city, prescribing various rules and regulations for the observance of women brewers.

In 1364 an ale-wife was found selling her ale in quart pots at a London tavern; at the bottoms of the tankards she had placed pieces of pitch an inch and a half thick, with a covering of rosemary to hide the deception. She was duly punished; she had to "play bo pepe thorowe a pillery."

At Torksey in 1345 the ale-wife was very fortunate; if she was accused of selling ale "against the assize" she might clear herself of the accusation by the oaths of two other women, preferably her next-door neighbours!

The ducking-stool or cucking-stool was used not only for taming female shrews, but "it was a punishment inflicted also anciently upon brewers and bakers transgressing the laws." In Chester, as elsewhere, the penalty for brewing bad ale was a drenching in the ducking-chair, or a plunge into a pool of muddy water, although sometimes the culprit was let off with only a fine.

The punishment seems to have continued for a great many years from the following paragraph in the *London Evening Post* (April 27th to 30th, 1745): "Last week a woman that keeps The Queen's Head alehouse at Kingston, Surrey, was ordered by the court to be ducked for scolding, and was accordingly placed in the chair and ducked in the River Thames under Kingston Bridge, in the presence of 2,000 or 3,000 people." The date of the last ducking for brewing offences is not known, but according to the *Chelmsford Chronicle* of April 10th, 1801, a woman was ducked for scolding in the previous week.

Sir John Skene in his "Regiam Majestatem," in the section dealing with "Burrow Lawes" comments concerning this form of punishment for "Browsters" (*i.e.*, "Wemen quha brewes aill, to be sauld"), observed: "Gif she makes hude aill, that is sufficient. Bot gif she makes evill aill, contrair to the use and consuetude of the burgh, and is convict thereof, she sall pay une unlaw of aucht shillinges, or sall suffer the justice of the burgh, that is, she sall be put upon the cock-stule, and the aill sall be distributed to the pure folke."

Although the ale-wives and brewers seem to have been dishonest from time to time, these traders had to deal with some wily individuals. In 1375, a man who had been a servant of one of the Mayor's serjeants, and was therefore well known to the ale-wives as a public official, went round to their establishments pretending that he had been ordered to confiscate any ale he might find there, and, producing his books, professed to record their names and addresses. Naturally, the ale-wives offered money to him to overlook their transgressions, so he was soon able to collect a shilling from one woman, sixpence from another and sundry gifts from several more—and these small sums represented quite large amounts to these hard-working women.

Between the years 1362 and 1400 the long allegorical poem "*The Vision of Piers Plowman*" was being compiled. The first part of the work is ascribed to William Langland, or Langley, who went from Shropshire to London, and additions were made by various writers.

One section of the poem describes the visit of Glutton to the alehouse, as a result of the too cordial invitation of the brewess. Because the excerpt gives so many sidelights upon the trade of the period and the drinking habits of the lesser orders, and shows, at the same time, that the habits of the tippler (and his wife!) have not changed so very much during the following centuries, I give below my own transcription, very modernised, of the passages, and the original section from the poem is included in the appendix.

It will be seen how the brewess, or alewive, induced Glutton into her premises, and, in answer to his inquiry as to what herbs she had in stock to sharpen or sweeten her brewings, she names several flavourings, and adds that she keeps special spices for fasting-days, but she implies that she does not expect to use very large quantities of these herbs, and therefore does not stock as much of these as she does of other flavourings.

It is also to be noted that the incident takes place on a Friday, which ranked almost as of much importance as Sunday in observance—actually Glutton's chief sin seems to have been that he did not go to mass and broke the fast of Friday, whereas Sunday was not a fasting-day at this period.

(*To be continued.*)

KNOW YOUR SIGN BOARD.

By ROLAND BLACKBURN.

In these days the signs displayed by our inns, taverns and public-houses may not be of great or urgent importance. But in times past they were for several centuries absolutely essential.

Many modern inn signs are still able to tell us of the customs of our forefathers, of the superstitious beliefs they held, of the wares they made and dealt in, and of the party strifes in which they engaged. If we take the trouble to decipher them they can also tell us of the men who had so large a share in the making of English history.

The use of them is a custom which has come down to us from times of great antiquity. At the beginning of the last century and during all the preceding centuries only a small proportion of the people were able to read and write. It would have been useless for any tradesman to have his name and occupation inscribed over his door. They would have conveyed no meaning to the public. But if each tradesman suspended before his house a pictorial representation of his trade which could easily be recognised, the people would know his trade or profession. Signs would also be useful for distinguishing between different houses specialising in the same trade.

In olden times signs were not—as they are now—confined almost exclusively to public-houses. We have still the sign of the pole for the barber or of the black boy for the tobacconist, the golden balls for the pawnbroker. But formerly almost all houses of business displayed their signs, just as inns and taverns do now.

Almost any old book printed in the seventeenth century will show this. Such books were generally either printed or sold by someone dwelling at The White Hart, The Red Lion, The Green Dragon, or some such sign. Most of Shakespeare's works were first issued from houses displaying the above signs and situated in or near St. Paul's Churchyard. If such an imprint were to be used on any modern book it would certainly give the impression that the volume had been printed at a public-house.

In the times when signs were in general use among all tradesmen it was only natural that each man should try to outdo his neighbours in the size and attractiveness of his signboard. Many ingenious devices were used to attract attention. Some of the boards were enormous, others were painted with flaring colours, others projected far out into the street or were suspended from elaborate ornamental iron framework.

Competition in this direction became so intense that the public complained about the size and prominence of the signboards, saying that they prevented the sunlight from getting to the street. An order was made to abate the nuisance. Charles II, in 1667, directed that no signboards were to hang across the streets, but that they were to be fixed against the sides of the houses. But as time passed the nuisance reappeared.

In 1762 more orders came into force, and there was a general and final clearing away of the more prominent signboards. Old prints and engravings often give a good idea of how the streets, both of London and other towns, were once disfigured by these overgrown signboards.

From that time onwards there was a great decline in the use of old-fashioned signs, but we are still aware of the way in which they were interwoven with our history. The signs of The Woolpack and The Golden Fleece, for instance, which are still common in eastern counties, are mementos of the time when the woollen trade flourished in those counties. The sign of The Coach and Horses is still common and calls to mind the old coaching days. Our numerous Arms, our many Lions, Bulls, Dragons, Bears, and Horses—red, blue, black, green or white—most of which are unknown to men of science—are relics of mediæval times when heraldry was cherished and understood by everyone.

Most of the signboards now displayed by our inns and taverns bear strong evidence of their fall from the high position they once occupied. They now bear the name of the house in written characters, showing that the reasons which originally led to the adoption of inn signs have been entirely forgotten.

Only now and then do we see a pictorial signboard of the real old-fashioned sort.

This decline in the use of signs, however, is no greater than the decline in the importance of the inns themselves. Most inns and taverns are busy enough these

days, but few persons have any idea of the extent to which tavern life influenced thought and mode of living a hundred and two hundred years ago. There were no clubs or reading-rooms or radios and cinemas then. Each man had his tavern where he nightly met his friends, heard the high-priced London newspapers read aloud, and discussed the political and business topics of the day.

Dickens, in "Barnaby Rudge," has well sketched the select village company which for many years had met nightly at the old "Maypole" to tipple and debate. Ale was the universal beverage in those days. There were no great modern breweries at Burton, Romford or elsewhere, and the fame of any tavern was great or small according to the skill of the landlord or his servants in producing the beverage.

Inns, too, formed the stopping-places of the many coaches which plied from town to town, and at them were kept the many horses then required for traffic. In the old coaching days many a small town or village owed its very existence to the inn.

Most of our inn signs are based upon the quaint and now almost forgotten science of heraldry and armorial bearings. Arms of various kinds form a large proportion of our modern signs. As a general rule, where a house has displayed for many years a certain armorial sign, the "coat" will be found to be that of the largest landowner or most prominent person in the district.

The personal badges adopted by kings and great nobles in early times have also been used extensively. Thus The White Hart represents the favourite badge of King Richard II. The Rose and Crown owes its existence to the fact that most of the earlier English sovereigns used a rose, crowned, as a badge. The Blue Boar, the badge of the once powerful De Veres, Earls of Oxford, is to this day common in Essex, where the family seat was established. The Red Lion is derived from the personal badge of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, though it also represents the lion in the arms of Scotland.

The number Three occurs on signboards more frequently than any other number. This is because it has been regarded as a very lucky number from the earliest times. It is common for three "charges" or objects to appear on coats-of-arms, and there can be no doubt that many of our modern Threes have had an heraldic origin.

Among signs which have, in all probability, been derived directly from heraldry, may be mentioned The Three Cups, taken from the arms of the Salters' Company; The Three Tuns, from the arms either of the Brewers' or the Vintners' Companies; The Three Compasses from the armorial bearings of the Carpenters' Company; The Three Fleur-de-Lys, taken from the arms of France.

The custom of naming houses the "Three Somethings" still survives, although the origin of that custom has been lost sight of. Thus we get The Three Jolly Wheelers (whatever they may be), The Three Mariners, The Three Loggerheads. No doubt these, too, had an indirect heraldic origin.

Many signs, too, form a pun on the names of the persons who first displayed them. Thus we find Three Conies or rabbits, on the sign of Hugh Conny; a finch on that of John Finch; a hand and cock, representing Hancock; and a babe and tun representing Babington.

Some signs have combinations which merely seem absurd, though these are not so numerous as formerly. Thus we have The Sun and Whalebone, The Dog and Gridiron, The Plough and Sail, The Crown and Blacksmith, The Bull and Horseshoe. In some cases a connection between the two is obvious, as in The Cat and Fiddle, The Eagle and Child, The Dog and Partridge, The George and Dragon. But in the examples given above there is no connection, and the sign seems quite meaningless. In some cases they have arisen through the custom of adding the sign of the old house to that of the new.

A few signs for which no likely meaning can be found are in all probability corruptions—that is, they were originally set up to commemorate some person or event which in course of time has become forgotten, and probably the sign has been changed to something else which it seemed to imply or nearly resemble.

Thus the sign of The George Canning has become changed into The George and Cannon, and that of The Island Queen into Iceland Queen. In Oxfordshire there is a house with the sign of The Sheep and Anchor, which probably was once The Ship and Anchor. Another house in Hertfordshire, formerly had a ship in full sail represented on its signboard. Of late years, however, the board has merely been inscribed The Ship; and quite recently, on the advent of a new landlord who had been a cattle-dealer, the sign was changed to that of The Sheep.

Dominion Notes.

CANADA.

September 28th, 1946.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics crop report of September showed the harvesting well under way, between 65 per cent. to 80 per cent. being threshed, barley running between 28 to 35 bushels to the acre.

Premier Drew, of Ontario, issued the following statement for refusing to attend a convention held in Windsor, when he heard that hotels had contributed prizes. He said: If these collections were authorised and received by the Progressive Conservative Association it marks a highly improper practice that the Government of the Province cannot condone. Hotels are subject to licensing supervision and discipline by an agency of the Ontario Government.

It can only be regarded as most improper that hotels or other distributors of alcoholic beverages should be permitted to assist in the holding of an event of this kind under political auspices at any time. In the circumstances neither I nor any member of the Government will attend, and I have asked the committee in charge to cancel all arrangements. I have further insisted that they return to all hotels any prizes or other contributions they may have received.

Having regard to the clearly stated policy of this Government I did not think it was possible that such a situation would arise, but so that there may be no possibility of a repetition at any time the Government will introduce amendments to the Liquor Licence Act and the Liquor Control Act prohibiting contributions to any political organisation or for political purposes of any kind from distilleries, breweries, wineries, hotels or any other manufacturer or distributor of alcoholic beverages.

* * *

The New Peller Brewing Company, of Hamilton, Ontario, is expected to be in production on October 1st, the equipment having been completely installed and construction of the brewing building practically finished.

* * *

British Columbia Attorney-General Wismer, just returned from a visit to England, said he favoured the English system and method of distribution. He said the average Englishman drank differently from Canadians. "They drink differently in England; they don't guzzle," he said. He was thinking of introducing the British system of pubs for British Columbia.

* * *

New Brunswick report an acute bottle shortage, and may resort to a bottle-for-bottle beer purchase system at its retail stores.

* * *

Construction permits, with a total value of $2,779,759.00 have been granted for breweries and distilleries in Canada since VE-Day.

* * *

Beer shortage to continue. Although more beer is being manufactured in Canada to-day than ever before in the nation's history, there is no prospect of an early end to the present shortage, B.U.P. said in a survey, adding that if breweries maintain their rate of production for the first five months of 1946 they will have turned out the amazing total of 150,000,000 gallons by the end of the year, more than 10 gallons for every man, woman, and child in the country. It is also reported to say that the beer shortage would remain because the breweries are reluctant to enlarge their plants to meet the demand.

* * *

The Province of Ontario are advocating that beverage rooms should be completely open to the public view to discourage excessive drinking. "Large clear windows should permit public view of what is going on inside; doors from the beverage room should open to the main street. If these things were required there would be less likelihood of men and women drinking until they are drunk. Knowledge that their actions were in full view of the public would restrain them."

AUSTRALIA.

October 1st, 1946.

The New South Wales Liquor Act has at last been proclaimed. Delay, it is stated, was due to the serious difficulty in procuring the 100,000 new glasses needed to comply with the "Measures" clause. (Law now obliges publicans to sell beer in pint, half-pint and 5-oz. containers instead of the previous 16-oz.

schooners and 8-oz. and 9-oz. glasses.) A referendum on liquor trading hours is expected to be held early in February next.

New Zealand Royal Commission has recommended many drastic changes in the existing licensing laws. Majority report proposes the creation of a State liquor manufacture and sale board to acquire breweries which, it says, would cost something like £2,000,000. Brewery profits would then be used, first, to repay Government advances made for such purchases, and then for payment into a central fund controlled by the Public Trustee, from which money could be lent to licensees for hotel improvement. Grants would also be made for "cultural, philanthropic and recreational purposes." Plan for revised drinking hours allows for staggering so that bars would be open from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. from Mondays to Fridays, and from noon to 6 p.m. only on Saturdays. Commission recommends that the strength of beer should be raised by 1 per cent. proof spirit, and manufacture of all-malt beer encouraged. (Proposed increase would restore only half of the war time cut in alcoholic content.) Minority report states that the plan savours that of a totalitarian State, and the sincerity of the evidence of both the prohibition party and the Church representatives is questioned. Complete report totals between 250,000 and 300,000 words.

Despite the fact that the Western Australian State-owned hotels have made but little profit over the past twelve months, a motion was recently agreed to in Parliament "that the House is of the opinion that more State hotels should be established in suitable localities, and that legislation should be introduced to safeguard the interests of any community which takes over, or has already taken over, an hotel."

When a 40-hour week for Brisbane bar attendants was recently refused by the local Industrial Court, it was stated that there was no evidence to show that the hotel trade could afford the shorter week, or that there was a surplus of employees available for the work. Hotel trading hours in Queensland are at present 72 a week, with barmaids receiving £4 9s. 6d. a week.

A poll taken recently in all States showed that, in general, the greatest proportion of people were satisfied with present trading hours (closing times: 6 p.m. in Southern Australia, Victoria and New South Wales, 9 p.m. in Western Australia, and 10 p.m. in Queensland and Tasmania).

So serious has the glass loss at sports functions become that 1s. deposit on each glass is being asked at many fixtures to-day. Unfortunately, part of the business is the long wait for refunds after the sports are over. (Cheap tumblers are now selling in the chain stores at 3d. each.)

A proposal to erect a luxury hotel at Auckland (N.Z.) has been placed before the Minister for Internal Affairs (Mr. Parry) by a deputation representing the city's four leading hotel-owning companies, who are combining in the project. Proposed building will cost £350,000 and will accommodate 300 guests.

Melbourne Co-operative Brewery Co., Ltd., reports a net profit of £101,221 for the year ended July 31st, as against one of £101,140 for the previous 12 months. Dividend is being maintained at 2s. 4d. per 10s. share. (Company received a dividend of £98,727 from Carlton and United Breweries, Ltd.)

Castlemaine Perkins, Ltd., Brisbane brewers, report a net profit of £138,428 for the year to July 31st, as against one of £139,121 for the preceding year. A dividend of 8 per cent. will be paid.

Queensland Brewery, Ltd., Brisbane, reports a net profit of £115,869 for the year to June 30th, compared with £121,063 for the previous 12 months. Ordinary dividend remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

The Lion Brewing and Malting Co., Ltd., Adelaide, reports a net profit of £3,234 for the six months to July 31st, compared with £3,665 for the previous half year, and £3.378 for the six months to July 31st, 1945. A half-yearly dividend of 3½ per cent. has been paid.

Mauri Bros. and Thomson, Ltd., brewers' and cordial makers' suppliers, of Sydney, earned a net profit of £79,476 for the year to June 30th. Previous year's profits were £79,182. A dividend of 15 per cent. has been maintained.

It was recently revealed in the Western Australian Legislative Assembly that the original capital value of the Bruce Rock State Hotel was £12,108, but that the present value was only £8,730. Original value of the Kwolyin State Hotel was £5,758, but present value was £3,925. Asked what the net profit was, the Minister for Lands replied that "for trade reasons it is not deemed advisable to provide these figures."

The United Licensed Victuallers' Asso-

ciation of Australia, in an effort to prevent wholesale theft of its glassware, is now having all tumblers, mugs and other glass vessels stamped with its registered brand "U.L.V.A."

SOUTH AFRICA.

October 1st, 1946.

The increasing public demand for liquor and the increasing inability of the producers—brewers and liquor merchants—to supply the quantities needed is now assuming the proportions of a crisis. The beer shortage is understandable and accepted: lack of machinery and reduced supplies of raw materials make a beer scarcity a natural consequence. But it is not so easy to understand or accept the fact that there is a great dearth of locally produced wines and spirits. There have been recriminations between the various sections of the Trade, chief blame being laid upon the Co-operative Wine Growers' Association (from whose spirit pool practically the entire production of brandy and fortified wines is made) for allocating stocks to the export trade instead of for home consumption. It is claimed that local needs should be met first. It is also being urged in some quarters that now is the time for the high fortification of wines to be reduced, thus releasing spirit for blending, and the argument is put that the need for absorbing the surplus production of the wine industry by strengthening wines does not now exist and benzoates could be more advantageously used as preservatives. The fact is that wine and spirit production is very much greater than ever before, and, although more is being exported, it is the home consumption that has increased out of all proportion. The wine farmers are aggrieved at being made the scapegoats and have persuaded the Government to undertake an inquiry into the home market where, it is suspected, considerable stocks are being laid up by retailers in anticipation of the day when supplies will be even more difficult.

The Director of Food Supplies and Distribution has now called upon the liquor trade to furnish a return of stocks held at September 30th and also details of quantities of wines and spirits sold in each establishment during the past two and three-quarter years. The latter request has incensed the on-consumption section of the trade, which was not consulted, and, at very short notice, is expected to furnish detailed information which it has never recorded. Strong criticism of the bureaucratic tendencies of officials ignorant of trade practices has arisen, and the Director has been told that it is impossible to provide such figures, however willing the trade is to assist him in bringing about a better distribution of liquor.

Another Government Department which is turning its attention to the trade is the Assize Office. The Assize Commissioner has warned the trade that prosecutions will be instituted from now on against offenders in respect of short measure and the use of unassized beer glasses. During the war, when glassware was acceptable in any shape or size a certain amount of latitude was allowed, but now that standard glasses are becoming more plentiful the Commissioner insists that beer glasses used for draught beer shall be properly stamped. He is also concerned at the growing number of bottles of liquor that contain less than their reputed capacity; this is particularly noticeable in the case of some of the imported lines where deficiencies of as much as two ounces in 26 have occurred.

POETRY AND PLAYS IN PUBS.

The following fixtures for October were announced by the organisers of the V. and P. movement:—

Poetry readings at 8 p.m.:

Friday, 11th, by Zorica Wheeler, at The Plough, Norwood Green, Southall, Middlesex.

Sunday, 13th, by Alan Phillips, Reader of the Poetry Society, Organiser of the Kingsway Hall Thursday Readings, at The Load of Hay, 94, Haverstock Hill, N.W.2.

Thursday, 17th, by Natalie Moya and Gerik Schjelderup, of stage, radio and television, at The Windmill Hotel, Chiswick High Road, W.4.

Wednesday, 23rd, by Alan Phillips, at The Star, 152, Broad Green, Croydon.

Thursday, 24th, at 7.30 p.m., "The Taverners" in two plays, "The Man of Destiny," by Bernard Shaw; "Two Gentlemen of Soho," by A. P. Herbert, at The Horseshoe, Clerkenwell Close, E.C.1.

"The Taverners" in these plays at 7.30 p.m. also on Saturday, 26th, at the Kingsway Hall, Powis Road, Bow, E.3.

Tuesday, 29th, at The St. Helier's Arms, Greenwrythe Lane, Carshalton, Surrey.

Thursday, 31st, at The Manor Hotel, Chingford Hatch, Essex.

Dividends and Reports.

A. Boake, Roberts and Co.—Interim, 1½%, tax free.

Charles Hammerton and Co.—Interim, 7%.

Hope and Anchor Breweries.—Interim, 5%.

Mansfield Brewery.—First interim, 6%.

Meux's Brewery.—Interim, 3½%.

Taylor, Walker.—Interim, 2½%.

Wilson's Brewery.—Interim, 6%.

Woodheads Brewery.—Interim, 10%.

Allsop Brewery Investments.—Income to August 31st, £183,692. Net profit, £71,353, after £69,443 for taxation. Brought in, £56,563. Final ordinary dividend, 25%, making 37½%; to general and contingencies reserve, £1,300; forward, £56,617.

Aylesbury Brewery.—Net profit, year to June 30th, £23,221, after taxation. Brought in, £15,985. Final ordinary dividend, 12%, making 16%; to improvements reserve, £10,000; forward, £16,365.

Charrington and Co.—Interim, 4%. The increase is to narrow margin between interims and finals, and does not indicate an increase in year's distribution.

City of London Brewery and Investment Trust.—Net profit to June 30th, £123,261, after taxation. Brought in, £68,807. Dividend on deferred, 4½%; forward, £67,071.

Licences and General Insurance.—Interim, 10%. Dividend increased to reduce disparity between interim and final payments.

Northwestern Brewery Investments.—Income from dividehds, year to August 31st, £230,169. To taxation, £92,660; £114,610 payable as ordinary dividend, tax free.

Red Tower Lager Brewery.—Net profit, year to June 30th, £10,918, after £5,894 for taxation and £1,000 for depreciation of buildings. Brought in, £3,169. Final ordinary dividend, 6%, making 9%; to reserve, £2,000; forward, £3,447.

New Companies.

A. H. Redfern, Ltd.—Private company. Registered September 5th. Capital, £10,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To carry on the business of brewers, distillers, manufacturers of and dealers in aerated waters, cordials and other soft drinks, vinegar, acetic acid, glucose, wines, spirits, beer, porter, etc. The subscribers (each with one share) are Arthur H. Redfern, 178, Highbury Road, Bulwell, Nottingham, and Arthur L. Redfern, 201, Minver Crescent, Aspley, Nottingham, mineral water manufacturer. Arthur H. Redfern is permanent governing director and chairman.

G. and S. Bottling Co., Ltd.—Private company. Registered September 25th. Capital, £5,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To acquire the business of wholesale and retail dealers in intoxicating liquors and general bottlers carried on by Edwd. I. Gallagher, Chas. K. Scampton and Jack Parkes at 1, Park Lane West, Tipton, Staffs, as "G. and S. Bottling Co." The permanent directors are Edwd. I. Gallagher, 980, Pollockshaw Road, Glasgow, S.1; Chas. K. Scampton, "Rosslyn House," Long Lane, Blackheath, Birmingham; and Jack Parkes, 11, Waggon Street, Old Hill, Staffs. Solicitor: Sydney W. Smith, Wednesbury. Registered office: 1, Park Lane West, Tipton, Staffs.

Harry Gilpin, Ltd.—Private company Registered September 24th. Capital, £5,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in illuminated and other signs, signals and devices used on licensed premises, advertising goods and displaying announcements, etc. The permanent directors are Archd. D. Peacock, 568, Derby Road, Nottingham (governing director) and Thos. H. Gilpin, Draycott Lodge, Draycott, Derbyshire. Solicitors: Turpin and Walker, Nottingham. Registered office: 76, Nottingham Road, Stapleford, Notts.

William D. Scott (Distillers), Ltd.—Private company. Registered September 10th. Capital, £1,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To carry on the business of distillers, bottlers, maltsters, etc. The directors are W Delme Evans, High Cross, Syresham, Northamptonshire, and Kenneth P. Allpress, Wolvess, Reigate, Surrey. Registered office: Post Office Buildings, Auchterarder, Perthshire.

William Richards, Ltd.—Private company. Registered October 2nd. Capital, £6,000 in 6,000 shares of £1 each. Objects: To acquire the business of a brewer, bottler and licensed victualler carried on by Wm. Richards at McGhie Street, Hednesford. The subscribers (each with one share) are: R. A. Hildick, Blackroot, Hartopp Road, Four Oaks, Warwickshire; R. E. Haden, Leicester Buildings, Bridge Street, Walsall, solicitor's managing clerk. Permanent director: R. A. Hildick (director of Whittals Wines, Ltd.). Solicitors: Ernest W. Haddon and Stretton, Salford. Registered office: 57, McGhie Street, Hednesford, Staffs.

Tuchmann Brothers, Ltd.—Private company. Registered September 13th. Capital, £2,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To carry on the business of brewers, distillers, manufacturers of and dealers in mineral waters, casks, bottles and receptacles, licensed victuallers, etc. The directors are: Ernst H. Inglauer and Mrs. M. Inglauer, both of Michelangelo Street, Amsterdam, and Louis Barrow, 2, Copthall Buildings, E.C.2 (director of Overseas Hops, Ltd.). Solicitors: Ashurst, Morris, Crisp and Co., E.C.2. Registered office: 2, Copthall Buildings, E.C.2.

Riley Bottling Stores, Ltd.—Private company. Registered August 30th. Capital, £5,000 in £1 shares. Objects: to carry on the business of bottlers and distributors of beer, wines, spirits, cider, mineral and other waters, etc.. The directors are Frank Riley, Sen. (permanent governing director and chairman), and Mrs. Catherine Riley, both of 556, Derby Road, Nottingham; Bernard F. Riley; Frank Riley, Jun.; and Mrs. Mary Beeby. The two first named are permanent. Registered office: 25, Bentinck Road, Nottingham.

British Barrels, Ltd.—Private company. Registered August 23rd. Capital, £5,000 in £1 shares. Objects: to carry on the business of coopers, and barrel, cask, tub, bucket, drum, keg, case and cage makers and dealers, furniture manufacturers, etc. The directors are: Jas. C. Brownlie, 66, Fairlands Avenue, Thornton Heath, and Clifford A. Harrison, 23, Cheapside, Bradford. Solicitors: W. R. Perkins, 79, St. Martins Lane, W.C.2. Registered office, 23, Cheapside, Bradford.

Non-Tampa Bottle Co., Ltd.—Private company. Registered June 27th. Capital, £100 in 2,000 shares of 1s. Objects: to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in non-refillable and other bottles, syphons, jars and containers, etc. The subscribers (each with one share) are: P. O. Ansell, 54, High View Gardens, Potters Bar; A. Matthews, 30, Unser Drive, N.14. The first directors are to be appointed by the subscribers.

Tuborg Lager (Gt. Britain), Ltd.—Private company. Registered August 14th. Capital, £2,000 in 2,000 shares of £1 each. Objects: to carry on the business of selling the products of the Tuborg Brewery of Copenhagen, and that of wine and spirit merchants, importers and distillers, coopers and bottlers, etc. The directors are: Peter F. Knowland, Holford Manor, North Chailey, Sussex, wine and spirit merchant; Arthur A. Jackson, Cromartie, Warren Drive, Kingswood, Surrey, wine and spirit merchant; Stephen W. Price, 22, Cadogan Court, Draycott Avenue, S.W.3, solicitor. The two first named are permanent. Solicitors: Samuel Price and Sons, W.1. Registered office, 112/3, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3 (c/o Messrs. Charles Stern and Co., Ltd.).

Company Notices.

H. A. and D. Taylor, Ltd.—An extraordinary general meeting of the company was held yesterday at the company's offices at Sawbridgeworth, for the purpose of passing resolutions converting the issued and unissued ordinary shares into ordinary stock.

Chesham Brewery, Ltd., Bucks.—The name has been changed to Chesham and Brackley Breweries, Ltd.

Shrewsbury and Wem Brewery Co. proposes to redeem its existing £80,000 4½ per cent. redeemable mortgage debenture stock on December 31st next at £102 for each £100 of stock. Holders are offered conversion into £80,000 3¾ per cent. redeemable mortgage debenture stock, which is being issued at £102 per cent. Any of the new stock not taken up in conversion will be subscribed for cash by the company's brokers.

Woodheads Brewery.—At an extraordinary general meeting of the company on September 30th, the resolutions as proposed in the circular letter of September 6th were carried.

Friary Holroyd and Healy's Breweries.—Holders of the 4 per cent. first mortgage debenture stock, which is to be repaid at 103 per cent., are being offered conversion into a new 3½ per cent. first mortgage debenture stock. Holders may also apply for excess debenture stock. It is intended to issue £400,000 of the new stock and retain £100,000 in reserve.

John May and Co.—The brewery of John May and Co., Basingstoke, has been sold to Nicholson and Sons, Reading and Maidenhead. Between 90 and 100 public-houses are included.

William Murray and Co.—Future progress and development requires, in the opinion of the directors, an increase in the permanent capital of the company. They propose, therefore, that the capital should be increased by the creation of £80,000 5 per cent. preference capital to rank *pari passu* with the present preference issue which consists of 4,000 5 per cent. £10 preference shares. The new capital will be offered for public subscription in £1 shares (to be subsequently converted into stock) at about 25s. each. It is proposed to issue the new shares early in November, 1946, and to subdivide and convert the present 4,000 preference shares into stock, being ten £1 stock units for each of the present £10 shares held, in conformity with the new issue.

Lloyds (Newport), Ltd.—As a result of a special resolution passed on September 6th, 1946, the name of Lloyd and Yorath, Ltd., has been changed to Lloyd's (Newport), Ltd. The registered address of the company is as before—Crown Chambers, Cambrian Road, Newport.

Odd Items.

Mr. J. B. Cookson has been appointed a director of Norman and Pring, Ltd., Exeter.

Mr. D. P. C. Neave has been appointed a director of Fisons, Ltd., in place of Mr. L. B. Robinson, who resigned.

Mr. Claude N. Burt has resigned his directorship of Bass, Ratcliff and Gretton and Co., Ltd., and Worthington and Co.

Mr. F. T. Mann, a director of Mann, Crossman and Paulin, Ltd., London, has been elected president of the Middlesex County Cricket Club.

The National Trade Defence Association offices have been moved to 42, Portman Square, London, W.1. Telephone: Welbeck 0382.

Mr. James D. Roffey has retired from the position of director and representative of H. B. Walmsley (1932), Ltd., maltsters, Sawbridgeworth.

Lt.-Col. Talbot Jarvis, D.S.O., D.L., has retired on account of failing health from the position of secretary to the Bedfordshire Brewers' Association.

Mrs. Margaret Walkden, wife of Mr. Evelyn Walkden, M.P. for Doncaster, has been appointed first woman member of the State Management Districts Council.

Mr. Andrew A. N. Buchanan has been appointed a representative for Messrs. Charles H. Bevan and Son, hop merchants, Borough High Street, London.

Mr. J. Robertson Finniecome, M.I.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., has entered the service of Daniel Adamson and Co., Ltd., Dukinfield, as chief technical engineer of the company.

Mr. C. A. Brookman, for many years a district manager for Courage and Co., Ltd., has received a presentation by Croydon tenants of the company on his retirement.

Cheltenham Original Brewery.—Mr. F. Cuddon, Mr. S. H. Shepard and Mr. T. E. D. Skurray have been appointed directors of the company. Mr. W. S. Swinscow has retired from the board.

Mr. W. T. Wilkes has retired from the position of secretary of William Hancock and Co., Ltd., Cardiff, but is retaining his seat on the board. Mr. Wilkes has served the company for 58 years, 33 of which he has been secretary and 21 years a director. He is succeeded as secretary by **Major R. H. Tucker.**

Mr. Harry Robinson (Southampton) has been elected acting-president of the Licensed Victuallers' Defence League of England and Wales in succession to Mr. Harry Watts.

Mr. Patrick Baker has been appointed secretary of the Maltsters' Association of Great Britain, the offices of which are situate at 19, Berkeley Street, London, W.1. Telephone: Mayfair 6461.

Mr. George H. Mayou has received presentations on his retirement from the position of manager of the South Wales area for Bass, Ratcliff and Gretton, Ltd., and Worthington and Co., Ltd., after 64 years' service with the companies.

Mr. Erik Helm, Ph.Chem. (M.D.B.-F.), chief of the research laboratory of the Carlesberg Breweries since 1932, has entered the management of the firm of Alfred Jorgensen Laboratory of Fermentology, Copenhagen, as a joint partner and manager.

Mr. F. H. Cole, secretary of Westoe Breweries, Ltd., South Shields, completed 50 years with the company on September 22nd last, and at a meeting of the directors he was congratulated and presented with a cheque in recognition of his service.

Groves and Whitnail, Ltd.—With reference to the notice of changes on the board published last month, we regret that the notice was published prematurely, the actual date of the retirement on the grounds of ill-health of Major William Peer Groves, the chairman of the company, being September 30th.

Mr. Arthur Mitchell, chairman of Mitchells and Butlers, Ltd., recently presented long service awards to seven employees who had served the company for 40 years, and to 63 with 25 years' service. Employees who have received such awards since 1938 now total 696, and 105 of them have served for more than 40 years.

Mr. A. J. Curtin Cosbie, B.Sc., of Messrs. Heron and Cosbie, consulting and analytical chemists, has decided to visit the U.S.A. with a view to obtaining the latest information regarding bottling machinery, layout, etc., brewing plant, and the most up-to-date methods in connection with the mechanisation of maltings. Mr. Cosbie expects to leave by air at the end of the present month.

Obituary.

We regret to announce the death of the following members of, and others associated with, the Trade:—

Mr. Cecil A. Birchenough, secretary of Parker's Burslem Brewery, Ltd., on September 20th, aged 51 years.

Mr. Edward Blatch, a director of Blatch's Theale Brewery, Ltd., Theale, and John May and Co., Ltd., Basingstoke, aged 71 years.

Mr. Edgar Marsh, on September 12th, at Maidenhead. He had, during his brewing career, held appointments at Derby, Biggleswade and Ipswich.

Mr. William J. Murray, manager of the wine and spirit department of Nicholsons and Sons, Ltd., Maidenhead, on August 23rd, aged 75 years. Mr. Murray had been in the company's service for 56 years.

Wills.

Mr. Basil Penwarne Wigan, of Williton, Somerset, retired brewer, who died on May 20th last, left £4,380 gross, with net personalty £2,738.

Lt.-Col. Osmond McMullen, C.M.G., Chairman of McMullen and Son, Hertford, who died January 13th last, left £284,048 gross, with net personalty £159,897.

Mr. Walter William Phillips, founder of Phillips Yeast Products Ltd., who died on July 22nd last, aged 74 years, left £143,189 gross, with net personalty £79,054.

Mr. William Benjamin Clubb, Barton under Needwood, Staffs, retired maltster, who died on March 8th last, aged 87 years, left £9,108 gross, with net personalty £7,801.

HOP GARDENS REPORT.

KENT.

It was not to be foreseen a month ago that hop-picking in Kent would extend into the second week in October, but such has proved to be the case. The position, of course, is explained by the delay in the picking caused by rain for a full fortnight after work became general. Then, on the night of September 20th, the great storm, with wind at gale force, flattened some whole gardens and parts of a good many others, and picking in areas so affected was further slowed.

In short, from the picking point of view, the story of the Kent crop this year is a tragic one, redeemed, however, by the good weather that came in the last few days of September and has since continued, allowing of steady progress, though usually at heavy cost to growers, with pickers in reduced numbers.

"The muddiest ever" is the description of the 1946 picking season given by many growers. It is certainly true that seas of mud have had to be encountered by pickers, and wheeled traffic on roadways and trackways on farms has frequently been found by growers well-nigh impossible.

As to the crop itself, it is no exaggeration to say that under all the circumstances of the season, picking time included, it is surprisingly good. Expectations in the matter of yield have not been fully realised generally, but there are cases, on the other hand, where they have been exceeded. Actually, some growers have secured more pockets than last year from particular gardens, and this in spite of the fact that the hops have been found to be under- rather than over-developed in size.

It is not to be doubted that, had the weather been such as was hoped for a week or so before the hops were due to ripen, this year's crop as a whole would have been a bumper one, appreciably in advance of that of last year. As it is, it can be regarded as about average.

Here it may be said that drying has proved a tricky business, being so spoken of by more than one experienced grower. The reason given for this is the moisture-laden atmosphere, even in the recent better weather.

To turn to particular varieties. Goldings in East Kent and elsewhere are, for the season, by no means a disappointment, weighing well and being good in quality as well as quantity, though to a large extent the hops have been found

to be a little on the small side. Here and there Bramlings have disappointed growers, but Fuggles crops have been found to be good, in some cases in Mid-Kent and the Weald remarkably so. If there is one variety which has come through the season, with all its trials, better than others it is probably Brewer's Gold, where this is grown. A well-known expert who saw one garden under this variety in Mid-Kent at the time of picking confessed that he was astonished at the crop.

It is regrettable to have to report that verticillium wilt has again caused a serious loss of yield in a particular area in which it had done heavy damage in previous years. This fact is attributed largely to the wet season, but it has to be remarked that this disease once established, has proved itself in the past beyond control, except by grubbing, in dry seasons. Downy mildew, too, has caused a good deal of harm, but not where sufficient thoroughness was shown during the season in removing disease spikes as they appeared. There are also gardens in Kent in which neglected nettlehead has wrought marked havoc this year.

THE BARLEY CROP.

Figures recently issued give the estimated yield per acre of barley in England and Wales up to the end of September as 15.8 cwts. as against 19 cwts. per acre last season and 17.1 cwts. for the 10 years' average. It would appear therefore that the crop as a whole is not likely to exceed very much more than 8,000,000 qrs., which is very nearly 5,000,000 qrs. under what at one time was a reasonable estimate prior to harvest before the disastrous weather conditions set in.

To obtain even a rough idea as to what is likely to be available for malting it should be borne in mind that even at this late stage, the middle of October, there is still quite a considerable quantity of barleys yet to be secured, and a large proportion of those which were harvested earlier during the bad weather are only fit for feeding purposes. The Ministry have also already dealt with many thousands of quarters and will probably absorb a great deal more.

Judging by the contents of merchants' sample bags in recent weeks it would be reasonable to say that not much more than one sample in ten can be classified as really sound material. On this basis it does not appear that there will be sufficient sound barley for brewing requirements and that it will have to be left to maltsters to do their very best with some of the other barleys containing defects in varying degrees.

It would be advisable, where possible, to use malts made from these barleys during the winter and keep aside the best for summer brewing.

The standard of modification in many of the malts is likely to be lower than usual, having regard to the higher nitrogen content of the barleys this season, combined with poorer quality and lack of sun in the grain. Therefore a great deal of trouble on the floors must be anticipated, as a result of which the green malt may have to be loaded earlier if a considerable amount of mould is to be avoided.

Bad deliveries from farmers are adding to buyers' difficulties as the inclusion of odd sacks of inferior grain is quite common, so much so that it is essential that every sack must be examined at the time of delivery. There have also been cases where deliveries eventually received bear no resemblance whatever to the original sale, and as quality has deteriorated almost week by week the buyer has little or no alternative but to consider whether he would buy the barley on the delivery sample at the time he receives it.

Samples of barleys recently threshed from the stacks in the Eastern Counties are somewhat better than anticipated. They are weathered, but a noticeable feature is an absence of grown corns which is again an indication of the dormancy of the grain. If, however, these barleys, having had a short rest in the stack, eventually germinate undried it will be of considerable assistance to the maltster as all previous barleys have had to be dried and rested, as a result of which the actual malting season has now only just commenced so far as new barleys are concerned, being at least a month later than usual.

Markets.

HOP REPORT.

English.—Hop picking, which commenced the first week in September, has now been concluded. Unfortunately, the bad weather which was so prevalent during the summer months continued, and thus in most places the crop was gathered under the worst possible conditions. There is little doubt but that both quantity and quality has suffered owing to the inclement conditions that prevailed both during the growing and harvesting periods. Warm weather was noticeable only by its absence, with the result that the hops have never fully grown out and will be lacking in richness. Some good samples will be seen, especially from East Kent, but in other districts, particularly Hereford and the Farnham area, variable yields and quality must be expected. It is still too early to give any accurate forecast as to the size of the crop, but it will be most surprising if it equals that of last year, despite the fact that the growing acreage is returned at 21,456 acres as compared with 20,009 in 1945, the principal increase being in Kent. Further evidence of the very difficult conditions during the harvesting is shown by the number of "all fault" pockets. These are, in the main this year, hops that are insufficiently dried, due not only to the very wet condition when put on the oast, but also to the damp atmosphere prevalent after oasting and before pocketing.

Continental.—Reports from Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia indicate that practically all the export surplus from these countries has now been sold. The Czechoslovakian crop is reported as 95,000 to 100,000 cwt., of which 25,000 cwt. were required for home consumption, the balance being available for export. The principal purchasers are U.S.A., 35,000 cwt.; Belgium, 17,000 cwt.; and France, 13,000 cwt. Official prices were much more reasonable than in 1945, ranging from £28 10s. to £32 10s. per cwt., f.o.b. Rotterdam. The Yugoslavian crop was estimated at 14,000 cwt., and here again U.S.A. is the largest purchaser with 7,000 cwt., and the balance has gone to various European countries. Prices are reported in the region of £30 per cwt., f.o.b. Trieste. The German crop is reported at 120,000 cwt.

America.—The crop is put at approximately 500,000 cwt., slightly less than originally estimated. The market still appears very unsettled, and no reliable quotations have been received.

BARLEY.

The market for barley during the month has shown a good deal of fluctuation, both as regards prices and the volume of supplies. Good samples, however, still clear readily at top quotations. The best English malting lots fetch the full maximum of 100s. per 448 lb., with other sound qualities ranging from 90s. to 97s. 6d. per 448 lb. Milling barley fetch up to 81s. per 448 lb., and potentially millable lots ranging from 70s. per 448 lb.

Sales of home-grown barley (in cwt.) during the five weeks of the agricultural year have been:—

Sales to—	1946.	1945.
September 7th	1,150,417	988,510
Week ended—		
September 14th	1,158,107	965,308
September 21st	1,019,162	748,472
September 28th	890,444	663,954
October 5th	719,005	489,676
	4,937,135	3,855,920

The average prices (per cwt.) of home-grown barley during the five weeks of the agricultural year were:—

Average to—	1946. s. d.	1945. s. d.
September 7th ...	24 9	24 10
Week ended—		
September 14th ...	24 9	24 11
September 21st ...	24 11	24 8
September 28th ...	24 6	24 7
October 5th ...	24 7	24 6
	24 8	24 9

MALT.

There has been a very firm market for malt during the month, and while the range of values has not materially altered, the accent has been on the higher of the two figures quoted for individual qualities.

The following are the latest quotations:—

Pale ale	...	152s. to 160s. per qr.
Mild ale	...	144s. to 151s. ,,
Brown	...	136s. to 140s. ,,
Crystal	...	132s. to 137s. ,,
Black	...	143s. to 148s. ,,

OUTPUT OF BEER.

A monthly return showing the number of standard and bulk barrels of home-made beer charged with duty in Great Britain and Northern Ireland :—

	STANDARD.			BULK.		
	England, Wales & N. Ireland.	Scotland.	Total.	England, Wales & N. Ireland.	Scotland.	Total
Aug. 1946 ...	1,475,886	137,730	1,613,616	2,563,966	243,036	2,807,002
July, 1946 ...	1,488,944	142,182	1,631,126	2,440,124	237,384	2,677,508
June, 1946 ...	1,322,193	129,002	1,451,195	2,150,475	213,019	2,363,494
May, 1946 ...	1,433,489	129,793	1,563,282	2,314,246	213,728	2,527,974
April, 1946 ...	1,618,059	148,533	1,766,592	2,571,183	235,209	2,806,392
March, 1946 ...	1,350,159	128,457	1,478,616	2,101,735	201,413	2,303,148
Feb. 1946 ...	1,263,628	117,268	1,380,896	1,970,952	182,838	2,153,790
Jan. 1946 ...	1,598,706	153,464	1,752,170	2,496,003	241,805	2,737,808
Dec. 1945 ...	1,513,474	146,689	1,660,163	2,371,752	232,910	2,604,662
Nov. 1945 ...	1,565,878	155,573	1,721,451	2,452,858	245,955	2,698,813
Oct. 1945 ...	1,658,124	164,061	1,822,185	2,623,707	262,204	2,885,911
Sept. 1945 ...	1,579,104	153,201	1,732,305	2,519,638	247,685	2,767,323
Aug. 1945 ...	1,785,988	171,791	1,957,779	2,865,313	272,579	3,137,892

FIVE YEARS COMPARED.

STANDARD BARRELS.

Year Duty Quarter ended	1941. 165s.	1942. 165s.	1943. 240s. 7½d.	1944. 281s. 10½d.	1945. 286s. 5½d.	1946. 286s. 5½d.
March	4,105,399	4,241,785	4,337,195	4,667,242	4,566,081	4,611,682
		240s. 7½d.	281s. 10½d.	286s. 5½d.		
June	4,836,824	4,575,024	4,786,223	5,088,013	5,240,016	4,781,069
September ...	5,353,706	4,925,910	5,155,492	5,273,585	5,556,728	—
December ...	4,862,290	4,455,790	4,584,816	4,750,770	5,203,799	—
	19,158,219	18,198,509	18,863,726	19,779,610	20,566,624	—

In 1939 the total was 18,889,409 standard barrels, and the duty was raised from 80s. to 104s. In 1940 the total was 18,166,721 standard barrels, and the duty was raised to 135s. in May and to 165s. in August. For the datum year 1938-39 the total was 19,080,274.

EIRE BEER EXPORTS.

The Eire trade statistics compiled by the Eire Department of Industry and Commerce give the following figures of exports of ale, beer and porter, and imports of barley and hops:—

	EXPORTS.		IMPORTS.			
	Ale, Beer and Porter (Std. Brls.)	Value £	Barley cwt.	Value £	Hops cwt.	Value £
June, 1946	48,666	232,187	2,890	4,636	343	9,554
June, 1945	68,165	323,745	547	793	1,219	18,828
6 mths. Jan.-June 1946	425,223	1,989,059	432,397	627,384	21,243	432,211
6 mths. Jan.-June 1945	408,415	1,915,742	452,562	656,292	20,000	391,312

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS—AUGUST

EXPORTS.

Quantities.

		Monthly average 1938	MONTH ended 31st AUGUST 1945	1946	Eight MONTHS of Year 1938	Eight MONTHS ended 31st AUGUST 1945	1946
Beer—	*Bulk Barrels*						
To Eire	"	4,693	28	1	37,542	98	216
" Gibraltar	"	799	465	1,234	6,390	6,988	3,784
" British West Africa	"	904	415	57	7,234	968	280
" British India	"	4,398	2,253	4,733	35,188	21,595	59,096
" British West India Islands	"	806	—	17	6,446	—	157
" Other British Countries	"	5,798	1,719	5,195	46,386	14,032	62,122
" Egypt	"	1,477	—	1,019	11,816	1,269	4,607
" Iraq	"	336	562	18	2,686	6,041	321
" Other Foreign Countries	"	4,228	985	302	33,826	25,960	6,994
Total	*Bulk Barrels*	23,439	6,427	12,576	187,514	76,951	137,577
	*Standard Barrels**	22,591	4,974	9,930	180,730	59,329	110,457

Value.

	£	£	£	£	£	£
Beer—						
To Eire	16,266	103	4	130,126	357	948
" Gibraltar	1,757	2,084	9,899	14,060	32,417	23,597
" British West Africa	4,771	4,655	585	38,164	10,092	3,245
" British India	17,345	23,608	57,500	138,758	229,831	740,910
" British West India Islands	5,496	—	220	43,968	—	2,304
" Other British Countries	28,450	21,011	61,169	227,598	135,675	678,528
" Egypt	4,897	—	10,756	30,174	15,728	48,014
" Iraq	1,999	7,072	234	15,994	65,169	3,381
" Other Foreign Countries	14,261	13,351	3,073	114,088	310,058	73,356
	95,242	71,884	143,440	761,930	799,327	1,574,283

RE-EXPORTS.

Quantities.

Beer	*Bulk Barrels*	1,990	271	180	15,920	8,389	13,806
	*Standard Barrels**	2,527	361	223	20,216	11,134	18,353

Value.

	£	£	£	£	£	£
Beer	23,266	4,181	1,252	186,130	110,505	196,156

IMPORTS.

Quantities.

Beer	*Bulk Barrels*	74,552	81,835	75,832	596,418	653,589	661,319
	*Standard Barrels**	71,361	66,304	55,296	570,888	537,590	538,074

Value.

	£	£	£	£	£	£
Beer	218,427	340,735	318,159	1,747,416	2,754,731	2,788,138

IMPORTS.

Quantities.

Barley	*cwt.*	1,656,302	541,280	192,480	13,250,414	666,815	1,493,504

Value.

	£	£	£	£	£	£
Barley	570,811	323,416	157,834	4,566,488	398,423	1,172,776

EXPORTS.

Quantities.

Hops	*cwt.*	1,048	57	471	8,386	18,035	20,868

Value.

	£	£	£	£	£	£
Hops	19,192	1,414	11,795	81,534	384,650	422,979

IMPORTS.

Quantities.

Hops	*cwt.*	4,106	—	16,952	32,848	574	29,141

Value.

	£	£	£	£	£	£
Hops	24,536	—	444,913	196,284	2,276	779,582

EXPORTS.

Quantities.

Malt	*cwt.*	6,499	5,419	6,406	51,990	50,232	118,187

Value.

	£	£	£	£	£	£
Malt	7,271	14,625	18,226	58,170	135,198	328,776

* The standard barrelage shown is the calculated equivalent of the recorded bulk barrelage.

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BREWING AND MALTING NOTES.

By BRETTANOMYCES.

Autumn Acidity.

During the war the writer has drawn attention in these notes to a theoretical potential danger of bacterial instability which was likely to arise if low gravity, lightly hopped beers continued in vogue for a relatively long period.

This opinion has not been shared apparently by many technical writers, and brewers themselves may, it is feared, have become rather complacent regarding the delightful freedom from returns which the war-time, and post-war beer shortage has enabled them to enjoy.

Bacteria, however, never give up the struggle, and while the brewers may be lulled by the absence of complaints, the beer spoilage species are steadily filtering into the enemies' lines, so to speak, and preparing for the offensive which they intend to launch when they feel that they are sufficiently acclimatised to the new conditions.

There is considerable evidence that this autumn there has been a beginning, perhaps much more than a beginning, of a serious outbreak of acidity in many parts of the country. Furthermore, this prevalence of acidity has not been confined merely to the lighter gravity beers. The writer has personally encountered many cases of relatively strong highly hopped pale ales which have been noticeably acid and turbid with lactic acid bacteria, even before they were delivered to the public-house.

As it is some time since the writer put forward his somewhat depressing prognostications, perhaps it would be as well to reconsider the theoretical considerations involved.

Lactic Acidity.

The type of acidity likely to be affected by a decreased hop rate and lighter gravity is not that produced by acetic acid bacteria. These bacteria are gram-negative, and as has been shown by Shimwell, gram-negative bacteria are unaffected by any concentration of hop antiseptic likely to be encountered in brewing practice, even in the good old days, let alone at the present time. It is the lactic acid bacteria which constitutes the chief danger to the brewer when there is a reduction in the antiseptic content of the beer, for although these lactic acid rods are gram-positive, there exist amongst them, certain species, notably *Lactobacillus pastorianus*, which are relatively less sensitive to hop antiseptic than others. Were it not so, indeed, it is difficult to see how any lactic acid bacteria could ever gain access to, or at any rate cause, spoilage in hopped beer. If, for example, the minimum hop rate in a certain brewery, perhaps brewing, say, only highly hopped bitter beers, it surely must follow that only those species of bacteria capable, inherently, of tolerating that hop rate, can ever gain a foothold in the beers of that particular brewery. Possibly, for this reason, that particular brewery by virtue of its highly hopped standard product, may enjoy freedom from the depredations of a particular type of lactic acid rod which may be a source of continual headaches to the brewer whose product is, for example, a lightly hopped, heavily primed mild ale.

Acclimatisation.

If now, in the bitter beer brewery, there is an enforced reduction in the antiseptic content of its beers, due to a shortage of hops for example, the whole situation takes on a different aspect, the hop rate is reduced below the point at which those lactic acid rods are inhibited. At last they have gained a foothold. At first they will cause little if any damage; they are newly entered into a still relatively highly antiseptic environment, and their growth is sluggish and tardy. But little by little they become enabled to tolerate more happily the adverse conditions, until they feel completely at home and set about their biochemical function in real earnest—namely, the conversion of carbohydrate into lactic acid for their own benefit, and the conversion of a sound palatable beverage into a turbid acid drink, for the brewers' annoyance.

But this is not the worst; a species of beer spoilage bacterium, hitherto excluded from that particular brewery by a minimum hop rate sufficiently high to ensure complete inhibition, is now able to grow comparatively freely in the

brewer's standard product, and the old tag, that prevention is better than cure, begins to show how true it really is in this particular instance.

Palliative Treatment.

In normal times, the obvious treatment for an outbreak of bacterial acidity would be the raising of the hop rate to more substantial levels, for, as Shimwell has pointed out, progressive increases in the antiseptic content of a medium has more than a linear inhibiting action on bacteria, and indeed increases in exponential ratio, but under present conditions this advice would be about as practical as that of Marie Antoinette to the starving population of Paris. The hops are simply not there to use, and in any case, even if they were, the light gravities of present-day beers would scarcely stand the increased bitterness which would necessarily accompany any substantial increase in their hop content.

Let us, however, suppose that an increase of hop rate were both practicable and feasible—would this be a permanent cure of the trouble? The answer is probably not, the bacteria are now acclimatised to the concentration of hop antiseptic, and although an increase of this to $x\ x/10$ will almost certainly cause a strong diminution in their activity, it must not be overlooked that this will only be a diminution and not an elimination, and that in due course they will gradually acquire relative immunity, even to the higher hop rate. When this has been achieved, one is faced again with the same problem, now even more difficult of solution.

Experimental Acclimatisation.

If some brewers may think the foregoing an alarmist's exaggeration, this belief should be dispelled by the results of actual experiments carried out by Shimwell in 1936 (*Journ. Inst. Brew.*, October, 1936). In these experiments a strain of *Lactobacillus pastorianus* was originally isolated from a beer hopped at 2.8 lb. per barrel, and was then allowed to lose its hop tolerance, as far as possible, by cultivating it for 12 successive months in unhopped beer and wort.

At the end of this period, the hop tolerance of the organism was tested and was found to have diminished considerably. No growth was now obtained unless the hop rate was reduced to 1.2 lb. per barrel. It will be noted, however, that the organism was still hop tolerant to quite a considerable extent. This is the *inherent* tolerance referred to earlier in these notes.

Attempts were then made to reacclimatise the strain to higher hop rates again. By sub-culturing in beers of progressively increasing hop rate, hop tolerance was gradually improved until finally the organism would again cause rapid spoilage in a beer of as high an antiseptic content (2.8 lb. per barrel) as that from which it was originally isolated.

Whilst this reacclimatisation process was going on, another portion of the same culture was maintained out of all contact with hop antiseptic, so that its hop tolerance remained at its lowest level.

Then the two strains were simultaneously inoculated into duplicate portions of a sterile beer hop at 1.2 lb. per barrel. The acclimatised strain began to produce acid after three days, at six days acid production had ceased at a total figure of 0.273 per cent. lactic acid. At this period, the unacclimatised strain had not even commenced to grow and no sign of increased acidity could be detected chemically. Some days later, however, acid production suddenly commenced and continued until it reached 0.288 per cent., almost the same as that produced by the acclimatised strain.

The conclusions Shimwell draws from these results is "that the difference in effect between the acclimatised and the non-acclimatised strains was chiefly confined to differences in the duration of the initial stationary phases. Once the non-acclimatised strain had overcome the inhibitory action of the hop antiseptic to which it was unaccustomed, it behaved similarly to the acclimatised strain. . "

Priming.

Although it may not be possible to control the commencement of growth of lactic acid bacteria in beer under present brewing conditions, there are one or two points which should be borne in mind and which may enable the brewer to limit the *degree* of acidity which will develop in the racked beer. In days gone by, it used to be thought by the non-scientifically minded that the nitrogenous constituents of beer were the ones responsible for the production of acidity, and whilst it is true that some assimilable nitrogen must be present, it is not from this ingredient that the lactic acid is actually formed, but from the sugar present, but furthermore, as Shimwell has previously pointed out, it is not added sugar which constitutes the chief danger, but *residual* fermentable carbohydrate.

BOTTLING NOTES.

Screw Stoppers.

It is a pleasure to hear that the rubber rings of screw stoppers will once again be of the natural variety. Whilst under war time conditions we were grateful for an allowance of synthetic rubber rings, small defects which multiplied as time went on made their appearance. Loss of beer resulted at a time of high taxation. There seems to be a further increase in the movement away from the screw stopper in favour of the crown for the large bottle, and it appears to be a movement which may ultimately come to full maturity. But with regard to the screw flagon, until a clean, cheap and replaceable device is discovered, the screw stopper is likely to have a field—maybe an increasing one—and the day still seems far off when the cleaning of screw stoppers will cease to be a part of daily routine.

Shelf Life.

That the constant reductions in gravities since 1939 of beers for bottling have had great effect upon the shelf life of that product is everywhere evident, and that in the future further effects will make their appearance is certain. Whilst the present marketing conditions—shortages of containers, packages, labour, and not least, the scarcity of the beverage itself—remain as they are, few troubles make themselves apparent, as most beers are consumed within the week. But reliefs from such conditions may make their gradual appearance, and when they do, keen competition on the selling side will ensue, although there seems every likelihood of a continued increase in bottled beer consumption for many years to come.

Low gravities and scarcity seem the general complaints of to-day; when scarcity is overcome, shelf life may assume a higher position in the consumer's mind, and the quality product capable of standing perfectly brilliant longer than at present demanded may well come into its own.

Beer in Bottle.

That the beer matured in bottle will always retain its position for the connoisseur seems likely, but one feels to a reducing extent, whereas the chilled carbonated and filtered product seems certain to fill the scope of increased bottle beer sales. Bottlers have always been prone to blame brewers, and brewers to blame the bottlers for any vagaries in the finished product, but one feels to-day that the brewer is turning out his beer under very trying circumstances which, whilst meeting the exigencies of the present time, will not meet the stern competitive needs of the future.

Shelf life of beers of the chilled carbonated and filtered category have been progressively deteriorating throughout the war, and it is seldom to-day that one meets with a sample which will remain brilliant and sound for longer than one week without pasteurisation, especially during the trying summer months.

However, whilst the brewer may be able to assist keeping qualities of bottled beer by variation in mash tun procedure, there seems no reason why we ourselves should not attempt variations in bottling procedure.

For instance, the natural fermentation of present-day light gravity beers has in some cases either been modified or entirely dispensed with, occasioning little or no comment from the consumer, and contrary to what many thought, such comment has even been of a complimentary nature.

Production.

Consideration of the many difficulties which militate against any large increase in bottled beers at the moment brings to mind that statistics show that America puts some 65 per cent. of their total beer production in cans and bottles and some European countries 90-95 per cent. in bottles. Gravities and taxation have altered similarly to those in England, but to a lesser extent, and one hears of many efforts being directed to the elimination of loss of beer.

In most other countries, duty is not paid until the product leaves the brewery, but in England, although there is an allowance of 6 per cent. brewery loss, duty is paid before the fermenting stage —*i.e.*, at collection. Loss from collection to sale in bottle may in some cases exceed 8 per cent. overall, and there seems ample opportunity to investigate savings in our stores.

Only by keeping statistics of all the various operations, and also keeping the foremen and workers interested in their compilation, is it possible to track down the actual points of loss.

TRANSPORT NOTES.

Regulation 73B.

The refusal of the Minister of Transport to annul the now redundant Regulation 73B is a matter of grave concern to all ancillary users. This Regulation was a necessary adjunct to the Road Haulage Organisation and, as such, it performed a useful function — and was generally accepted by traders—during the lifetime of the organisation. The R.H.O. is dead; but 73B lingers on, in a state of suspended animation. That its application is not necessary at the present time presents the Minister with a reason for its annulment and not an excuse for its retention. Although the Minister may not avail himself of the sweeping powers conferred on him by the Regulation, their very existence must cause a feeling of uneasiness among those sections of the road transport industry which are not included in the Government's plan for nationalisation. Considerable relief would be felt by ancillary users generally if the Government could see its way clear to annul this obsolete Regulation. Such a step would do much to restore the feeling of confidence which is essential if the road transport industry is to play its part in the difficult work of reconstruction.

Sixty Miles Limit Order Revoked.

In accordance with the arrangements which were agreed with the Road Haulage Association to come into force when the Government's Road Haulage Organisation, as constituted, came to an end at midnight, August 16th/17th, 1946, the Minister of Transport has made the Road Transport of Goods (Revocation) Order, 1946. This Order revokes, as from August 17th, the Road Transport of Goods Order, 1944, which places restrictions on the movement of goods by road for distances over 60 miles.

The revocation took place simultaneously with the abolition of the Government Road Haulage Organisation, with which the operation of the Order was identified and associated. A skeleton organisation of the Ministry of Transport, through divisional and area road haulage officers, will, however, maintain contact with the Government Departments in the interests of essential traffic.

It should be noted that, under S.R. and O. 1946, No. 1347, the Road Vehicles and Drivers Order, 1945, was rescinded as from August 17th. Under paragraph 13 of this Order, holders of licences and defence permits were given concessions to carry goods outside the conditions of their licence, either by permission of the Regional Transport Commissioners or merely by authority of the Area Road Haulage Officer, holding of the waybill or consignment note (RH/M/2c) being sufficient to justify a "C" licence operator carrying for hire or reward, or a "B" licensee going outside his permitted radius of operation.

Motor Fuel.

Coupons authorising the supply of motor spirit which bear the letters "N," "L" or "S" will, in the case of coupons expressed to be for one or more complete unit or units, be equivalent to one and a half gallons for each unit; and in the case of coupons expressed to be for half a unit (issued only in respect of motor-cycles) be equivalent to one gallon for each half unit. The relevant Orders are S.R. and O. 1946, Nos. 1211 and 1213 (Northern Ireland). With effect from August 1st, 1946, Parts II and III of the Control of Motor Fuel Order, 1944, which lay down the conditions under which motor fuel allowed for hire services and cab services may be used will cease to have effect. The relevant Orders are S.R. and O. 1946, Nos. 1210 and 1212 (Northern Ireland).

Road Traffic.

The Traffic on Highways Order, 1941, which provides for the direction or prohibition of traffic by police constables in areas which have suffered from hostile attack has been revoked (S.R. and O. 1946, No. 1271).

Output of Commercial Vehicles.

Production figures from the Ministry of Supply show that 13,161 commercial vehicles were built in June, as compared with 12,301 the previous month. The total included 771 motor buses and trolleybuses (891 in May), and 4,586 vehicles produced for export (4,436). Only 227 vehicles were produced for the Services in June, as against 5,695 in June, 1945.

The total of cars produced in June was 20,365 (18,113). Forty-six (51) went to the Services, 9,637 (8,341) for export, and the remainder were for the home market.

ENGINEERING NOTES.

Engineering in the Brewery.

(*Continued from page 1021, September issue.*)

Fortunately the brewing industry in this country, having kept reasonably ahead in its equipment and technique, is not comparable with some other old industries, although even in breweries cramped installations and other unfavourable conditions have often retarded progress, particularly in the utilisation of heat energy. In bottling, no long period of growth is in question, so that, on the whole, not much has to be conceded in the choice and availability of plant, although the layout and maintenance are sometimes capable of improvement.

The operating principles of such plant, however, remain the same for old and new. The prime necessity is first to ascertain the best choice and layout of plant, and then to apply them in a new concern, or work towards them in an old. As the largest items in any centralised brewery must of necessity comprise the power plant and the brewing stages, the design and location of these largely determine the efficiency of the layout. Bottling stores, storage rooms, transport and similar departments, while dependent for their supplies upon the primary departments, can nevertheless be efficiently equipped by reference to themselves alone, although their grouping influences the efficiency of the whole and can contribute greatly to the reduction of costs relating to pipework, cables, conveyors and other intercommunications.

Boiler Plant.

With regard to the boiler plant, the overall efficiency depends largely upon the system adopted for the supply of power and process steam. If electrical power is obtained from outside, leaving only steam to be generated at low pressure for process and heating purposes, no very ambitious or ideal installation of boiler plant is possible. For small breweries, one or other of the various types of vertical or horizontal boilers gives all that is desired; and for large installations, batteries of Lancashire boilers are as efficient as is possible with the fundamental defect involved in the system of working. Even with these installations, however, the greatest care should be taken to obtain boilers of the most modern design, complete with all auxiliaries for the efficient regulation of the combustion, and located in a position which will give the minimum length of steam main and the greatest ease in supply of fuel and removal of ashes. In all but the smallest installations mechanical stoking is advisable, and great care should be taken in the lagging of steam mains and the design of brick settings and flues. The maintenance of these settings is an expensive item, and installations are frequently to be seen in which the flues are too large, the arrangement of dampers poor, and the brickwork unduly massive. The maximum advantage should be taken of such auxiliaries in the way of economisers, superheaters, feed heaters, forced and/or induced draught fans, trapped drainage returns, steam and water meters, fuel measuring apparatus, and such other appliances as are applicable in particular cases.

The choice of fuel is also a subject of major importance, although it is appreciated that entire freedom of choice is hardly possible to-day. The heat balance of the whole plant should, in fact, be worked out in advance and the effect of these items estimated and adjusted in the light of practical working. For example, a small boiler installation for low-pressure process steam only, situated immediately adjacent to the process machinery, might only return a sufficiently high saving in fuel as barely to counterbalance the cost and maintenance of superheaters. As in such a case there is little advantage in superheated steam, the facts of the case would have to be carefully weighed.

In general, owing to the small addition of heat due to superheating, relative to the latent heat, there is no particular advantage in the steam arriving at the process machinery in a superheated state, and there might be some disadvantage. Steam leaving the boilers, therefore, should be just sufficiently superheated as to reach the process machinery in a dry saturated state, ready for the major release of latent heat to the process work.

(*To be continued.*)

THE CENTENARY OF THE CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

A RICH, PROUD HISTORY.

The Chemical Society is to celebrate the centenary of its foundation in July, 1947. But for the war the celebrations would have taken place in 1941, for it was " on February 23rd, 1841, that 25 gentlemen interested in the prosecution of chemistry met together at the Society of Arts to consider whether it be expedient to form a Chemical Society." These 25 gentlemen did deem it expedient, and so the Chemical Society was born. It was the first society formed solely for the study of chemistry, and, although there had been small private chemical societies before 1841, none lasted for any great length of time.

At its first general meeting, Thomas Graham, the most distinguished chemist of his time, the pioneer of colloid chemistry and a discoverer of much important new chemical knowledge, was elected the first president. The organiser of the meeting on February 23rd, 1841, and the society's first secretary was Robert Warington. These two men were the leaders of the new society, and among its present-day possessions one of the most valuable is the 100-year-old Obligation Book, which is still signed by new Fellows on their admission, and contains as its first signatures the names of those two pioneers.

Study of Chemistry.

The Fellowship of the society has grown from those 25 gentlemen in 1841 to over 6,000. The study of chemistry as a whole has remained its object; because of this the society has always maintained a special place in the world of chemistry. It has not pursued the purely professional, nor has it specially fostered industrial chemistry, although many great industries have been based on fundamental discoveries made by its Fellows. The professional affairs of chemists are now the province of the Royal Institute of Chemistry (founded in 1877), and industrial chemistry is the concern of the Society of Chemical Industry (founded in 1881). Both these organisations were offshoots of the Chemical Society, as were other societies specialising in subdivisions of the subject.

To-day some of these offshoots, having meantime grown in stature and importance, are again joined with the parent body in the Chemical Council, which consists of representatives of various chemical organisations, and through which chemical industry and individuals subscribe to provide assistance in the publication of chemical research and information. Success has from the first attended on the Chemical Society, and has been due almost entirely to the ready means it has provided chemists of publishing their discoveries and affording them a place for discussion and mutual interchange of ideas. The society has been the model and the elder sister of similar chemical societies set up in other countries, particularly those of Germany, France, and the United States of America.

The science of chemistry has made great advances since 1841; a glance through the list of presidents of the society provides convincing evidence of the important part played by its Fellows —to name but a few, Graham, Hofmann, Williamson, Edward Frankland, Odling, Gilbert, Sir William and W. H. Perkin, Crookes, Ramsay, Dewar, Armstrong, Meldola and Pope—every one of these is associated with fundamental chemical discoveries of far-reaching importance.

Influence on Social and Economic Development.

The discovery of mauve by Perkin is an example of the way in which the work of the research chemist may have a profound influence on social and economic development. From this early discovery has grown the whole of the present-day coal-tar industry, embracing dyestuffs,

manufacture, synthetic medicinals, the photographic industry, and much more. The pure research on the growth of plants by Gilbert and Lawes at Rothamsted formed the basis of the vast present-day synthetic fertiliser industry, the importance of which in the production of food needs no emphasising in a hungry world. Every day one can see evidence of the work of men like Crookes, Dewar and Ramsay. The cathode-ray tube of Crookes is the direct ancestor of our television screens, the thermos flask of Dewar is one example of the application of Dewar's low-temperature experiments, and neon display signs are but one instance of the use man has made of Ramsay's epoch-making discovery of the rare gases. Innumerable instances of benefits to mankind from the discoveries made by the Fellows in their original researches can be cited from the rich, proud history of the society.

With such a history and with its present-day virility, the society is clearly justified in planning to make the celebration of its centenary an important event. The importance was indeed internationally recognised in the decision taken in Rome in 1938 by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry to hold its next International Congress in London at the time of the centenary of the Chemical Society. This decision is to be implemented next year, and immediately following the celebrations on July 15th to July 17th, 1947, the Eleventh International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry will also take place in London.

International Outlook.

An international outlook has always been characteristic of the society, and this will be reflected in the series of social and scientific events which will constitute the three days of celebrations. Many distinguished overseas delegates are to be invited. These will include the Honorary Fellows of the Society, among whom are the world's greatest chemists of to-day. If those invited are able to accept, there will be seen in London in July, 1947, perhaps the greatest international gathering of chemists that will ever have taken place. One of these distinguished visitors will be invited to follow in the line of Dumas, Cannizzaro, Wurtz, Mendeleef, Ostwald, Fischer, Richards, Arrhenius, Bohr, Debye, Rutherford and Langmuir as the society's Faraday Lecturer. The Faraday lectureship was founded in 1867 to commemorate the name of Michael Faraday, who was elected a Fellow of the Society in 1842, and was one of its vice-presidents. In addition to the Faraday lecture, it is intended that there should be a centenary address and a formal ceremony for the presentation of addresses. It is also hoped to arrange a number of scientific lectures, visits to places of interest in the London area, and an exhibition which will be at the Science Museum during the period of the celebrations and the International Congress.

The Chemical Society is already well forward in planning for the occasion, and has enrolled some of its leading Fellows as an executive committee, which has put the arrangements of details in the hands of a number of sub-committees; the chairmen of these are indicated in the following list of the members of the executive:—

Professor C. N. Hinshelwood (president of the society) as chairman, Dr. M. P. Applebey, Mr. A. L. Bacharach (chairman of the Publicity Sub-committee), Dr. G. M. Bennett, Dr. F. H. Carr, Professor J. W. Cook, Dr. C. J. T. Cronshaw.

Mr. F. P. Dunn (treasurer of the society and chairman of the Finance Sub-committee), Sir Alfred Egerton, Professor A. Findlay (chairman of Meetings, Entertainments and Social Functions Sub-committee), Professor C. S. Gibson, Professor J. M. Gulland.

Sir Ian Heilbron (chairman of the Reception, Membership and Accommodation Sub-committee), Lady Heilbron (chairman of the Ladies' Sub-committee), Professor D. H. Hey (honorary secretary of the society), Professor E. L. Hirst, Professor C. K. Ingold, Dr. L. H. Lampitt, Dr. R. P. Linstead.

Professor T. S. Moore (chairman of the Centenary Volume Sub-committee), Sir Robert Pickard, Mr. H. V. Potter, Mr. J. Davidson Pratt, Professor E. K. Rideal.

Sir Robert Robertson (chairman of the Exhibition Sub-committee), Sir Robert Robinson, Dr. F. Roffey, Professor N. V. Sidgwick.

Dr. J. L. Simonsen (honorary secretary of the society), Professor A. R. Todd, Professor W. Wardlaw (honorary secretary of the society), with Dr. D. C. Martin (general secretary of the society), as secretary.

SIR WILLIAM JACKSON POPE, K.B.E., F.R.S.

The Sir William Jackson Pope Memorial Lecture was delivered before the Royal Society of Arts in London on May 15th, 1946. The chair was taken by E. C. Dodds, M.V.O., M.D., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Courtauld Professor of Biochemistry in the University of London at Middlesex Hospital. The lecture was delivered by C. S. Gibson, O.B.E., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry in the University of London at Guy's Hospital.

In the course of his remarks, Professor Gibson reminded the audience that before he took up his first Professorship, Pope delivered a series of Cantor Lectures in the same rooms before the Royal Society of Arts in February and March, 1901, on "The Bearing of Geometry on the Chemistry of Fermentation." These were given in the early days of intense activity in stereochemistry—a subject which Pope stimulated and dominated for many years—and were a remarkable and comprehensive résumé of the subject, which profoundly encouraged interest by many later investigators.

Pope was born on March 31st, 1870, in the City of London. He was the eldest son of William Pope, a City merchant who came from Biggleswade, Bedfordshire, and Alice his wife, daughter of William Hall of Prudhoe, Northumberland. At that time the family lived in New North Road, Islington.

Pope's education and scientific training were almost entirely fostered through the educational facilities provided by the City Guilds, and Pope acknowledged his indebtedness by devoted service throughout his life in the educational work of the Guilds. On leaving Cowper Street (Finsbury) Endowed School, Pope began his scientific training at the Finsbury Technical College, where he came under the influence of H. E. Armstrong, and from Finsbury he followed Armstrong to the new Central Institution (now the City and Guilds College of the Imperial College of Science and Technology) and from that time dated the remarkable friendship between Armstrong and Pope, only broken by Armstrong's death in 1937.

Although many of Pope's contemporaries took science degrees of the University of London, Pope did not round off his training by graduation through examination. The scheme of studies devised by Armstrong and his colleagues at the City and Guilds Institution had no reference to outside examining bodies; it was arranged to give a rigorous training in the pure and applied sciences and in methods of investigation. Such a scheme of training, without reference to examination syllabuses, was admirably suited to Pope's genius, and Armstrong, who never ceased to inveigh against the tyranny of examinations, could prove that the possession of a university degree obtained by examinations is by no means a proof of the holder having been soundly trained to think and draw conclusions from discovered facts.

Pope established stereochemistry, and especially enantiomorphism, on a firm basis which will remain unaltered. The results are embodied in more than 200 papers describing investigations of diverse types of compounds ranging from the very simple to the complex, synthesised in each case for the specific purpose of investigating enantiomorphism correlated with asymmetry or a particular type of dissymmetry.

At the age of 27—*i.e.*, in 1897—Pope was appointed head of the chemistry department of the Goldsmith's Institute at New Cross. This was the beginning of Pope's long connection with the Goldsmiths' Company. At the same time, Pope, in succession to H. A. Miers—his teacher—was lecturer in crystallography at the Central Technical College. The teaching at the Institute was confined to evening classes, and in the fundamentally important investigations carried out there Pope's collaborators were S. J. Peachey, A. W. Harvey and E. M. Rich. He became intimate at this time with Fletcher Moulton (later Lord Justice) and Sir James Dewar, and these two had a great influence on his future career. Fletcher Moulton was then a leader at the Patent Bar, and Pope assisted him in many famous cases.

In 1901, Pope was appointed Head of the Department of Pure and Applied Chemistry at the new School of Technology which had been built by the Education Committee of Manchester.

Apart from continuing his fundamental investigations in collaboration with S. J. Peachey, A. H. D. Neville, C. S. Gibson, John Read and G. Jerusalem, it was characteristic of Pope that he began at once to identify himself with the scienti-

fic requirements of the cotton industry, particularly in collaboration with J. Hübner, Head of the Department of Textile Engineering. The seven years Pope spent in Manchester were years of intense activity. Stereochemistry and the organic chemistry of tin, the relationships between chemical constitution and crystalline form leading to the enunciation, with W. Barlow, F.R.S., of the Valency-Volume Theory, the discovery of the new organic compounds of gold and of platinum, were only a part of his purely scientific work. In addition, there were during this period Pope's important contributions to our knowledge of the mercerisation process, improvements in finishing and printing machinery for textile, and his contributions by original investigations to our knowledge of the photographic and colour-photographic processes. Pope rapidly became a recognised authority in certain branches of the textile industry, and also in photography. Very few eminent chemists have shown such versatility.

In 1902, Pope was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1905, when the school became the Faculty of Technology in the University of Manchester, Pope received his first university degree, along with heads of other departments in the school.

Pope was not happy in Manchester. The edicts of the education committee interpreted by a Principal completely out of sympathy with the spirit of original investigation made the position of a scientist like Pope intolerable. His friendship with W. H. Perkin, with whom he carried out some very important work leading to the beginning of one of his major contributions to stereochemistry, made a great difference to him in Manchester, but nevertheless he was ready to leave that city without the slightest regret.

In 1908, G. D. Liveing retired from the Chair of Chemistry at Cambridge, at the age of 81, and the Chair was offered to Perkin, who, however, decided to remain at Manchester. Largely on the advice of Perkin and Sir James Dewar, Pope was appointed Liveing's successor to the Chair.

Pope was supremely happy in Cambridge; it was a welcome change from the intolerable conditions of his professorship in Manchester. He was elected to a professorial fellowship at Sidney Sussex College, where he particularly enjoyed the friendship of H. F. Neville. At the laboratory he had as colleagues C. T. Heycock (Goldsmiths' Reader in Metallurgy), Sir James Dewar, W. J. Sell, H. O. Jones and as research assistants John Read and C. S. Gibson. Pope soon established a flourishing research school. Cambridge postgraduate students and postgraduate students from other universities came in numbers to work with Pope, and a large volume of original work was sponsored by him and H. O. Jones, a most loyal colleague.

The outbreak of the 1914-18 war found Pope in Australia, where he was President of the Chemistry Section of the British Association meeting at Sydney. The return journey was delayed, and, with others, he was held up in India, in whose higher education problems he became greatly interested. When he did get back the Cambridge Laboratory became an important centre of war-time research, in which he had the wholehearted collaboration of W. H. Mills.

In 1917, Pope was called upon to investigate the production of chemical warfare materials, and, with C. S. Gibson and assisted by G. M. Bennett, obtained most important and urgently needed information leading to the British methods of the large-scale production of mustard gas, and this information was immediately placed at the disposal of the Allies. At the same time, with E. E. Turner, he also achieved remarkable success in exploring the methods of syntheses and production of organic arsenicals, which had an important rôle in the chemical warfare of those days. He was an active member of the relevant committees appointed by the Cabinet and War Department, and Pope never spared himself. His frequent journeys to France and other countries, where only an outstanding chemist with the necessary intimate knowledge of foreign languages could be sent, together with almost daily journeys between Cambridge and London, must have been a considerable physical strain. Pope was always welcome in France, Belgium and Italy, and his intimate friends in those countries honoured him by making him Membre Correspondant de l'Academie des Sciences. He received from the two French Chemical Societies their Lavoisier and Dumas Medals. In 1939 Pope and Sir Robert Hadfield were the only British chemists who were Membres Correspondants de l'Academie des Sciences. Pope's outstanding services to this country were, to some extent, rewarded by his being made first Commander, and later Knight Commander, of the Order of the British Empire.

At the end of the 1914-18 war the leaders of the petroleum industry pre-

sented £210,000 to Pope's department in recognition of work done for the industry in the department, and another period of intense activity for Pope began.

Just at this time Pope was approached by Sir Oliver Lodge with a view to his becoming Vice-Chancellor of the University of Birmingham. In view of the new developments in his department, Pope declined the invitation, and undoubtedly his decision was a wise one; chemistry would have suffered a very serious and unnecessary loss.

At the end of the 1914-18 war Pope was President of the Chemical Society, and immediately afterwards President of the Society of Chemical Industry. His tenure of the latter presidency had to be confined to one year, for in 1922 he was elected President of the Union Internationale de Chimie for three years, succeeding Charles Moureu. This involved much organisation, for the Union was still "a baby suffering from post-war teething troubles." There had to be frequent meetings in Paris, where the Secretariat was established. Germany was not yet a member of the Union, and Pope was anxious that, as soon as possible, Germany should take her place in the deliberations which it was hoped would lead to the world organisation of progress in chemistry. In this he was ably seconded by his Dutch friend, Ernst Cohen, Physical Chemist, Professor in the University of Utrecht, later President of the Union Internationale de Chimie, and whose brutal killing at the hands of the Nazis must ever be deplored and never be forgotten.

Under Pope the work of the International Union progressed. He was the second President (taking charge of the meetings in London, Copenhagen and Bucharest), and the permanently good results of the work of the Union Internationale de Chimie between the wars must be largely attributed to the foresight, tact and guidance of Sir William Jackson Pope in the early days. In this country Pope was President of the Federal Council for Chemistry, established through his influence in 1918, for seventeen years—*i.e.*, during the whole period of its existence and until it passed under the influence of the Royal Society as the National Committee for Chemistry.

In the same year as he became President of the Union Internationale de Chimie, and while President of the Federal Council, Pope was invited to become President of the Solvay Chemical Conferences at Brussels, and this he held for fourteen years. Undoubtedly Pope had particular pleasure in such work and made it supremely successful. He was a happy ambassador for British Chemistry. The Belgian Government and the Belgian scientists had a great affection and a very high regard for Pope, and in the conferring of an honorary doctorate, and his creation as Grand Officier de l'Ordre de Léopold, expressed, to some extent, their appreciation of Pope's outstanding work for chemistry in Belgium. All these duties, in addition to the work of his department in Cambridge, Pope carried out with energy and efficiency, but from 1930 he was working too hard and his health began to deteriorate seriously.

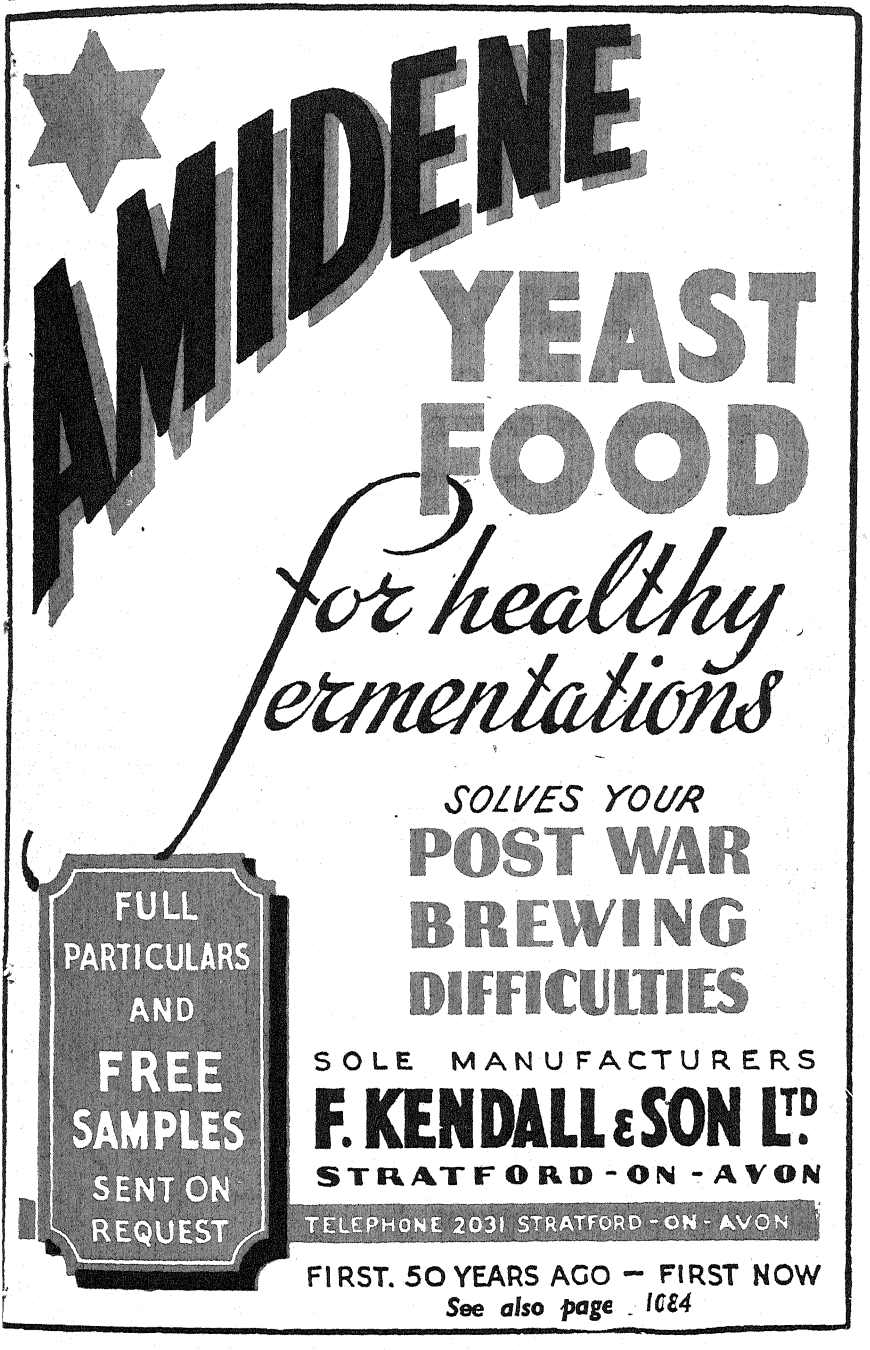
Pope lived a very full life with enjoyment until the last few years, when his health was failing and he suffered almost continuous pain. This most unselfish man always delighted in giving pleasure to others, and he freely gave others the benefit of his knowledge and experience. His generosity was unsparing, and was only known to the numerous recipients.

Pope loved to champion difficult causes, and that of the scientists, victims of Nazi aggression, particularly appealed to him; with Lord Rutherford, Sir William Beveridge, Professor A. V. Hill and Professor C. S. Gibson he took a large share in organising the Academic Assistance Council in 1933.

Pope suffered intensely for some twelve years before his death. He rarely complained, and continued to carry out his duties in Cambridge and extra tasks elsewhere when he should have rested. His health steadily declined, but his friends continued to hope that he might be spared without suffering for a long time. He was carefully watched and advised by his good friend Professor E. C. Dodds, who saw that Pope had all possible medical and surgical attention. The end came on October 17th, 1939, and Pope's sufferings were mercifully over.

William Jackson Pope was the eleventh and last holder of the Chair of Chemistry founded in 1702 in Cambridge; the title has now been changed to the Chair of Organic Chemistry. Apart from the Royal Society of Arts Memorial, one monument to him will always be the Department of Chemistry in Cambridge, for he had been instrumental in the establishment of no fewer than four other Professorships in various specialised branches of the science within the Department of Chemistry.

Truly he was a great man, and it is right that his memory should be honoured with gratitude.



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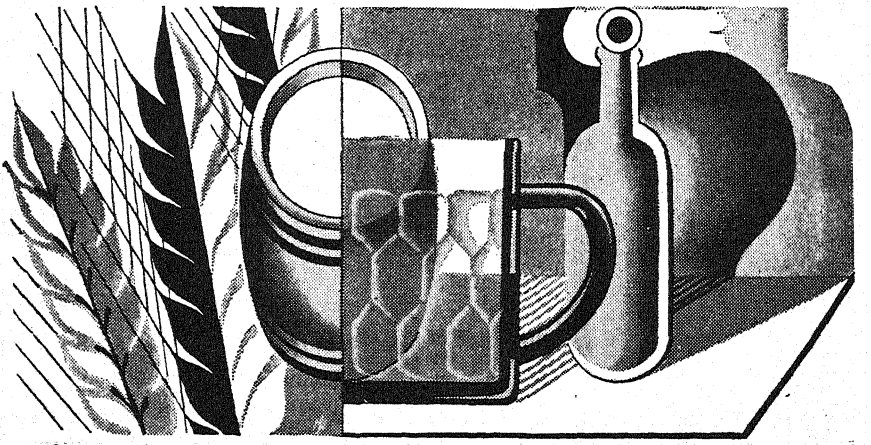

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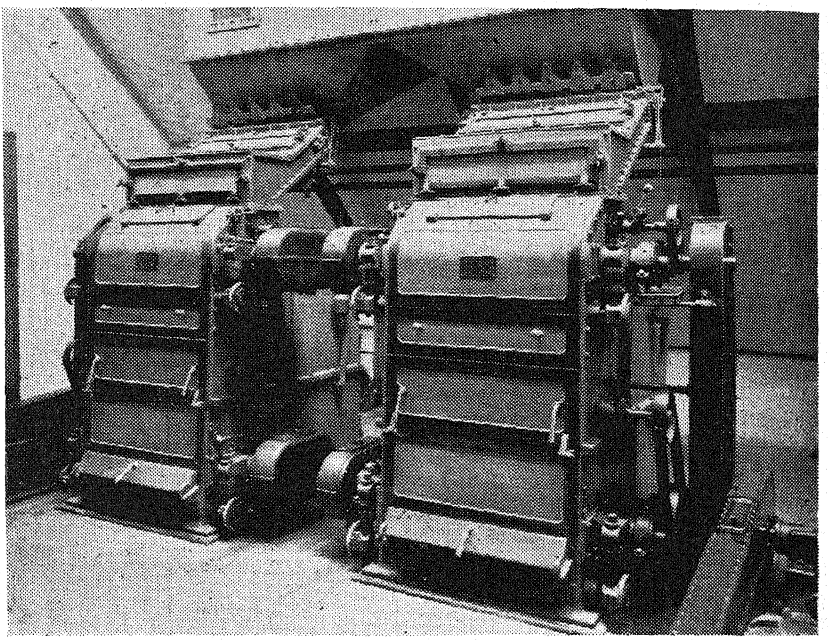

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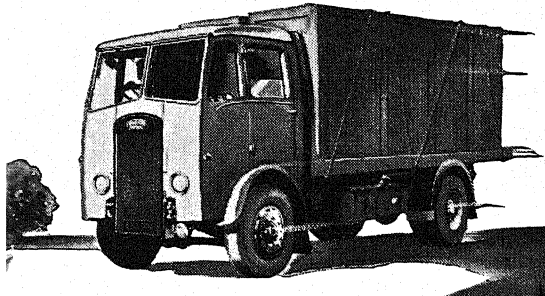

M.7

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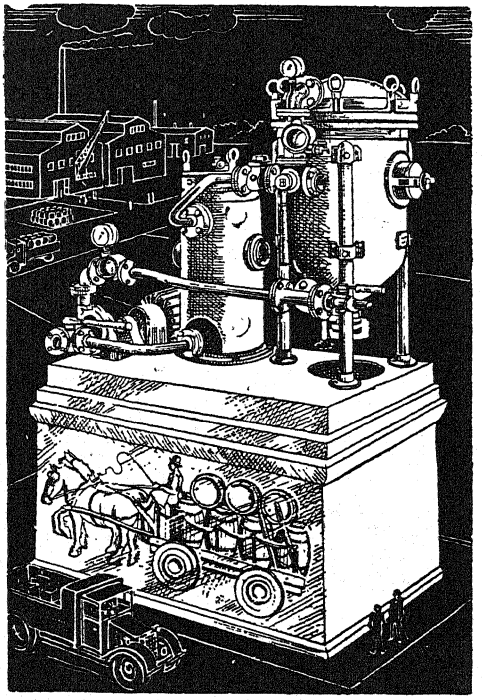

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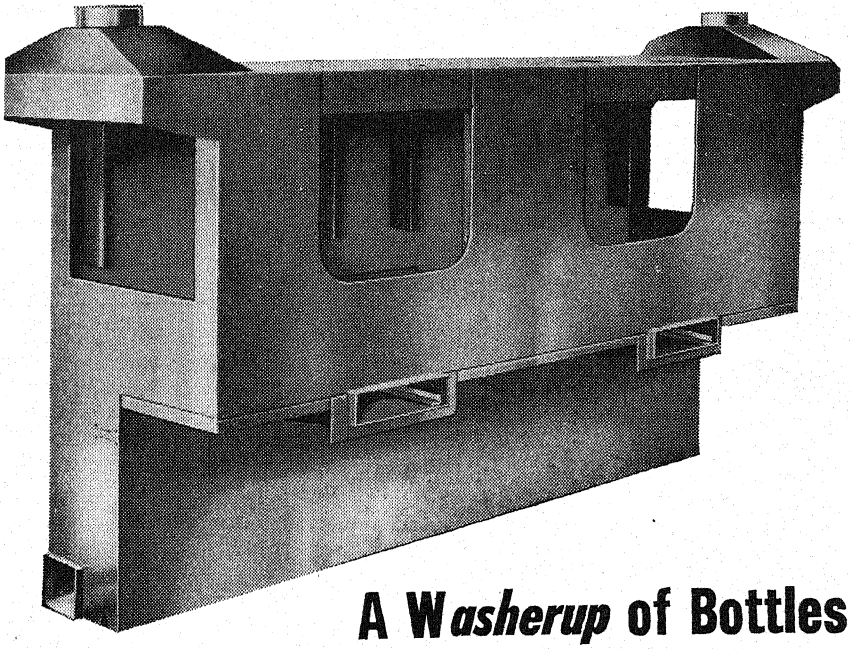

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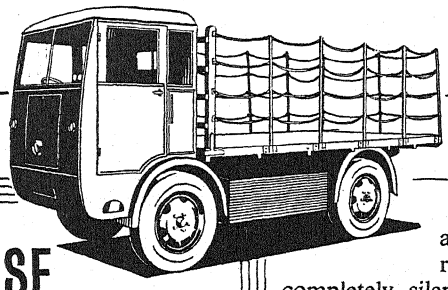

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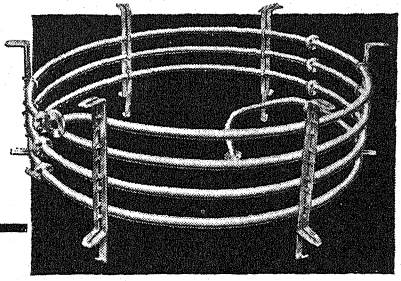

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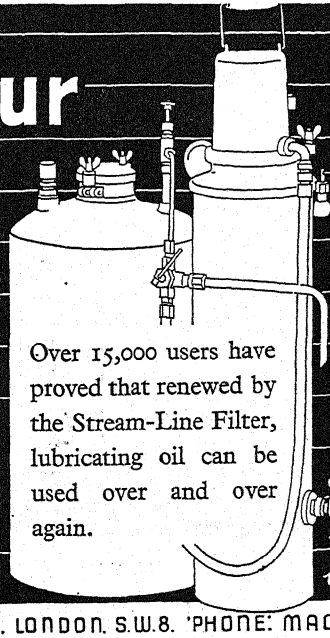

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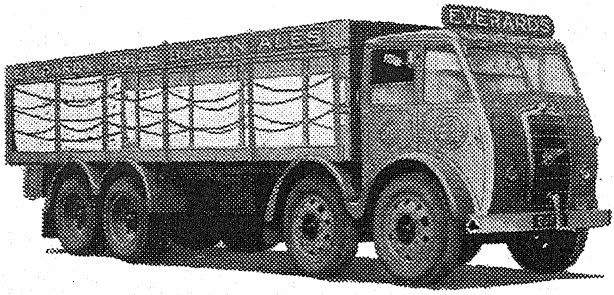

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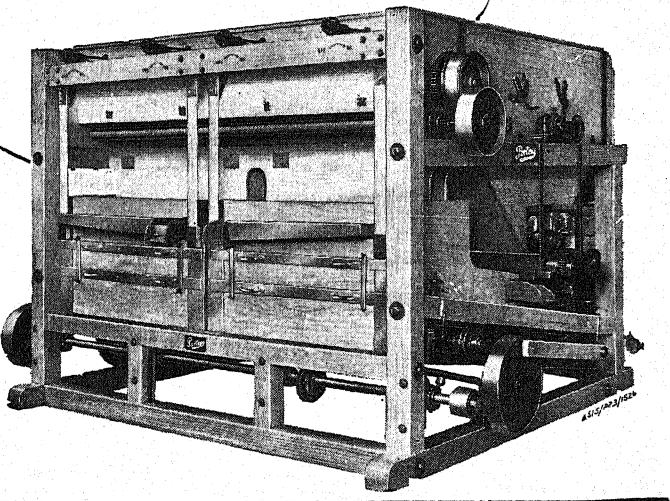

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Issued by the National Savings Committee

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Engraving specially designed by John Farleigh

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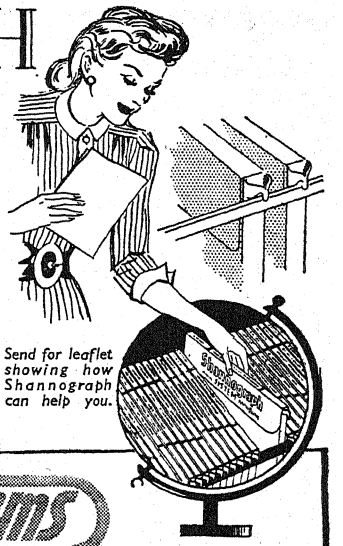

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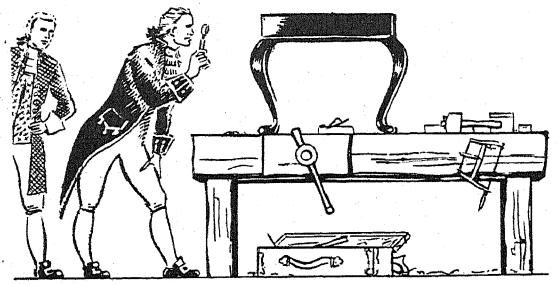

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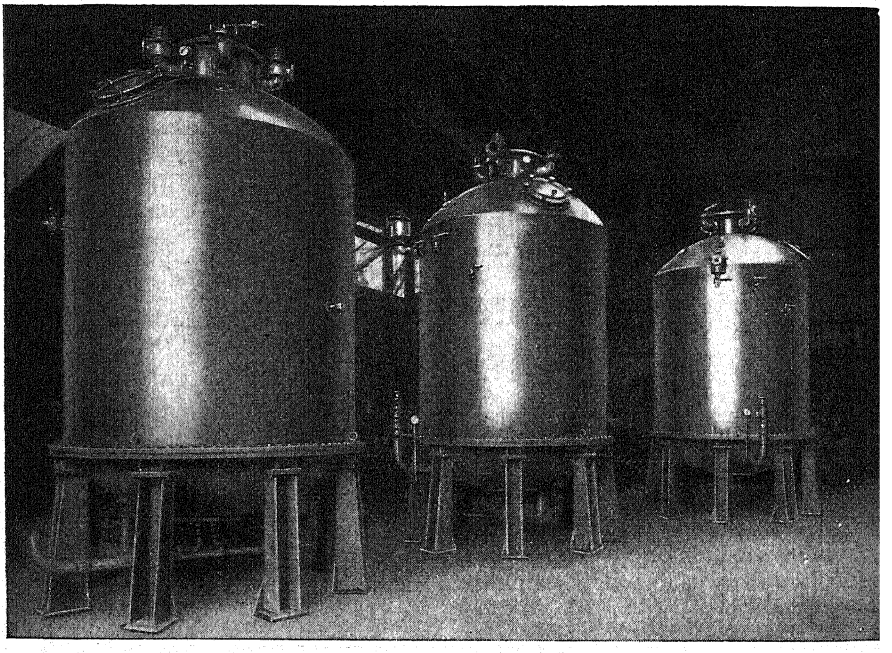

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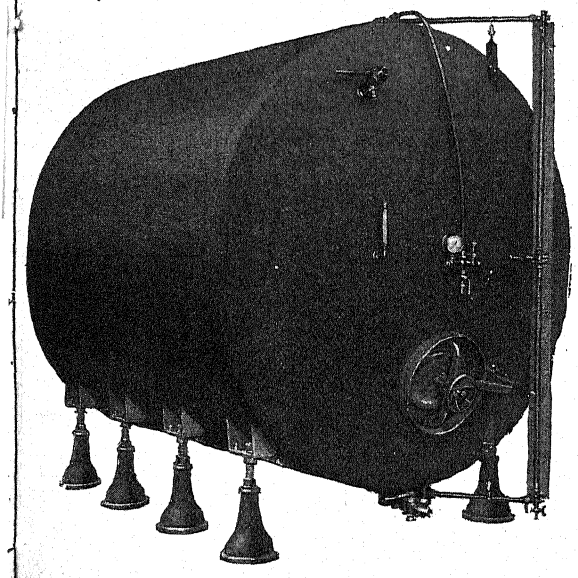

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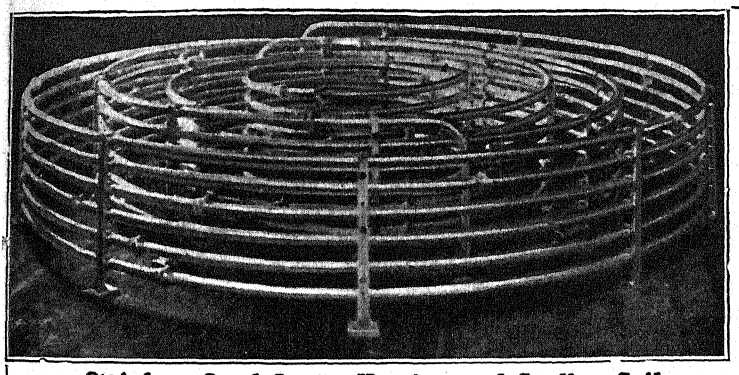

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THE
BREWERS' JOURNAL
AND
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ASSISTANT Manager (under 45 years of age) required for Wine and Spirit Department of N.E. Coast Brewery Company with a substantial and varied business connection, including subsidiary Company of Retail Wine Shops. Good practical experience and knowledge of blending, selection of wines, cigars, etc., essential. Prospect of promotion on present manager's retirement.—Application, giving full particulars of age, education, experience, when available and salary expected, to Box **1999**.

BOTTLING Stores Foreman required in London Brewery. —Apply, stating age, full details of past experience, and salary required, to Box **1977**.

CHEMIST for medium-sized Scottish Brewery; work under "Head Brewer-Chemist," one Laboratory Assistant. Salary according to qualifications. —Full particulars of training and experience to Box **1988**.

COOPER required for Yorkshire Brewery. Accustomed to all classes of Brewery work. Piece-work rates.—Box **1998**.

FOREMAN Maltster required immediately (owing to indisposition), for Maltings in Lincolnshire. Permanency. House and garden provided.—Box **1993**.

MALTINGS. — Experienced working Foreman Maltster required, with qualifications to take charge. Young and energetic. Progressive position.—Apply in confidence, stating age and details of experience, C. H Kynaston & Son, Ltd., Maltsters, Wem, Shrewsbury.

APPOINTMENTS VACANT—cont.

POST Filled. Box **1957**, October, 1946.—Advertiser wishes to thank applicants for their replies and to intimate that the appointment has now been made.

REPRESENTATIVE required for a well-known firm of allied Brewery traders, to call upon Brewers, Bottlers, Mineral Water Manufacturers, and Dairies. Fair-sized area to be covered. Man with some knowledge of Brewing preferred.—Please state age, experience etc., Box **1985**.

REPRESENTATIVE will shortly be required by well-known Company manufacturing Brewing Materials, to take over Southern England area of Representative who is retiring. — Applications, giving full particulars, to Box **1975**.

SECRETARY - ACCOUNTANT required by The Birkenhead Brewery Co., Ltd. Chartered Accountant with experience of Brewery administration, accounts and costings. Contributory pension scheme. — Direct applications, in strict confidence, giving full details of age, qualifications, experience, and salary required, to General Manager, 73, Oxton Road, Birkenhead.

WORKING Charge Hand Engineer-Fitter required for supervision of boiler-house and general brewery and bottling store maintenance. Previous experience of brewery and bottling machinery essential. Single man preferred.—Box **1980**.

APPOINTMENTS WANTED.

ASSISTANT Brewer, age 31, Public School education, ex-Serviceman, at present employed in medium-sized North Country Brewery, seeks change from present employment. Would prefer South of England. Over six years' experience in the Brewing trade.—Box **1987**.

ASSISTANT Brewer (28), married, 11 years' experience, including 4 years' acting Head Brewer, seeks position as Head or Assistant Brewer to any medium-sized Brewery. South preferred, though not essential. Living accommodation available. Willing to go abroad.—Box **1991**.

ASSISTANT Brewer desires appointment in similar capacity in large or medium-sized Brewery, preferably in London or South of England, but not abroad. Good experience and excellent references. Unmarried.—Box **2001**.

BOTTLING Foreman, desiring to better himself, seeks position as Manager. Fully experienced in various bottling and washing plants, quick and slow chilling, carbonation, and maintenance. Good controller of staff. Energetic and hard worker. Young.—Box **1997**.

BREWER, with sound technical and practical knowledge of Brewing and Bottling, desires position as Head or Assistant Head Brewer, with prospects. 32 years' experience. Member of the Institute of Brewing. Excellent references.—Box **1992**.

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APPOINTMENTS WANTED. (continued).

BREWER, with 25 years' practical Brewing experience and sound technical training, desires administrative post. Considerable bottling and malting experience. Member of the I.B.G. and the Institute of Brewing. Available at short notice. Excellent references. Age 45. Married.—Box **2002.**

BREWER, experienced for many years, all systems fermentation, plant, malting and bottling, will be glad to hear of vacancy in which his services, either operative or advisory, can be used.—Box **1996.**

BURTON Cooper, married, aged 46, seeks position as Head Cooper. Capable of taking complete charge of cooperage. Experience includes making of new casks and cases by hand from English oak, quartering of English oak for cask making and repairing, remaking, repairing unions, cask washing by hand and machine.—Box **1986.**

EXECUTIVE or similar position with Brewery Company is urgently required by a capable qualified Accountant. Several years' sound experience of Brewery accounts, costings, taxation, licensing, rating, tied and managed house systems, secretarial duties and general management.—Replies to Box **2000.**

GENTLEMAN, resident of Brussels, wishes to contact English Brewers desiring a Representative in Belgium.—All communications to M. Georges Jadin, Poste Restante, Quartier Leopold, Bruxelles.

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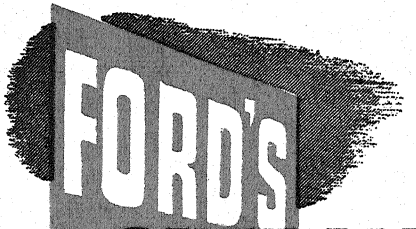

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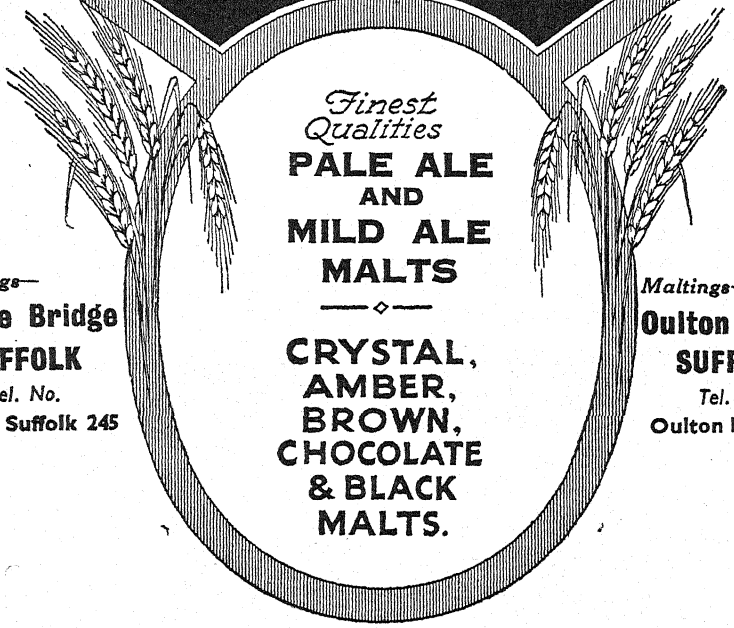

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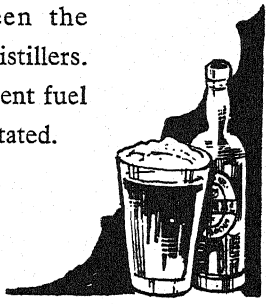

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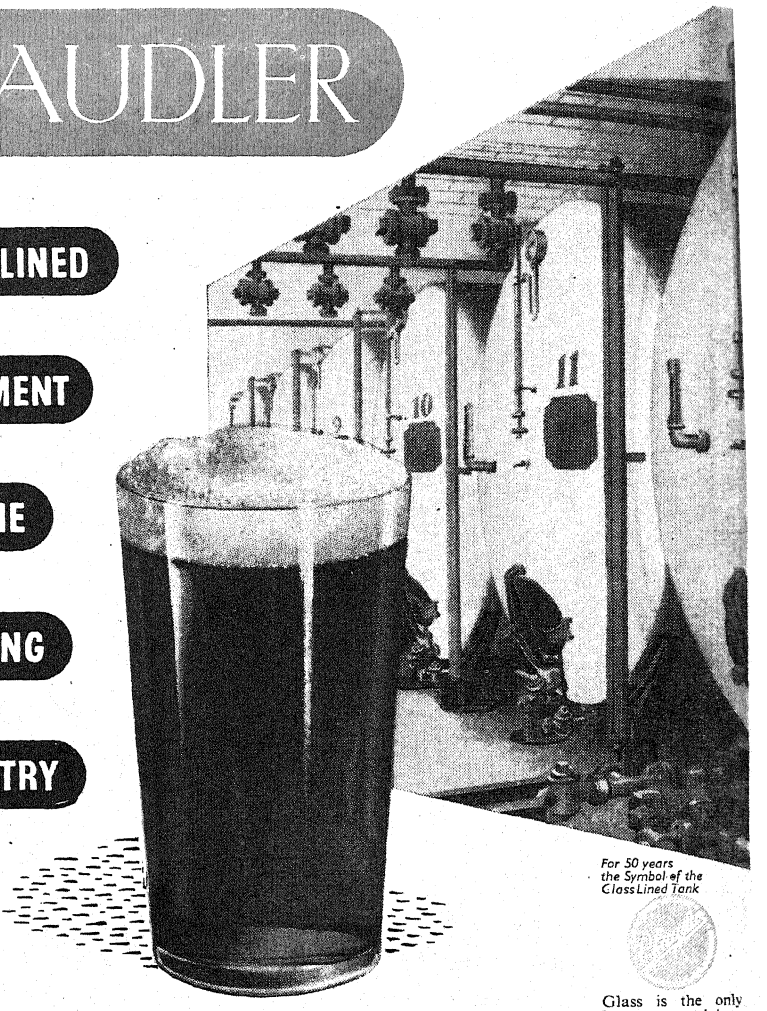

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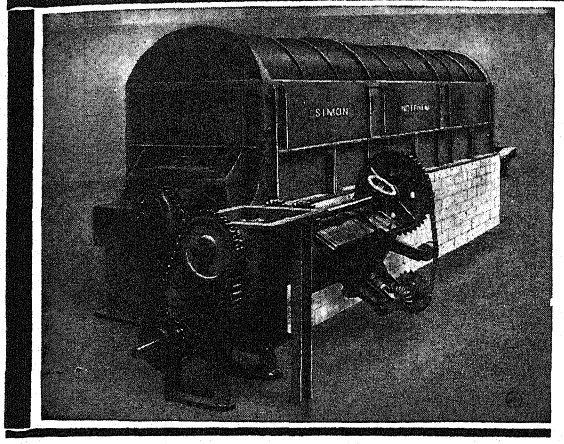

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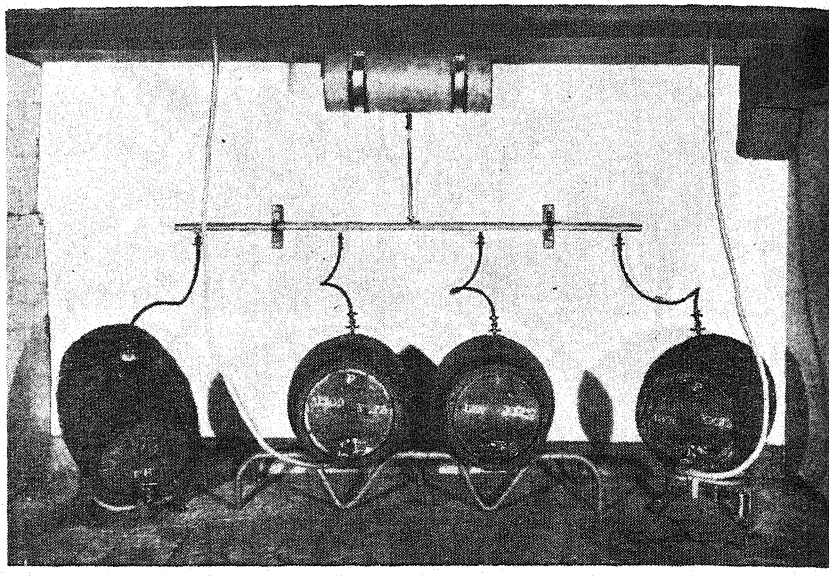

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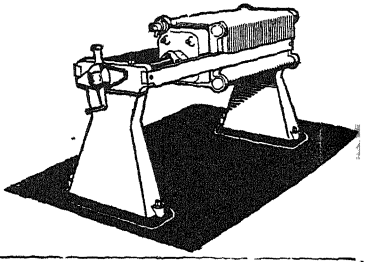
LABORATORY REPORT SAYS—

" Marked Improvement in Sterility "

Hundreds of users have proved to their own satisfaction that the APV Paraflow Wort Cooler greatly reduces the opportunities for infection. Here, however, is laboratory proof in a report made by a leading firm of analysts to a well known brewery:



FIRST WORT

The worts were cultivated at 80°F. for periods of eight and fifteen days respectively:

1 Wort taken from a joint in the main just after entering refrigerator room.	*No signs of growth and no organisms found even after centrifuging in either eight or fifteen day cultivation.*
2 Wort taken from outlet cock of hot wort receiver.	
3 Cooled wort taken from outlet of Paraflow Wort Refrigerator	
4 Wort taken from a cock at extreme end of cold wort main to fermenters.	*Very slight fermentation at eight days. Microscopical examination showed the presence of a very few small wild yeasts only. After fifteen days a few bacteria were also present.*

AIR TESTS (Wort aeration plant)

Air from the compressor supplying air to the Paraflow was passed over sterile wort gelatine in conical flasks. The air was passed through an orifice of 0.03 inch diameter at pressures of 20 lbs., 30 lbs., 40 lbs. and 50 lbs. per square inch respectively. No growth occurred after 16 days cultivation in any of the flasks.

I have examined this report and consider that the results obtained are very good.

The very slight infection found in the sample of wort under heading '4' above again indicates that this particular main was the source of the slight infection and that infection has nothing to do with the Paraflow.

You will note that the results from the air tests are very satisfactory.

It is interesting to compare the wort results as set out in our report of July 1944 (before the installation of the Paraflow and before the installation of the new main running across the brewery yard) with the results now obtained after the new main and Paraflow installations have been completed—a marked improvement has been obtained on the sterility of the wort samples.

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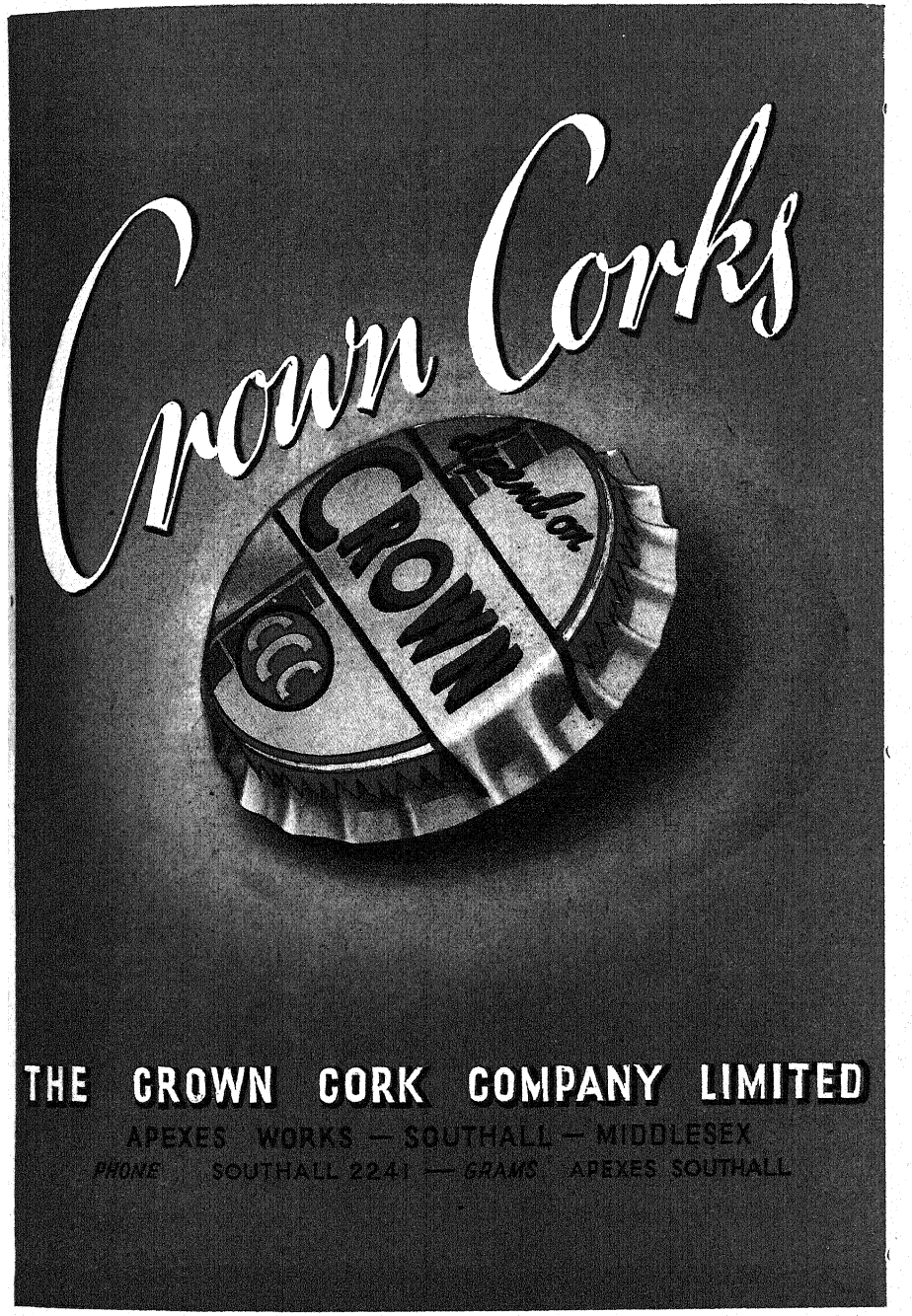
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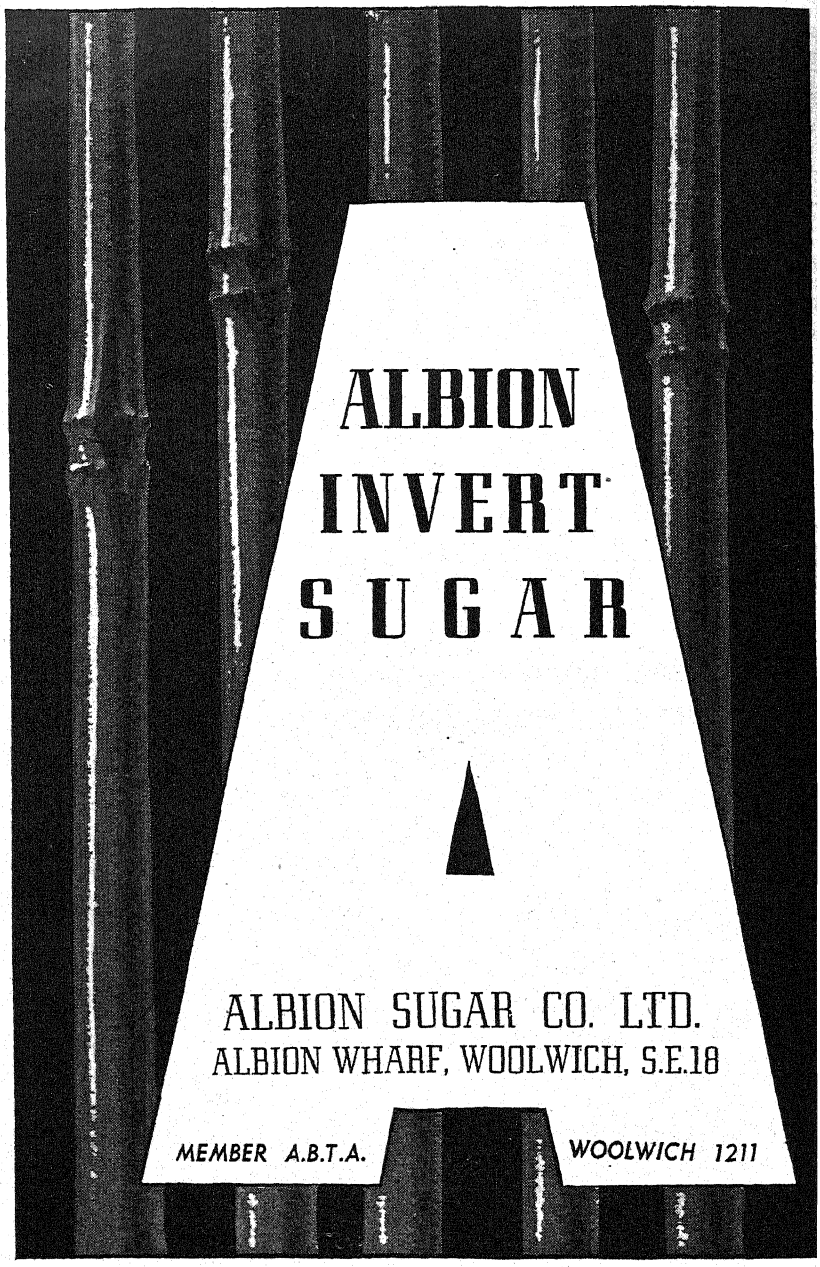
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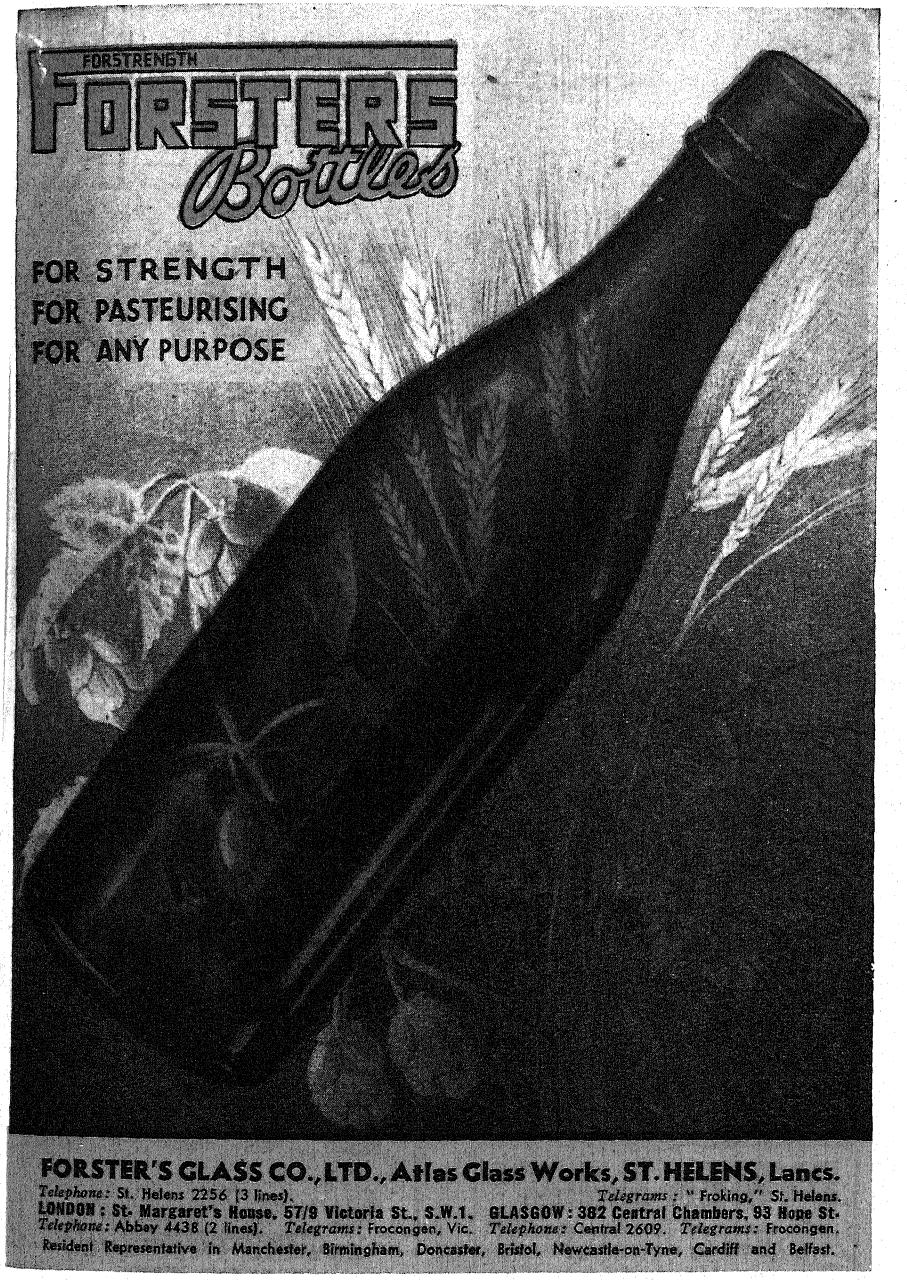

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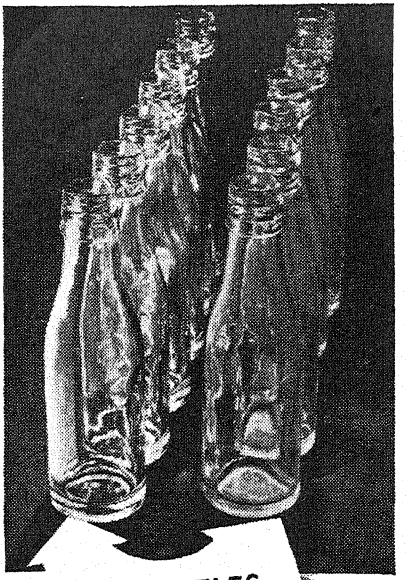

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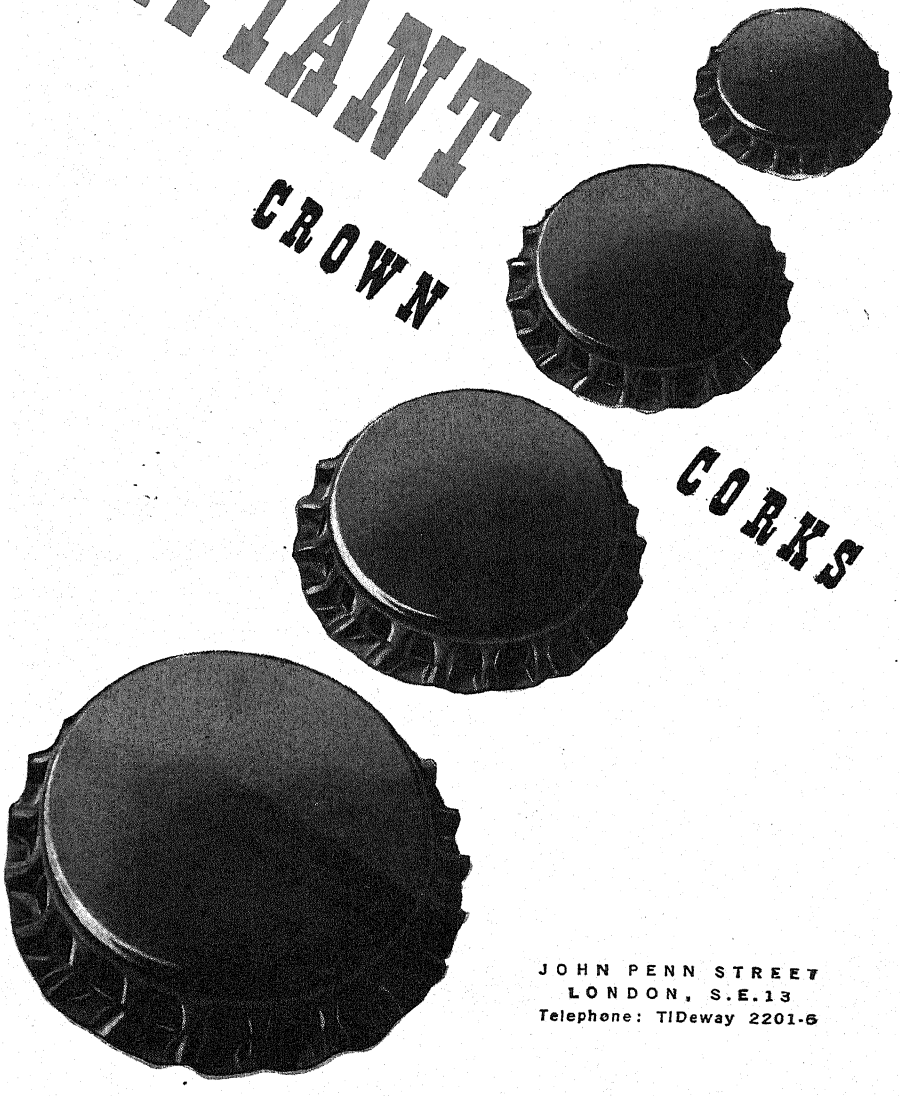

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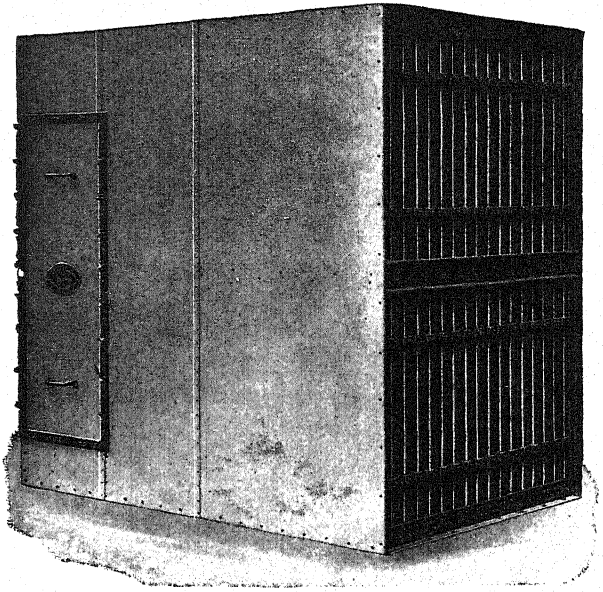

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Copy of a Letter to Brewers of 47 years ago.

24, Moorgate Street, E.C., 10*th January*, 1900.

Dear Sir,

I have pleasure in sending you the Annual Statement of our experience. Fifty appeals conducted by us in the past year (167 since our foundation) is a record never before distantly approached. This concentration of experience is a growing protection to Trade interests, and is all the more valuable because of the force of combination which lies behind it. We have earned the position of a Trade Institution, not only by virtue of our Insurance protection, but because of our knowledge and the assistance we can and do render. It is significant that the proportion of appeals lost this year is much greater than ever before, which should be a warning to the Trade against too confidently judging future risk by past experience. I am, yours faithfully,

(*Signed*) J. K. O'DONOGUE, *Manager*.

47 years ago.

THE LICENSES & GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.,

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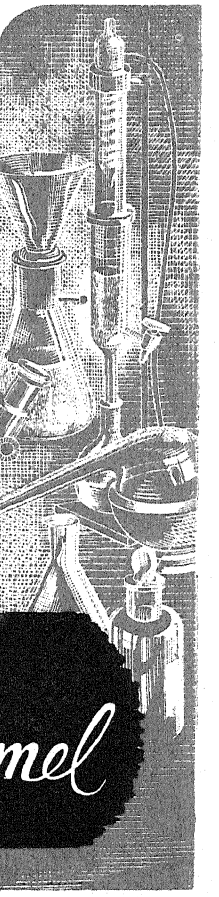

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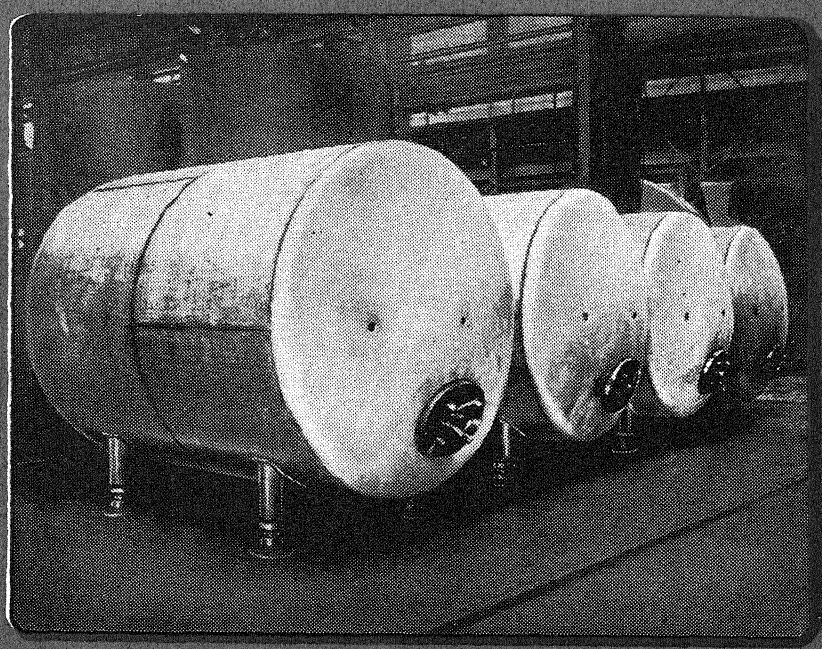
TO BREWERS AND BREWERS ENGINEERS



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Whenever it is a question as to "Where to get" Storage Tanks—remember Harveys. For Harveys have developed the production of Storage Tanks, Fermentation Vessels, Yeast Recovery Vessels, etc., to an unprecedented extent. Their recommendation for Conditioning and Beer Storage is Stainless Steel—because the life of this material is unlimited and it is corrosion resisting. Rough handling does not cause damage and the ordinary descaled finish does not tend to prevent the disengagement of CO_2 from the Beer, during fermentation. We are pleased to co-operate with Brewery consultants and Engineers on the subject of Stainless Steel Vessels of all kinds.

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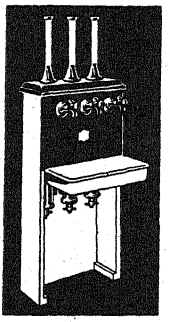

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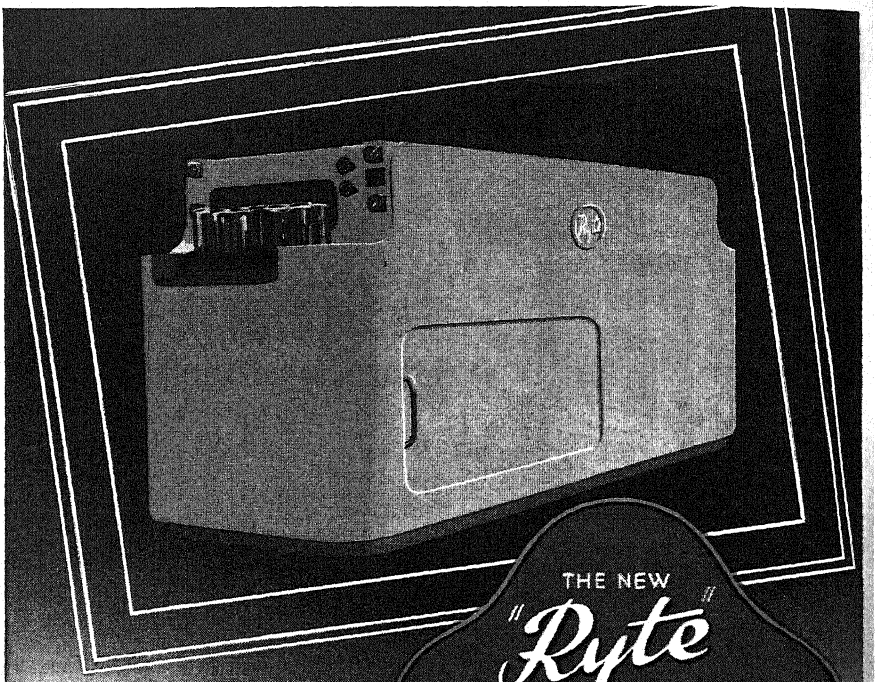

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The amazing interest which has been shown in our new "Ryte" Hydro Washer has given us considerable pride and pleasure, this machine being the first of its type which has been produced. Progressive concerns using Bottle Washing Equipment have been quick to realise the salient advantageous features incorporated in this new Bottle Washing Equipment. In a striking modern enclosure, but leaving working parts instantly accessible, the new patented mechanism gives a long jetting period and short moving period per cycle.

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Installation as a unit by door to door transport, cuts to a minimum time and installation costs.

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See also page 1269

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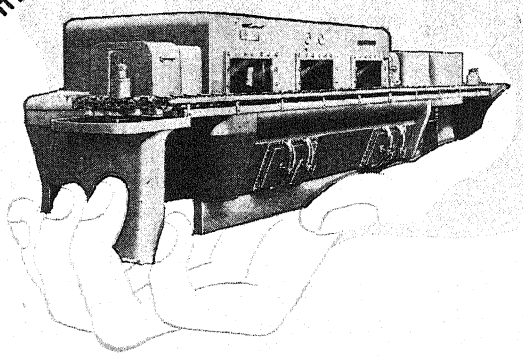
THE New 'MILLER HYDRO'



We promised that our post-war machines would incorporate all the refinements you could wish for. And that promise has been fulfilled. Efficiency and operating economy have been married to a cleanness of design which appeals to the most fastidious of users. The new range includes fully or semi-automatic machines with capacities from 800 to 12,000 bottles per hour.

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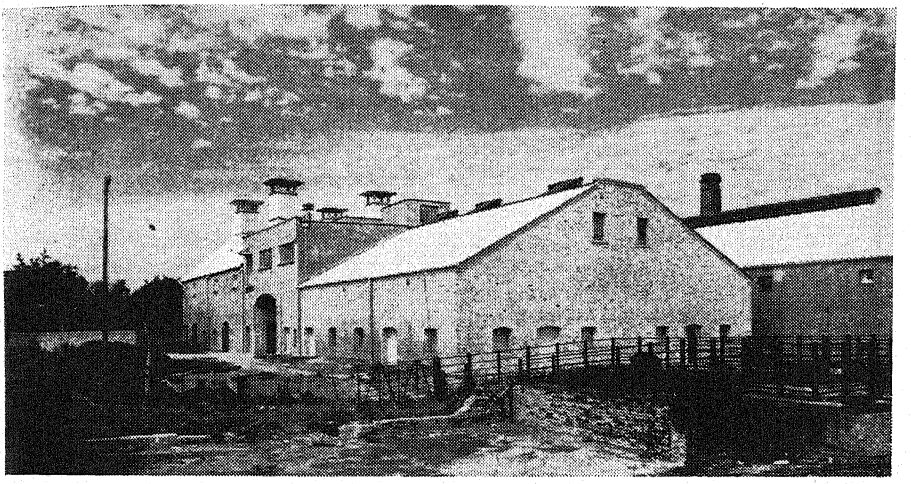
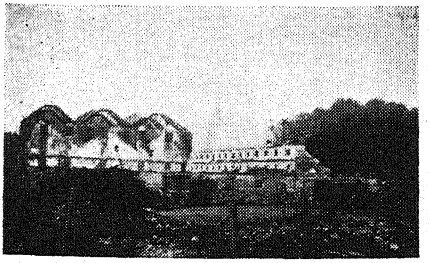


200 Qr. KILN, MALT STORE and BARLEY DRYING KILN AT RYBURGH

they are at last able to

INCREASE PRODUCTION

THE PICTURES BELOW EXPLAIN OUR HEAVILY REDUCED OUTPUT DURING THE WAR



Two 300 Qr. Steeps almost totally destroyed by five bombs Aug. 25th, 1940.

200 Qr. Kiln and Malt Store destroyed by H.E. Aug. 3rd, 1942 (now reinstated above).

CONSISTENCY in present day quickly consumed LOW GRAVITY BEERS can be secured by using GOLD MEDAL PRIMING FULL

THE BREWERS' ideal is consistency—regularity of flavour and condition. A sugar which will not give this is a waste of sugar ration.

A normal slow fermenting priming, if used in present-day beers, upsets the ratio of body to flavour—hence a FASTER PRIMING IS NEEDED.

A beer which will show " life " a day or two after racking is preferable to one which is sweet and mawkish owing to the liberal use of the wrong type of Priming. Especially is this so if the " life " will continue to the end of the cask.

The addition of Gold Medal Priming Full brings out the natural flavour, and a low average gravity handicap can be overcome by its use, for a beer of, say, 35 O.G. is not comparable with one of 32 which has a lasting crispness.

To appreciate the truth of this point, just make a trial of our Gold Medal Priming FULL, which is quite different from ordinary Primings.

One of our largest customers has let it be known that his beers now have a bite two days after racking, and retain their condition to the end. His latest report on the splendid bottled beer containing this sugar, is that it is perfect in condition, flavour and brilliancy, three to four months after bottling.

Gold Medal Priming FULL is a perfectly balanced priming. It gives an extract almost equal to Invert, and so makes it possible to produce a much better beer at considerably less cost.

As Invert is ideal for Copper use, so is Gold Medal Priming FULL ideal for the Cask. You will be well advised to make a trial of this Priming and to judge it not by its low first cost, but by its flavour-content and the results it gives.

Get on the right line now, while trade is good, and so be at the top and prepared to meet the keen competition which will arise when the present period is over. Harvey Steel Sugars, Ltd., Liverpool, 5, Makers of Invert Sugar and Primings.

HARVEY STEEL SUGARS LTD. CASTLE BRAND LIVERPOOL

WHEN YOU WANT FLAVOUR

remember — HARVEY STEEL'S

The index of this issue will be found on page 1254.

THE

BREWERS' JOURNAL

AND

Hop and Malt Trades' Review.

Entered at Stationers' Hall] (ESTABLISHED 1865)

VOL. LXXXII. No. 977. LONDON, NOVEMBER 20, 1946. Subscription 30s. Per Year Post Free.

ADMINISTRATIVE OPPRESSION.

IN our October issue we reported that the owners of licensed houses in a rural district in Cambridgeshire had received a warning from the Local Authority that unless they took immediate steps to bring their houses into line with the "minimum requirements" of the Authority, applications for the renewal of the licences would be opposed at the next Brewster Sessions. It is inconceivable in these times that brewers would be reluctant to give effect to any reasonable requirement of a Public Health Authority, and financial obstacles can hardly exist, as brewers during the war have made substantial provision for repairs and improvements, necessarily deferred, which they are now only too anxious to carry out. If, therefore, the owners of the licensed premises do not comply with the demands made upon them it must be for the reason that the shortage of labour and materials renders it impracticable for them to do so.

In a debate on Housing in the House of Commons on October 21st, Mr. Aneurin Bevan, the Minister of Health, complained that, though the output of building materials had gone up, a very large number of those materials were not reaching the houses for which they were intended. "The explanation of that," he said, "lies in the field of private economic venture. We know very well all over this country there is a great dearth of housing repairs, a great desire on the part of householders to get their repairs done, and there are scores of thousands of building workers engaged in diverting away into repairs of all kinds the materials that have been made for the new houses. We are therefore losing the building materials and labour that are badly needed for the completion of houses." In an attempt to stop this leakage the Government in April last introduced a scheme for the priority distribution of building materials, and in a circular issued

Lithographed by

by the Ministry of Health to Local Authorities in May it was laid down that priority certificates for materials should not be issued for works of repair and maintenance of houses. It was, however, provided that small supplies of materials should be supplied without priority certificates in certain cases of emergency, and one of these cases was "where work is required by statutory notice" (under, *e.g.*, the Public Health Acts).

If, therefore, a Local Authority are satisfied that premises, whether licensed or otherwise, fall short of any requirement the fulfilment of which is within their statutory power to enforce, they have only to serve a statutory notice in proper form on the owner or occupier. This will have the incidental advantage that it will enable the person served with the notice to obtain the materials to carry out the work specified. Service of a notice will have the even greater advantage that it will afford the owner or occupier of the premises the opportunity of challenging the reasonableness of the requirement before a properly constituted tribunal. In the Cambridgeshire report, for instance, it was stated that 154 village inns were inspected and sanitary accommodation was found to be inadequate in 122 of these. Under the provisions of Section 89 of the Public Health Act, 1936, a Local Authority may by notice require the owner or occupier of an inn, public-house or beer-house . . . "to provide and maintain in a suitable position such number of sanitary conveniences for the use of persons frequenting the premises as may be reasonable." Penalties (which, it may be mentioned, do not include the refusal of renewal of the licence) are prescribed for non-compliance with the notice, and there is a proviso that in any proceedings under the Section it shall be open to the defendant to question the reasonableness of the authority's requirements.

One thing is very clear—that a Local Authority have no right either to adopt any other than the statutory means of enforcing compliance with their legitimate requirements or to seek to enforce compliance with extra-statutory requirements by an extra-statutory process prescribed by themselves. An owner of licensed property who sought to meet these irregular requirements at the present time would be diverting materials and labour from that essential work of new housing to which the Government and, indeed, the nation rightly attach overwhelming importance. Owners or occupiers of licensed premises who are confronted by such threats as are alleged to have been made in the Cambridgeshire case should therefore bring the matter to the notice of the Ministry of Health and report it also to the Licensing Justices who, without their knowledge or consent, are being made parties to an act of downright oppression.

STATE MANAGEMENT IN NEW TOWNS.

In the House of Commons on October 29th, Mr. Anthony Greenwood, M.P., asked the Minister of Town and Country Planning whether he would consider the possibility of applying the principles of the Carlisle experiment to the new towns. The question was a supplementary one, and the Minister had no difficulty in returning an evasive reply. There is reason to believe, however, that pressure is being brought to bear and will grow more intense upon the Ministers concerned to extend State management of the liquor trade to the new towns which are to be established under the New Towns Act, 1946. The advocates of this extension do not rest their case upon the superiority of the public-houses in the State management districts to those provided by private enterprise elsewhere; indeed, at

the present time they hardly could. Nor do they trouble to suggest that under State management the atmosphere of the public-houses is more conducive to the creation of that local corporate spirit which it is hoped in the new towns to engender. The argument is primarily financial, and those who advance it point to the substantial profits earned by the State management schemes in the war years and affirm, with the conviction that seems to be inseparable from the utterance of clichés, that, as the new towns are to be established with public money, the profits of the liquor trade therein should not go into private pockets. This argument, of course, would apply to every form of retail trading in the new towns, but it derives its force in the particular instance from the puritanical prejudice persisting in many British minds that profits from the sale of liquor are to some extent immoral. Regarding the proposal, then, as its supporters are content to do, as resting primarily on pecuniary considerations, it becomes necessary to consider its effects upon the finances of the new towns and their managing corporations. These effects, it would seem, cannot be other than detrimental.

Lord Reith's New Towns Committee, in their Second Interim Report (Cmd. 6794/46), in discussing the question of building development in the new towns, said (par. 14): "Some types of development, —*e.g.*, erection of shops for letting, are usually very remunerative, and the agency (*i.e.*, the managing corporation) should have full powers to undertake that development and retain the profits. *On this the financial success of the enterprise will wholly or mainly depend.*" Again, in discussing the land policy for the corporations, they said (par. 17): "The agency should retain the ownership of shops and other commercial premises . . . for letting at rack rents. As mentioned above, the letting of shops when the town is well established is one of the most profitable businesses the agency can undertake, and *one on which it must rely in order to meet its financial obligations to the full.*" From this, the estate management point of view, public-houses are to be regarded as shops, and as shops from the letting of which a higher rate of profit is to be expected than from any other class of retail establishment. The ideal arrangement for the managing corporation would be to erect the public-houses and let them as licensed premises, but the difficulty is that monopoly value would have to be paid and the profit rental accruing to the managing corporation would be diminished by this heavy deadweight capital charge. Under State management, the payment of monopoly value would be avoided, as the State carries on the liquor business without licence and does not pay monopoly value, but it is extremely improbable that the Home Secretary or the Secretary of State for Scotland would allow the benefit of this immunity to accrue to the corporations of new towns. The Secretaries of State have their own reputation for conducting the trade in liquor at a profit to maintain, and it is unthinkable that they would consent to be mere agents to manage the public-houses in the new towns for the benefit of the corporation, who would collect the profits of trading in the form of rent. In fact, the unhappy corporations would be at a grave disadvantage in seeking to bargain with the Secretaries of State whom they would be bound to accept as tenants. The Secretaries of State, on the other hand, would be in a position to insist that the rent charged to them for the public-houses should represent nothing more than a fair percentage return on the capital invested in the buildings by the corporation.

If the new town corporations are not to be deprived of what the Reith Committee has recognised to be one of their principal financial props, their interest would seem to lie in the direction of assisting brewers to obtain the removal of

licences to their new public-houses either under the provisions of the Licensing (Consolidation) Act, 1910, or, in suitable cases, under the provisions of the Licensing Planning Acts. In this way monopoly value payments would be avoided. It is true that there would be the drawback from the brewers' point of view that the licences would revert with the premises to the new town corporation at the end of the lease, which would probably be a comparatively short one, but the risk of a refusal to renew the lease on terms acceptable to both parties would be small. The brewer, whose main concern would be with his turnover and profits as wholesale supplier, would be prepared to hand over the lion's share of the retail profit in the form of rent, and the inhabitants of the new town would have the satisfaction of knowing that those profits were being retained where they were earned and were not, like the profits of the Carlisle or other State management schemes, disappearing into the hungry maw of the Exchequer.

LICENSED HOUSES ON NEW ESTATES.

THE Government having decided that new housing estates and satellite towns must be created, few problems are of greater interest, both to the public and to the Trade, than the manner in which these areas are to be provided with adequate licensed houses to supply the recreational facilities which these transplanted communities have a right to demand.

Without the civilising influence of the licensed house, it is now generally admitted that these estates and towns to be erected can be no more than "dormitory suburbs" with no communal life of their own.

In these circumstances, the manner in which Brighton Corporation is tackling its own problem of bringing the licensed house to the new area has a significance which is of far more than local importance.

It is reported that three breweries have made application to acquire sites for the erection of licensed premises. The Housing Committee, however, take the view that it is desirable that licensed premises on new housing estates should be conducted as "free" houses and not tied to the sale of one brewer's commodity. This decision is reported as being considered better both from the point of view of the licensee and the customer. The Town Clerk has advised the Committee that, provided the Minister of Health agrees, the Brighton Corporation could provide the licensing facilities and let or sell the premises for the purpose of being conducted as "free" houses, able to sell all descriptions of alcoholic liquor for which there is a public demand.

This attempt to do away with the "tied" house systems on new municipal housing estates is a development which is likely to come very much to the fore during the next few years. Opponents of the "tied" house often seek to bolster up their flimsy arguments by picturing the tied tenant as being wholly at the mercy of brewers compelled by tenancy agreements to do their master's bidding and often involved in financial loss.

Let us see what the Royal Commission on Licensing (1931) had to say on this matter:—

"It must not be assumed (as is sometimes assumed by critics of the tied house system) that a tied tenant who pays more than does a free tenant for his commodities is necessarily worse off than the latter. . . ."

Probably over 90 per cent. of the on-licensed houses in England and Wales are to-day operated upon the tied house system—a system which has been in vogue during the whole of the present century, and for some time before. How does it come

about that if, under this system, tenants "must inevitably be involved in financial loss," brewers have found: (1) That applicants for houses exceed supply; (2) that even in war time and to-day under the difficult post-war conditions existing this demand has risen; (3) that the number and standard of applicants have steadily progressed year by year?

The plain fact is that the tied house system has been the salvation of the licensed house in England and Wales. In 1938 that well-known writer and broadcaster, Mr. S. P. B. Mais, said: "To-day, the brewers have taken an excellent lead in building inns up and down the country that afford the best examples we have of modern domestic architecture."

If the Brighton Corporation builds its own licensed houses, will they compare favourably with the high standard seen in many parts of Sussex?

Under the tied house system a man may enter into possession of a licensed house, the freehold value of which stands at anything from £2,000 to £35,000, with a capital of as many hundreds. Whilst normally he rents the house on an annual tenancy, in practice his security of tenure works out on a par with those licensees who purchase leases of tied licensed houses. This has been proved by statistical observation. Where in any other sphere of commerce does so favourable a position exist? We know of none where *to the same extent* a tenant may be said to be able to set up in a business the capital of which is mainly supplied by his landlords.

Of course, we well recognise that this does not suit the teetotal book. Columns could be utilised in quotations pointing to the fact that our opponents see in the tied house system *and the reform that goes with it* the negation of their best hopes and chances—namely, to continue to attach to the public-house the stigma appropriate to the pub of the last century. The war brought countless people to our country, and now when they have returned home one of their most abiding memories is the English public-house. In a recently published book, *Hotel Experimental*, reviewed on another page, the author, referring to his brewery, writes:

"In practice the disadvantage of paying slightly more for the supplies is offset by the support in various other ways which the brewery naturally afford to all their tenants from time to time."

We take leave to doubt whether the municipal tenant of the future, when writing his reminiscences, will feel disposed to pay any sort of tribute to the many ways in which he has been supported by the Corporation.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS.

Planning Schemes and Licensed Premises.

The outcome of two public inquiries, reported in this issue, into applications under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1944, for powers to acquire land and properties compulsorily in areas for redevelopment after war damage, are of great importance to brewery companies. Both the L.C.C.—dealing at present with Stepney and Poplar areas—and the Southampton Corporation seek powers under which they would become the freeholders of the land in certain areas, including the licensed premises there. Apart from some hundreds of public-houses, two breweries are affected. Apparently these breweries and many of the public-houses are to be compulsorily acquired, even though they be leased back to the present owners. "Acquisition for acquisition's sake," it is termed.

While it is agreed that the in-

tention of Parliament was that the Licensing Planning Committee should be responsible for the planning of licences, it was pointed out that under the schemes, in the event of any difference of opinion between those committees and the planning authorities, the planning authorities would be bound to win because they owned every site. The problems of resiting, rebuilding or retaining licensed premises should be settled by the Licensing Planning Committee in consultation with the other interests concerned.

References were also made to the Birmingham Act, suggestions being made that the precedent set there might with advantage be followed in these cases. Is reasonableness, it may be asked, to prevail or are these planning authorities to force their way into a position where they hold a monopoly of licences?

Coventry Public-House Plan.

Definite plans for public-houses in war-damaged Coventry and in "overspill" areas have been approved by Coventry City Council for submission to the Licensing Planning Committee. The Council, on the advice of its Town Planning and Buildings Committee, has expressed a preference for houses of the "small and intimate type"—"the sort that sells about 15 barrels of beer a week." Their approximate formula is:—

For every 10,000 inhabitants—

Four "locals" providing general social and recreational amenities for both sexes, as well as food.

One hotel to provide facilities for meetings, banquets, larger social gatherings, and residential accommodation for visitors.

All the houses, stresses the Council, should provide meals and non-intoxicants, and the accommodation should be such as to enable both sexes to take refreshments either together or separately. Adequate parking places, sited as far as possible from dwelling-houses, are recommended.

Hotels and Pubs in Scotland.

Recommendations for the development of the tourist industry in Scotland are made in the Tourist Committee Report published by the Scottish Council (Development and Industry), which represents the local authority associations, chambers of commerce, Trades Union Congress and banks. Of the licensing laws it is stated that "there does not appear to be any evidence that visitors refrain from coming to Scotland on account of the restrictions, but we believe that a good deal of unnecessary irritation could be removed." At Scottish County Licensing Courts recently reference was made by applicants to the advisability of attracting tourists and to the fact that hotels in many places were not suited to an increased volume of business. Applications for extensions and alterations to meet the requirements of the tourist trade were in several cases sanctioned, particularly in the North. At Stirling County Licensing Court, Mr. George Maclaren, the County Convener, said: "The Court expects to see radical changes in Scottish public-houses because they are long overdue." When applications were made by licence-holders to make minor alterations, the Convener pointed out that while the Court might accept these from time to time it in no way tied the Court to accept them as anything like what they wanted as far as licensed premises were concerned. They in Stirling County desired a very much higher standard of public-house premises.

Future of British Restaurants.

The future of certain British Restaurants in various parts of the country has been under consideration in recent months. At Manchester a member of the Council, who took the view that, if the restaurants are taken over by the Corporation, heavy losses will result, was reported to be willing to

acquire the whole service, provide meals at the existing low prices, and make the undertaking pay. The Labour group in the Council, it was stated, was opposed to this proposal, being of opinion that a number of the restaurants should be acquired by the Corporation as a permanent service. A leading member of the group, while insisting that the restaurants had never been more than canteens opened as an emergency measure during the war, thought they could be modernised and equipped with every facility and run without loss.

Local Authorities as Caterers.

The Government's intention to introduce legislation to enable local authorities to operate British Restaurants has been announced, and in April the then Minister of Food said his policy was that no British Restaurant should be closed which continued to meet a nutritional need, and which was self supporting. The only financial condition on which he would insist was that such a restaurant should not continue to operate at the expense of the Exchequer.

Representations in strong terms against the competition of municipal catering with private catering have been made, and a condition that restaurants run by local authorities should be "self supporting," however that term may be interpreted, will not lessen the objection to "direct trading."

Workers' Welfare.

The Factories Act, 1937, the main provisions of which were suspended during the war, is now being fully operated. Inspectors are making the rounds, advising employers and, where required, serving notices. The Act abolishes the distinction between "factories" and "workshops," so that many types of businesses not previously affected come under the safety and welfare clauses. In all cases, adequate ventilation and temperature must be maintained; there must be suitable and sufficient lighting and no overcrowding; systematic cleaning of premises; provision of drinking water, washing facilities, accommodation for workers' outdoor clothing, and of seats for females who work standing. The space allowed per person in a workplace is now 400 cubic feet (previously 250), though there may be exemption from this, for a limited period, in special cases.

New and important clauses relate to workers' safety. The normal limit of working hours for women and young persons is 48 per week (daily limit, 9 hours). Earliest commencing hour, 7 a.m.; latest stopping hour, 8 p.m., and for under 16's, 6 p.m. For the latter, also, normal maximum weekly hours are 44 (extensions where the Home Office finds this is in the young people's interests). Overtime for women and young people over 16 may run up to 100 hours in a calendar year (with a possible extension for women only up to 150 hours in industries liable to seasonal and other pressure). The Home Office has issued a convenient guide to the Act, price 6d.

In a "Stew"!

The teetotalers are reported to be objecting strongly to a recipe issued by the Ministry of Food recommending the use of a small quantity of beer as a flavouring for a meat stew. The United Kingdom Alliance apparently sent a deputation to the Ministry of Food to protest at this "notorious example of advertising," and in order to appease them the Ministry explained that the alcohol in the beer would be driven off during cooking, but the "manly" flavour would remain. One is rather surprised at Ministry experts having the audacity to think that the beer which is now being brewed to their specification possesses "manly" flavouring characteristics. Mrs.

Beeton had no hesitation in using alcoholic beverages in her recipes, but in those days malt liquor was an entirely different commodity!

"Sing a Song of Licences."

Quite a number of those whose business calls for attendance at Brewster Sessions in various parts of the country will appreciate the following anonymous lines entitled "The Bumbleford Brewster," read by the Lord Chancellor at a meeting of the Magistrates' Association:—

Sing a song of licences
For sale of gin-and-French!
Five and twenty Justices
Packed upon the Bench!
When the Court is opened
They enter in a string—
Golly! What a lovely lot
To represent the King.
Six of them are Pussyfoots,
And three are rather deaf,
The rest include a plumber's mate,
Two school-marms and a chef;
Together with their chairman
(Who survived the Zulu War),
These goodly folk personify
The majesty of Law.

One's smile may broaden on bearing in mind that this is made public at a time when the Royal Commission on Appointments to the Commission of the Peace is sitting, and when a course of postal tuition is offered magistrates who feel the need for it.

Temperance!

That it was impossible for any church or social institution to thrive and exist with members who were "unstable on the question of temperance," and it would be salvation to many a church to expel such members is a statement the Rev. Caradoc Roberts, of Pentrefelin, is reported to have made when presiding at South Caernarvonshire Temperance Association annual meeting at Pwllheli, at which the centenary of the Band of Hope Union was celebrated. The minister's idea of temperance, however, is shown by the fact that he urged that a *total abstinence* pledge should be a definite condition of church membership.

The Rev. J. W. Jones, of Criccieth, deplored the increase in the number of licensed clubs in Wales, many of them run under the auspices of golf and political clubs and British Legion institutes, and supported by ministers and church members. Resolutions were passed urging the Government to legislate that all licensed clubs should be under police supervision and also protesting against the attempt to deprive Wales of its Sunday closing Order.

It might, of course, be pointed out that the Sunday closing regulation is itself responsible for much of the increase in licensed clubs in Wales.

Australian Tribute to London Tavern.

Remembering the happy times spent by thousands of overseas troops, particularly Australians, at The Cogers, the famous London tavern off Fleet Street, an official request was made some time ago that the visitors' books might be sent to Australia. Seven books, a miscellaneous collection, containing the signatures of 8,500 Australians who visited this former home of the Ancient Society of Cogers during the war, are to be handed to the Director of the Australian War Memorial at Canberra for permanent preservation. Mrs. Collinson, of The Cogers, received the official request for the gift of the books from the Australian War History Department through British Army and R.A.F. sources. She gladly complied, and the books were flown to Australia. "The 8,500 were all more or less known personally to us," she stated, "but many more Australian and other overseas troops visited The Cogers, and were warm in their praises of the friendliness of the British inn."

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

THE SOUTHAMPTON SCHEME: OBJECTIONS OF BREWERY COMPANIES.

The public inquiry into Southampton's application for powers to acquire land and properties in the central area of the town for redevelopment after war damage was held last month by the Inspector, Mr. R. T. Russell, C.I.E., F.R.I.B.A.

Mr. Michael Rowe, K.C., who introduced the general objections of the Central Area Association, suggested that the Council had made offers of sites to certain isolated property owners of other people's sites, and asked Mr. F. L. Wooldridge, the Borough Engineer, if he had authorised particular negotiations with particular owners.

Mr. Wooldridge: No, not personally.

Mr. Rowe: I wish somebody on the Corporation's side to deal with it, because I am instructed that suggestions have been made, and there has been correspondence on the matter, that various owners have been offered other people's land at this stage in the proceedings. For example, a suggestion has been made that Messrs. Montague Burton might like to take two public-houses in the rear of their premises. Has that been done with your cognisance?—I have no knowledge of the negotiations which have taken place in the resiting of shops.

It wouldn't surprise you to know that certain isolated people have been singled out and offered sites at other people's expense?—My advice is that if people want sites in Above Bar, Below Bar or anywhere else, they should add their names to the list and they will be considered.

Brewery Companies' Opposition.

The position of licensed premises in the area affected by the scheme was dealt with on October 2nd. The *Southern Daily Echo* reported the inquiry daily, and from those reports the following account of the inquiry is given.

Mr. Rowe, for the Hampshire Brewers Union, cross-examined the Borough Engineer, who agreed that the problem of dealing with licensed premises was the most complex of all.

Counsel: Has the Corporation any desire to conduct a brewery?—I think I can safely say no.

Has the Corporation any desire to hold licences and carry on licensed premises?—No.

Mr. Wooldridge agreed that if the compulsory purchase order was confirmed, the planning authority would become the freeholder of all the land in the area, including licensed premises.

Counsel suggested that when the negotiations began between the planning authority and those representing the licensed interests, the planning authority would be the complete masters of the situation.

To this Mr. Wooldridge said they would be "reasonable masters."

Counsel: And if there should be any difference of opinion between the licensing planning committee on the one hand and the planning authority on the other hand, the planning authority is bound to win, because it owns every possible site?—The same provision applies here as in other premises.

Replying to further questions, Mr. Wooldridge said it was conceivable that there would be acute differences of opinion between the licensing planning authority and the local planning authority, but he did not think the position would arise, as suggested by counsel, in which the Corporation would try to dictate to the licensing planning committee.

"I have given assurance on behalf of the Corporation that the licensing planning authority and the planning committee would work together," Mr. Wooldridge said. "I have given an assurance to the Hampshire Brewers' Committee that we would consult with them."

Mr. Rowe suggested that it was often the case, when a new committee began its work, that it began with protestations of good will and intentions to co-operate on all sides, but that, as matters developed, little differences of opinion started to arise, and in the end there might be a complete change of policy by almost everyone concerned.

Mr. Wooldridge agreed that that had happened.

You may have, on behalf of the Corporation as its planning officer, very strong and definite ideas as to where you think the licences ought to be?—I should

be advised by the experts who have placed their knowledge at my disposal.

And no doubt you would form an opinion?—Yes.

And that opinion might not tally with the licensing planning committee?—I agree.

So far as one can judge from the statutes, the intention of Parliament was that the licensing planning committee should be responsible for the planning of licences?—I agree.

Mr. Rowe suggested that if, having acquired all freeholds, the Corporation wished to insist upon a particular course, they could completely frustrate proposals of the licensing planning committee.

Mr. Wooldridge replied that he could not visualise that position arising.

Public-House Entrances.

Mr. Rowe then asked: Is it your intention to exclude all licensed houses from Above Bar?—Exclude entrances, yes.

Not necessarily premises?—The premises could be at the rear of Above Bar.

Not fronting Above Bar?—I don't think so.

Mr. Rowe: Why not take that as an illustration of the possibility of the difficulties arising? I suppose you agree that some perfectly reasonable people might take the view that it was extremely advisable that there should be facilities for licensed premises fronting Above Bar?—Certainly.

It is conceivable that the licensing planning committee might share that view?—I think it is possible.

If you, as a Corporation, refused to give sites the licensing planning committee wanted you to give, the committee would be completely helpless, would it not?—If that position arose, they would be completely stalemate.

Mr. N. C. Scragg, representing the Corporation, intervening: They could go to the Ministry, could they not?

Mr. Rowe: Oh, yes.

Mr. Rowe then asked Mr. Wooldridge: Is there, to your knowledge, any power of the Ministry to direct the owner of a particular piece of land, even if that owner is the Corporation, to give the lease of that land to any particular person?

Mr. Scragg again intervened, and said he would refer counsel to Section 19.

Mr. Rowe then questioned Mr. Wooldridge at length on compensation, and mentioned that, within the declaratory area, the Hampshire Brewers' Union were interested in 184 licensed houses.

Question of Compensation.

Mr. Rowe said, as he envisaged it, when the area was laid out afresh, they would have to assume that the whole of the licensed premises were put into a pool. Certain of those licences would be required to be placed in the new area, some would be required for new development areas, and there would then be a surplus. Who was to decide which licences should be surplus? The brewers must have some say, and the licensing planning committee. That was where compensation questions would arise.

He asked: What compensation will be payable and on what basis in respect of loss of goodwill, depreciation, and so forth? Quite frankly, he could not answer the questions himself. There was a great chance of the brewers being heavily mulcted themselves, as well as the local authority.

Mr. Wooldridge said that he had hoped for free counsel's opinion. (Laughter.)

Mr. Rowe: I can assure you, counsel are sometimes puzzled.

Mr. Wooldridge: I think we need the guidance of the Ministry.

Mr. Rowe: Are you completely confident that the Ministry will be able to give you guidance?

Mr. Wooldridge: The Ministry must.

Mr. Rowe: I am glad to see that faith of yours is still unencumbered, despite the last ten days, but I am not sure that you are not more hopeful than faithful on this occasion. (Laughter.)

Mr. Wooldridge suggested that the brewers and the Corporation should get down to discussions in conjunction with the licensing planning committee, and he thought that they could get some useful work done regarding the central area.

Counsel: Supposing you had a definite binding agreement from the brewers that when you require a site in order to carry out some proposal agreed to by the Ministry under this scheme, you were able to acquire the site without the licence, in what way would the Corporation be prejudiced?

Mr. Wooldridge: They would be prejudiced in their desire to acquire the area as a whole, in order to lay out afresh.

Mr. Scragg said that if as a result of the Corporation compulsorily acquiring the area there was a dispute between the licensing planning committee and the local authority, there could be a local public inquiry.

Mr. Rowe: That would be a happy state of affairs! A public inquiry and appeals again, and it would always be

open to the Corporation to dispose of any site to anybody else.

Mr. Rowe drew attention to the fact that the Council had the power to exclude licensed premises from the compulsory purchase order, and urged the need for agreement rather than compulsion.

The Borough Engineer, answering further questions, said in his opinion one modern public-house could do the duty of four of the old-type houses, and he was referring particularly to some of the smaller premises in the central part of the town. There were premises which he could not see for the life of him would go back to the same places.

Pressed on the subject of the Corporation's attempt to acquire premises which would not be affected by the scheme, Mr. Wooldridge said that war damage did not only consist of bombed property, but also the underground services.

Value of the Licensed Premises.

He accepted figures put to him by Mr. Rowe that in 1939 the value of licensed premises in Southampton was 2½ million pounds, and agreed that the majority of them were secured at the moment on freeholds.

Asked whether the Corporation was not seeking to acquire property for the sake of getting it at 1939 prices, instead of at current prices, the Borough Engineer said he did not think the Council had been influenced by that point of view.

"I cannot see why the brewers or licensed premises should be placed in a more favourable position than any other occupiers and owners, merely because there are these difficulties, which are admitted on both sides," Mr. Wooldridge commented.

The Borough Engineer had produced a schedule dealing with all of Strong and Co.'s premises in the area, and was asked: Is it your intention to acquire a site compulsorily in advance of your need of that site?—Yes.

Is there any reason you can suggest for doing that other than the desire to acquire at 1939 prices?—We must presume that we are acquiring these freeholds in order to prepare our plan for laying-out afresh.

Mr. Wooldridge added: I cannot go further than that, Mr. Rowe. In my own opinion it is easier for the Corporation to prepare its plan if it knows it either is or is going to be the owner of the freeholds.

He added that he imagined they would allow a licensed house to carry on its trade until such time as the site was actually needed.

He agreed with Mr. Rowe that the Corporation could not decide as to the resiting or otherwise of various licensed premises until a decision had been reached with the licensing planning committee.

Strong and Company's Offer.

Addressing the inspector on behalf of Strong and Co., Mr. Rowe pointed out that Mr. Wooldridge had agreed with him that the problems of resiting, rebuilding or retaining licensed premises would be settled by the licensing planning committee in consultation with everybody else.

What stronger support could he ask for in contending that this was not the right time to deal with the problem.

"The right thing and the only thing to do in order to avoid considerable sums of money being spent on immediate compensation is to defer the whole problem until such time as the licensing planning committee are able, in conjunction with the Corporation and the brewers, to come to an agreement.

"I am authorised on behalf of Messrs. Strong and Co. to make it quite clear that the brewers are prepared, if and when the licensing planning committee says that a particular house is not required, to sell the unwanted site to the Corporation.

"They would be prepared to follow the precedent that Parliament gave in the Birmingham Act, under which it was thought desirable and agreed to give an option in cases where it was thought there might be some doubt, on the understanding that that option would not be exercised unless and only if premises were required for some purpose of the Corporation under this Order."

"What benefit can the Corporation get from their compulsory acquisition?" Mr. Rowe asked.

"If they would only bide their time and follow what Parliament laid down in the Planning Act, there is no doubt at all that they would get everything they wanted in due course by agreement, probably in 99 cases out of 100, and the public would benefit by not having all the fuss and bother and disturbance these sort of things cause, and they would benefit by having their money kept in the Corporation's pocket instead of being spent on utterly useless acquisition prematurely."

What the brewers were saying was that the treatment they asked for was in prin-

ciple the same as other objectors, but different machinery had been applied to licensed premises, and it ought to be used. They were very anxious that any idea that the brewers were asking for privileges should be removed.

Cooper and Company's Brewery.

Mr. H. A. Hill, counsel for William Cooper and Co., cross-examined Mr. Wooldridge.

Mr. Wooldridge agreed that the brewery was carried on on a site which was partly freehold and partly leasehold, and the leases had about 90 years to run.

"Here is a brewery divided into two parts with five alien ownerships," said Mr. Wooldridge. It was a case exactly similar to that in the Spa Road area—a property which needed laying out afresh and planning anew. Cooper's representatives should come to the Corporation so that the two sides might arrive at an agreed scheme for laying out afresh.

Counsel said his clients were prepared to enter into those negotiations, but if they were not successful he had to give the inspector sufficient material on which to form a decision.

Assuming that you acquire the freehold, what would you do with it?—We should offer it to Cooper's on lease.

Supposing Cooper's did not take it; what would be the position of the Corporation?—Then we should have to think of some other user.

There would be a change of user.

You know, of course, the relationship between Cooper's and Messrs. Watney, Combe and Reid, who are London brewers?—Yes.

If after the Corporation acquired the freehold, Cooper's did not accept the lease and decided to brew their beer elsewhere, that might be a serious blow for the Corporation, might it not?—Yes. I don't like having pressure put upon me by a statement of that character.

Counsel: But none of us like to have to face the unpleasant facts of life. I am not putting pressure on you—I am only bringing you face to face with the possibility of a deep probability if you pursue a certain course.

Mr. Wooldridge said he was sure the Council would bear that in mind. He went on to give an assurance that the Corporation wanted to keep the brewery in the town.

In answer to another question, the Borough Engineer agreed that the premises were built with machinery installed in the framework of the brewery which was very valuable.

Mr. Hill suggested that if Cooper's declined to continue their brewery on Corporation leasehold property, the Corporation would find themselves with a specialised building that was of no use to them, and which they would have to go to the expense of demolishing. He asked: That would be a costly undertaking, and it isn't one for which you bargained, is it? You are rather counting on Cooper's taking a lease?—We have never assumed that they would move away.

Mr. Hill, addressing the Inspector, contended that the Minister was not entitled to include land in an Order under Section 1 of the 1945 Town Planning Act because of alleged advantages in leasehold control or uniformity of ownership. Sections 1 and 2 of the Act were not enactments for the promotion of leasehold control or the uniformity of ownership, or even the transfer of the ownership of the land from private to public ownership.

Corporation as Autocrat.

Mr. Maurice Lyell (for Brandon's Putney Brewery, Ltd.) suggested to the Borough Engineer that the compulsory purchase of the sites of licensed premises would put the Corporation virtually in the position of an autocrat.

Mr. Wooldridge said that with his knowledge of local government he could not agree, and Counsel then drew his attention to the fact that the Licensing Planning Committee was a body appointed by Parliament, whereas the planning authority would be appointed by the local authority. He suggested that the Council would in the last resort have the final say as to what should happen to the licensed premises.

Mr. G. D. Squibb (for Eldridge, Pope and Co.): In fact, what you and the Corporation have done is to say: "There is considerable amount of war damage; here is the ideal opportunity for re-planning the whole centre of the town"?

Mr. Wooldridge: Surely Parliament foresaw that probability.

"Is it," asked counsel, "your view that the area needed laying out before the war?"

Mr. Wooldridge: In my view, certain improvements could and should take place on the pre-war layout. The Council then had not the powers they have now under this Act.

Mr. Scragg, re-examining for the Corporation, asked: Does the Corporation intend to consult with the Licensing Plan-

ning Committee and the brewers?—I have already given that undertaking.

Do the Corporation take the view that, apart from this difficult problem of licensing planning, the brewers are in exactly the same position as any other owner of any site in the area?—Yes.

Mr. Rowe contended that the Minister had to be satisfied that everything in the Corporation's scheme was indispensable to the one purpose of " dealing satisfactorily with extensive war damage." That, he said, was the one and only purpose of the Act, which permitted compulsory acquisition of land if the work could be done in no other way, and, in the Order itself, the Minister would declare land as subject to compulsory purchase " for the purpose of dealing with war damage."

The Corporation, he contended, were treating it as if it were a compulsory purchase order regardless of whether the redevelopment of the land could be carried out just as well in any other way.

A large part of the scheme was merely a roads scheme, and yet the Act itself was designed only to allow compulsory purchase if roads were needed for proper layout in or to provide proper access to a redeveloped war-damaged area.

Referring to the fact that for this limited purpose the power was given to acquire land at 1939 values, counsel said: " It is wrong both morally and legally to put into a declaratory order land you don't require merely because you may want it in 10, 15 or 20 years' time, and by buying it now you can get it at cheap value."

Corporation's Contention.

Mr. N. C. Scragg, for the Corporation, said that the Corporation maintained that, apart from the provisions of the Licensing Planning Act and all the difficulties—which, he agreed, were great—they looked upon licensed individual premises in the area—in other words, they had to lay out the area as a whole, and therefore it would not be right to exclude any individual properties. To leave those public-houses would be to leave freehold sites in the area, and that would not be good planning.

The duties of the Licensing Planning Committee under the Licensing Planning (Temporary Provisions) Act of 1945 were to review the problem and secure the distribution of licensed premises, accommodation, etc., in accordance with the demands of the public, and they would, therefore, have to formulate their proposals for removing houses from one part of the area to another, or for surrendering licences, having regard to the redevelopment of the area.

Until the Council's proposals for redevelopment were confirmed by the Minister, the Licensing Planning Committee could not effectively evolve their plans. When that happened, the Council would get down to the replanning in detail. Among those details would be where licensed houses could be placed, and there the Corporation would have the direction of the Licensing Planning Committee.

" These consultations will take place," said Mr. Scragg, " and we shall want the advice and experience of the brewers in order to formulate the proposals for planning removals, but these proposals cannot be evolved until this order is confirmed."

Mr. Maurice Lyell said his clients' properties were in Princes Street, Northam.

Mr. Wooldridge answered a number of questions about the premises, and agreed that the premises were modernised before the war.

Mr. Lyell said that if any premises were controlled for the public benefit, it was this type. No one could do anything to alter, vary or improve licensed premises except they obtained the assent of the Licensing Justices. " This is merely placing a second planning control," he said.

Mr. J. T. Molony presented the case for Courage and Co., Ltd., in respect of licensed premises known as The Angel, Palmerston Road, Oddfellow's Arms, St. Mary Street, and The Anglesea Tavern, Anglesea Road.

Mr. Wooldridge said the proposed highway improvement would mean that The Anglesea Tavern area would be required; in addition, the area would be needed for industrial purposes.

Mr. Molony: There will still be a need for licensed houses?—Yes.

Mr. Wooldridge admitted that the Corporation would not be able to demolish dwelling-houses until they could provide other habitations.

Dealing with The Anglesea Tavern, counsel contended that merely running a road through an area, serving through traffic and to connect the docks and the business of Southampton generally with the outer world, did not constitute laying out afresh the area through which it would run. There were no proposals for laying out afresh the area in which The Anglesea Tavern stood.

His clients were prepared to surrender part of their sites needed for road improvements, but they objected to inclusion in the scheme in relation to areas to which the machinery of the Act did not apply.

Replying to Mr. G. D. Squibb, in relation to Messrs. Whitbread's off-licence premises in New Road, the Borough Engineer said that the Southern Railway Company were proposing to "twin" their tracks—to lay two additional lines on the north side of the existing tracks.

Addressing the Inspector, Mr. Squibb criticised the Corporation for "trying to cloak themselves" behind the war damage provisions of the 1944 Act, when they had adequate powers for many of their proposals under other Acts.

Dearth of Hotels.

Regarding The Crown Hotel, High Street, Mr. Squibb asked: Do you agree that there is a dearth of hotels in Southampton?

The Borough Engineer: I do.

Mr. Squibb suggested that, if the Corporation excluded the site and the firm erected a new hotel on their own land, it would meet the Council's requirements, and Mr. Wooldridge replied that it was necessary to acquire all the land so as to lay out afresh. It would have to be seen how the site fitted into the new layout of the block.

Later in the inquiry, Mr. Rowe, referring to the strong objection to the scheme by prominent townsmen and eminent experts, said this inquiry differed deeply from other recent inquiries, because in them there was a certain measure of agreement upon the basic principles of the schemes. That was due to the fact that there had been prolonged consultations between the promoting authority and the principal local interests.

"Here that is not the case," counsel continued. "Except so far as the churches, Southern Railway and Harbour Board are concerned, there has not been the slightest real effort to obtain from any important and representative section of the public their views upon this plan."

In his opening, Mr. Scragg had said the Corporation had only one object, and that was to make good the war damage satisfactorily. Counsel suggested that if there was only one primary object, there were two secondary motives which must have actuated the Council in presenting this scheme—a desire to acquire as much land as possible in order to get it into public ownership, and a desire to buy land at 1939 values and thereby make a profit out of it.

In so far as any of the proposals in this scheme could be attributed to either of those motives, he submitted the Minister must, in his judicial capacity, see that the proposals were eliminated.

Basic Point.

Mr. Scragg said the Council's case was that in order to deal properly with the problem, it was necessary that the town should be improved by laying out afresh. Objectors had suggested that that was not necessary, and that the proposals were only for road improvement and the furtherance of a town planning scheme, which had no relation to war damage.

Some had said that there were small portions of land in the area itself which required to be laid out afresh and redeveloped, but that there was no necessity to deal with the whole area in that way. In this respect the Council joined issue. The Act itself mentioned "redevelopment as a whole," and if they were merely to take small areas they would be developing piecemeal, and not carrying out the intentions of the Act.

Licensed Premises.

With reference to licensed houses, Mr. Scragg commented that if Mr. Michael Rowe's proposal was adopted in any case where it was decided that a house should stay, the owner would remain the owner of the freehold, which would leave him in a favoured position compared with other owners.

The Council, however, were fully cognisant of the difficulties in connection with licensed premises, and wanted to work in co-operation with the Licensing Planning Committee and the brewers in working out the plan, and with that were content to leave the matter to the Minister for his decision.

The Council had been accused of two secondary motives for acquisition, a desire to acquire as much land as possible, and to buy it at 1939 values, and thereby make a profit. Those motives. it had been suggested, were both illegal and immoral.

"I refute the suggestion that the Council has such motives," said Mr. Scragg. "The Council think the area is a satisfactory unit for development, and are content to leave the matter to the Minister."

STEPNEY AND POPLAR RECONSTRUCTION: AN L.C.C. MONOPOLY OF LICENCES.

An inquiry was held at the County Hall, London, by Mr. Fitzgibbon, M.A., B.A.I. (Inspector), into the London County Council's application for an Order under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1944, dealing with Stepney and Poplar reconstruction as a war-damaged area. The scheme includes the compulsory purchase of licensed houses with the licences. It was stated that there were about 450 licensed houses in the area.

Mr. Michael Rowe, K.C., who appeared with Mr. Ramsey Willis for Mann, Crossman and Paulin, Ltd., explained that it was the intention that he should present on behalf of his clients a general case with regard to the scheme —not going into the details of any of the properties of individual brewers—but should try and put a general case which it was hoped his learned friends, representing other breweries, would be able to adopt in large measure.

Mr. C. H. Walker, L.C.C., director of housing, was asked by Mr. Rowe: Apart from houses on open spaces, are there any as to which you can say definitely whether their sites will be kept as the sites of licensed premises or not?

No, I think, to be perfectly frank, every licensed premises will have to be considered in its proper siting in this area or in some other area.

And if one were to put to you any individual property, all that you could say would be: "Well, when we get our detailed plan we shall have to look at it"?—Yes.

And until you have your detailed plan it is impossible to give a definite opinion? —Absolutely impossible.

Let us assume that the Order is confirmed more or less as asked for. Will the Council then proceed to make a number of Compulsory Purchase Orders in respect of parts of the area?—Yes.

A Thirty-Year Programme.

You are visualising a programme which may well extend over 30, 40 or even 50 years?—Yes. Thirty years would be the maximum I should say now—it may be less.

Would it be the Council's intention to make Compulsory Purchase Orders for the whole of the area within the next three years?—No. Compulsory Purchase Orders would be spread out over the next 20 to 25 years.

It is not your intention if you have a Compulsory Purchase Order confirmed to serve notice to treat upon any property until such time as you really need the property?—There will be no merit in serving a notice to treat for the sake of serving the notice, but notice to treat would be served so that we could progress the operations and get possession of the property if we needed it, or come to some other arrangement so that ordered development would not be hindered.

Quite clearly there will be cases where a licence will be removed from one site to another?—Yes.

Will the L.C.C. then insist upon leasing the new site?—The Act provides for leasing except in special circumstances or special provision sanctioned by the Minister, and there we are. We have to administer the law as it is.

The result of that is this, is it not, that the County Council will have a monopoly of sites in the area?—Of all sites.

And in particular a monopoly of licensed sites or sites that can be licensed? —That is not strange.

So far as this area is concerned the result will be that the Council will have a monopoly of sites?—Yes, of sites for all purposes.

Sites to be Let for a Maximum of Ninety-nine Years.

In answer to further questions, Mr. Walker agreed that the Council would in due course let those sites to whoever they pleased, and if they did it under their own powers, for a maximum of 99 years. It would be necessary to insert all proper clauses in the leases to ensure that the monopoly of selling intoxicating liquor which enured to those premises continued, otherwise the licence went.

Mr. Rowe: If that is so it means, does it not, that at the end of 99 years or thereabouts the L.C.C. will have not only a monopoly of sites in this 1,800 acres but they will have a monopoly of licences as well?—Yes—well, you could say the same of the industrial area: they will have a monopoly of the industrial area.

And are you going to have all the pint pots marked "By permission of the L.C.C."?—No, I do not think that position will arise.

We have been dealing with cases where the licences will have to be removed. There will also be cases where the licences will not have to be removed because the existing premises are satisfactory on sites that will fit in properly to a redevelopment scheme?—Yes. I doubt whether there will be many of those.

Let us assume there will be one. What would you propose to do in that case?—I should propose that in connection with the redevelopment of that particular area the freehold of the premises should be purchased.

You do nothing whatever except buy the freehold and turn it into a leasehold?—Yes, of a certain length of lease so that that lease would fall in when the leases which were to be granted for the area also fell in, so that we could secure a further ordered development at a later period.

Answering questions relating to compensation and notice to treat, Mr. Walker said that so far as his department was concerned—and they had to work with the Licensing Planning Committee and were working amicably together—it was intended before they took the final step that they should have tried in every possible way and, he hoped, reached agreement as to the ultimate fate of the licences with which they were dealing.

Mr. Rowe: The difficulties with regard to licensed premises being such as we have considered, the Council would be quite content and would have all they wanted if they were assured that when the moment came, when they needed possession, they could get it?—If the brewers would say: "We do not mind our licences going into cold storage," the matter is at an end. But if, on the other hand, the brewers say: "No, we either want this licence married with another or transferred on its own," then it would be a question of a notice to treat.

If you had options upon every site which you were authorised to exercise when you had your compulsory powers confirmed, and as soon as you really needed the sites, that gives you all that you want, does it not?—If we can get possession of the actual premises to pull down the minute we want them.

Or within a day or two of giving comparatively short notice?—Oh yes.

Was not the Corporation of Birmingham asking for something not very dissimilar from what you are asking to-day—that is, for powers over an area which were to be exercised in stages over a great many years?—I have not actually seen that.

Counsel's Submissions.

Mr. Rowe, putting the case in general for the brewery companies, submitted that it was not legal to include any property within the area of a Declaratory Order under Section 1 of the Act of 1944 unless there was some positive evidence that its acquisition was necessary for the purpose of dealing satisfactorily with war damage by means of a new layout and redevelopment. Nowhere, he thought, did the Act permit either the nationalisation or the municipalisation of land for any purpose other than that of dealing satisfactorily with war damage. Redevelopment, as a whole, he submitted, meant no more than that the area as a whole should, when redeveloped, present a proper picture of a completely planned area, both internally and in relation to surrounding areas. There seemed to be a suggestion that because Section 19 did contain the implication that once land had passed into public ownership it should be retained in the ordinary course of events in public ownership, that was some justification for including in a Section 1 Order property which could not be brought within it in any other way. He could not follow that argument. It might be that in the distant future some new development plan might require further acquisitions, and, if that was so, then no doubt in that distant future there might be powers of acquisition which could then be exercised. But that consideration was no ground for acquiring property to-day unless it was needed to-day.

Insufficient Information.

It was provided that the application for an Order should be accompanied by a statement, and that in that statement some particulars should be provided as respects the internal arrangement of the area when it was redeveloped. There was no doubt that the L.C.C. had given particulars of the intended manner of user, but when they looked at the information as to the particulars of internal arrangement, then they found that there was very little indeed.

Nobody disputed that there was need for much replanning in the area; nobody disputed that probably every owner in the area would have to contribute, and make some personal sacrifice in order to contribute, to that replanning. If one

could be assured that at some future time there would be an opportunity for owners to consider detailed proposals, and object if they thought fit to any detailed proposals of the L.C.C. for redevelopment, then many of those present that day would feel that the position was materially changed. They would feel that they would then have an opportunity of putting their case to the Minister.

With regard to licensed houses, it was quite clear that, with the exception of houses which might be upon the proposed open spaces, the L.C.C. could not to-day say in respect of a single house whether or not the acquisition of that house was necessary in order to deal satisfactorily with the war damage in the area in the course of their plans of redevelopment. They could not say that the retention of any one of the houses would injure their scheme; it might, or it might not; they did not know. He submitted, therefore, that they could not say, and the Minister could not say, that the acquisition of any of those houses was requisite, or necessary, or expedient for the purpose of dealing satisfactorily with the war damage. Upon that footing, he submitted that the Minister must exclude from the Declatory Order all these houses.

Birmingham Precedent.

He would ask the Minister, quite apart from his first submission as to the legality of it, and on the assumption that the Minister thought him wrong upon that submission, to say: "I will follow the precedent which Parliament gave me in the Birmingham Act, and I will exclude all these properties from the Declaratory Order or from subsequent Compulsory Purchase Orders if the brewers, the owners of the property, undertake to give to the Council an option in terms similar to those in the Birmingham Act, which will enable the Council on very short notice to take those properties if and when they really are required."

It was not right to include in a Declaratory Order property in respect of which your intention at a later stage was merely to acquire the freehold and then lease it back to the owner without altering that property in the slightest degree. That was acquisition, not for the purpose of redevelopment or for the purpose of dealing satisfactorily with war damage. but was simply acquisition now for acquisition's sake.

Mr. Waddy, appearing for Barclay, Perkins and Co., Ltd., said he wished to adopt the arguments of Mr. Rowe, but in so far as the L.C.C. merely wanted to acquire the company's houses for the sake of acquisition, then, even should it be legal, he would say it was outside the spirit of the Act, and he submitted that the Minister in his discretion should exclude them from the Act.

Taylor, Walker Brewery.

Mr. A. Capewell, K.C., for Taylor, Walker and Co., cross-examining Mr. C. H. Walker with regard to the brewery premises, asked: Is it your proposal that if the brewery remains included within this Declaratory Order, you will, at a later date, make a Compulsory Purchase Order in respect to it?—More than likely, yes.

How will you do that?—For the purposes of the scheme and for the purposes of various adjustments of boundary.

You are not going to move the brewery, are you?—Not the present intention, no.

You would wish to see, if you could, the improvement of this area, as you stated in your letter, by reason of the extension of the brewery and some redevelopment by the brewery, would you not?—By the brewery or somebody else if the brewery did not want to do it.

If you acquired this zone is it your intention that it should be leased back to the brewery company?—With such other lands in addition that they desire, to make the area more efficient for their purposes.

And on a lease presumably of 99 years?—On a lease up to the time permitted by the Act. He had not seen any special considerations yet which would entitle the company to a longer lease.

With regard to the licensed premises, Mr. Walker said that what he had in mind was that they would work in close collaboration with the brewers and the Licensing Planning Committee, so long as that Committee still remained and the law was operative. If the law was altered they would continue, as they had done for the past quarter of a century, to work in close collaboration with the brewers.

The Expenditure of Public Money.

Mr. Capewell also adopted the arguments and submissions made by Mr. Rowe. With regard to the Birmingham arrangement, he said that it was not only the case that the brewers were not anxious to lose their licences, but there was, on the other side of the picture, the ques-

tion of the expenditure of public money, and whether it was going to be for any good purpose or not. Clearly, if money could be saved and saved with the good will and co-operation of the two parties, then that should be done. He could not believe that the Minister could not devise machinery whereby this difficulty over the licences could be overcome, either by inserting a term in the Order or by saying that he would make the Order upon the giving of the appropriate undertaking.

The Inspector: As in the Birmingham Section 9?

Mr. Capewell: As in the Birmingham Section 9.

That would satisfy you?—I think that would meet the point.

Mr. Capewell said the position was that, having set up the Licensing Planning Authority, they had a duty to perform. If the L.C.C. served notices to treat without regard to what was happening to the licences, and without regard to the activities of the Licensing Planning Committee, they might not only cost the ratepayers a great deal more money, but they would, of course, prejudice the operations of the Licensing Planning Committee, who were expected to have under their own control free and unfettered consideration and power of decision in respect of the number of licences which were to be granted, and where they were to act.

Inconsistent with Parliament's Intention.

Mr. Harold Willis, appearing for Watney, Combe, Reid and Co., said that, apart from the legal points, there was the practical point. This was a long-term planning scheme, a scheme which it was anticipated would take some 30 years to carry through. In his submission to include unconditionally at this stage all the licences in the area was wholly inconsistent with the view of Parliament in setting up the Licensing Planning Committees, because this was a planning scheme, and the Licensing Planning Committees were set up in part to represent planning and in part to represent licensing. Therefore to prejudge the issue in this way was wholly wrong.

Mr. Wingate-Saul, who appeared for Charrington and Company, after dealing with that company's properties, supported the general submissions made by Counsel previously.

Need to Know Minister's Policy.

On the question as to whether or not there would be a further inquiry, Mr. Capewell said that was a most important point. They, on that side of the table, had to advise their clients that at the moment this was their only opportunity of being heard in respect of any of the proposals, and he hoped that the Inspector would make in his report to the Minister a recommendation that this particular point should be clarified. He thought that if there was machinery assured to them for making representations as to the detailed planning at a later stage, the Inspector would lighten his labours and those of his colleagues at these Declaratory Order inquiries.

Mr. Rowe: And if I may say so, not only would you lighten them but probably you would lighten them to the extent of something like 75 per cent. For seven months we have been beseeching the Minister to give us some declaration of policy, and it is only because we can get no assurances whatever, and we can get no policy declaration from the Minister, that we are just left struggling in a sea of silence because the Minister will say nothing, and that is why three-quarters of our objections have to be presented.

The Inspector: At this stage the only question is whether the Council concerned is to become the owner of the particular property.

Mr. Rowe said that in that case perhaps it would be more satisfactory if the Minister were to say at once that it was quite unnecessary for the acquiring authority to put forward any details.

The Inspector said he did not accept that because in fact the Act required that sufficient details should be put forward to make at least a *prima facie* case for planning.

Mr. Rowe: That is reducing the matter to a hollow mockery, because there are insufficient details given for any objector to base his case upon them.

The Inspector said he would see that counsel's observations were brought to the attention of the Minister.

At a later stage Mr. Rowe said they urged most strongly that whatever policy the Minister determined upon with regard to licensed premises, he should make it clear to them what that policy was. There was nothing which created greater apprehension or which was a greater cause of objection than this continued uncertainty. He respectfully asked the Inspector to tell the Minister that unless policy on the practical problems of planning was formulated and published quickly the immense amount of good will towards planning that existed to-day would be dissipated.

Reply for L.C.C.

The inquiry closed on Saturday, when Sir Walter Monckton, K.C., replying for the London County Council, submitted that under Section 1 of the Act they had to deal with the area as a whole, and not with particular sites of war damage in that area. The Act, he said, did not look forward to the exclusion of island sites. If they wanted to make a plan of redevelopment effective they had to be able to deal with a multiplicity of ownership, with difference of tenure, different terms of leases, and they must avoid the haphazard development of the past. To meet this need they had to acquire the freehold of the properties. The period of redevelopment had been put at 30 years. The County of London plan spoke of 50 years, and he submitted that they were doing precisely what that plan envisaged. If it was right to develop according to a plan, they must do it over a long period, and their pattern must be there the whole time. And there must be flexibility. It had been urged that the scheme was not precise enough in its details, but he (counsel) maintained that it was precise enough in its broad outlines for the purposes of the inquiry and for obtaining a Declaratory Order.

He apprehended that the criticism of undue flexibility came from objectors to the scheme, who wanted to establish a claim for exclusion and who were under the impression that they must make their objection now, as there would never be another chance, and that there were at present insufficient particulars. Assuming a Declaratory Order had been made, and the moment had come to apply for a Compulsory Purchasing Order, there was the question whether there would be an opportunity to object to compulsory purchase at a later stage, and whether the Minister would disregard the objection as irrelevant. The Act gave the Minister discretion in this matter. There had been some criticism of the Minister over his reticence about policy; he did not join in that criticism. The Minister had been given this discretion, and he was bound to exercise it, but they could not ask him to exercise it years before they knew of the actual need.

Siting of Licensed Premises.

With regard to licensed premises, it had been urged that there was no positive evidence that the acquisition of certain premises was necessary for dealing with war damage, but he submitted that they had to look at the scheme in broad outline, and had not to prove what they were going to do with particular premises. Licensed premises could not be excluded from the Declaratory Order at this stage. Their siting must depend on the development of residential and business zones for their proper placing, and where they were to be within this area must depend on the location of the public whose interests they were to serve. And to leave them without regard to other areas would be a travesty of the scheme. Referring to the Birmingham arrangement, in the scheme with which they were now dealing they were at an early stage, and they could not ask for something provisional to be inserted in the Order or that an undertaking should be given. There had not been lack of co-operation between brewers and the Council in the past. They had worked with the brewers and the Licensing Planning Committee, and they intended to continue to act on good terms of collaboration.

STEVENAGE NEW TOWN ORDER.

The Minister of Town and Country Planning has decided to make an Order for the development of Stevenage as a satellite town.

A letter sent to the local authorities concerned states that after giving careful consideration to the various submissions made to him on behalf of interested Local Authorities and Statutory Undertakers and by private individuals affected by the proposals, the Minister has decided to make the Order.

Answering a suggestion that a virgin site should have been chosen for development as a new town in preference to Stevenage, the letter states: "It will be apparent that in a largely populated area such as the Greater London Region undeveloped sites suitable for large-scale urban developments are now practically non-existent. Both during the preparation of the Greater London Plan, and since, many sites have been examined from this point of view, and the Minister is satisfied that no equally suitable alternative sites are available for early large-scale development. Attention was directed at the inquiry to a possible alternative site at Ashwell, near Royston. This site has already been under review, but in the Minister's opinion cannot, by reason of its location and lack of existing facilities, be considered as a substitute for Stevenage for the purpose of meeting the needs of London's decentralised population."

THE BREWERS' SOCIETY.

At the October meeting of the Council of the Society it was reported:—

Barley and Malt.—The Committee had noted the speech by the Chairman of the Maltsters' Association at its annual meeting on October 14th, in which he had expressed the view that a modest increase in the price of malt would have to be made for several reasons, including the increased cost in wages and a six-day week, and the necessity to dry the barley.

A letter had been received from a member asking whether there would be any possibility of importing Californian or other foreign barley for use in conjunction with malt made from home-grown barley of inferior quality. The Committee did not feel unduly pessimistic as to the quality of the home-grown barley crop, and they recommended that no representations should be made for the importation of foreign barley at the present juncture.

Limitation of Standard Barrelage.—The Committee had received the report of the deputation which had been received by the Minister of Food on October 3rd, and had considered the alteration in the basic period from the twelve months ended September 30th, 1945, to the twelve months ended March 31st, 1946, which had been notified to all brewers in the Society's circular No. 19/46 issued on October 5th. The Minister had given the deputation a sympathetic reception, and had agreed to meet fairly the difficulties in the operation of the 15 per cent. cut in standard barrelage. On the whole, the change eased the position of breweries generally and collectively allowed the production of an additional 424,000 standard barrels of beer. By bringing the permitted level of production of each brewery more nearly into line with the present spread of population it benefited the public.

There were a certain number of breweries who for one reason or another were adversely affected by the alteration in the basic year, and correspondence with some of these had been considered. It was recommended that the reserve of standard barrelage still at the disposal of the Society should with the consent of the Ministry of Food be utilised to meet these cases as far as practicable.

The Committee desired to make it clear that the carrying forward of barrelage under-brewed in one month to the next under the old basis continued under the new arrangement. Any accumulated under-brewed barrelage at the end of September could be carried forward and utilised in the present period of three months October to December, and any under-brewing at the end of December could be carried into the next period, which was the four months January to April, 1947, and so on. The substitution of three-month and four-month periods for the old limitation month by month would be of great value to breweries in evening out their production.

Imported Wines.—At the same interview, the Minister of Food had asked for the assistance of the brewing industry in the bottling and distribution of imported wines, and had been assured of the ready co-operation of the Society. In consequence a circular letter had been sent to all members asking what additional quantities of imported wine they would be able to take up in casks and to bottle or otherwise distribute through their trade. This information would be conveyed to the Ministry.

Nationalisation of Transport.—The Committee had received the report of the deputation which had been received by the Minister of Transport on September 26th. They had been well received by the Minister, to whom they had explained the practical problems of distributing beer to licensed premises and other customers. It had been made clear to the Minister that the distribution of beer was inseparable from the productive operations of the brewery.

The Minister's reply was frank and informative, and had been received with satisfaction.

Hours and Wages.—A letter from an affiliated local association had been considered on the question of granting a fortnight's holiday with pay to brewery employees in lieu of the present period of seven days in that area. A similar question had been

raised in a letter from a member in another part of the country. There was considerable variation in present practice; some breweries already gave a fortnight's holiday, while others had the five-day week or a 44-hour week in operation. It was recommended that the question must be left for decision by each local association or by individual breweries.

Wholesale and Retail Trade.—The Committee had discussed at some length the relationships with the retail trade, and they considered it to be most important that close contact should be maintained. The director had been asked to prepare a brief report on the question, and this would be considered at the next meeting.

Acquisition by Public Authorities and New Towns.—The solicitor reported that a case had been prepared for the opinion of counsel on various points arising out of the acquisition of licensed premises by town planning and other authorities, and consideration was being given to the compensation which would be payable in respect of the licensed value and alternatively to the means by which the licence itself should be preserved to the owning brewery for removal to other premises.

Consideration had also been given by the Sub-Committee to the question whether any new legislation was necessary or desirable to facilitate the removal of licences into new town areas to follow the movement of population. A memorandum was being prepared setting out the points arising, and the question would be further considered.

Catering Wages Board.—It had been reported that in its recently published proposals, the Licensed Non-Residential Establishments Wages Board suggested rates of remuneration which had the effect of placing a valuation of 25s. per week on full board and lodging provided to employees in public-houses. The Committee were of opinion that such a valuation was too low and that a flat rate did not meet the position, since the class of accommodation varied considerably.

MALTSTERS' ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS AT ANNUAL MEETING.

At the annual general meeting of the Maltsters' Association of Great Britain on October 14th, Col. E. J. Grinling, D.S.O., M.C., chairman of the executive committee, submitted the following report:—

During the year under review, your executive committee have met at regular intervals and the three standing sub-committees of the executive have been very active.

A full-time secretary has been engaged and I have to report the appointment of Mr. Patrick Baker to that position. A temporary office of the Association has been set up at 19, Berkeley Street. The ultimate goal of your executive is to have suitable offices for the Association in the vicinity of Mark Lane, where members can discuss their problems with the secretary and where our meetings can be held. Owing to war damage and the shortage of suitable accommodation, it may be some time before we are successful in our aim. In the meantime, however, we felt it imperative to set up an office and improve our organisation. Until such time as offices are secured near Mark Lane, Mr. Baker will attend the Mark Lane Corn Market, during the barley buying season, on Monday mornings, whenever possible, and be at the disposal of our members.

As you will know to your cost, a 15 per cent. reduction in the production of beer was imposed by the Government and came into effect on May 1st last. It followed automatically that from that date our deliveries of malt to brewers dropped and we now find ourselves with stocks of old malt far in excess of what would have been the case had no cut been imposed. Our contracts with brewers were, of course, not interfered with, but the net result of the cut means that, unless the restriction is shortly removed, our purchases of barley and our output of malt during the current malting season will be reduced by approximately 25 per cent. Since then, on August 1st last, the average gravity of beer has been reduced by 10 per cent. Whilst this latter restriction will not necessarily mean any material loss to us in the demand for malt, it is obvious to us all that it is not in the best interests of the brewing

and malting industry or in fact of the vast beer-drinking community. Many of us who sell a proportion of our output to brewers who are also brewer-maltsters will, I fear, find our output still further reduced. We all appreciate these restrictions are due to the aftermath of a world upheaval resulting in diminished supplies of grain and feeding stuffs and we can only hope that, as soon as the position improves, they will be immediately removed.

Whilst we deplore the unfortunate calamity of a damaged, and in many cases a ruined harvest in our own islands, it is at least gratifying to learn that the world harvest, taken as a whole, has exceeded expectations, which leads us to the hope that the situation cannot be more than temporary.

Fuel supplies continue to cause anxiety to your executive and particularly to the cereals, fuel and raw materials sub-committee. The closest touch is being maintained with the Ministries concerned and I would ask any members in difficulty to get in touch with our secretary.

The reorganisation of malting labour has made considerable and, I think, effective progress. Regional committees have been formed of maltsters and brewer-maltsters, and I am happy to report that this problem is being tackled in the spirit of complete co-operation by all concerned. The principle of the six-day week has been generally adopted and is already in operation in most districts. It is proposed to continue to treat this problem on a regional basis, as it is felt that this is the most practical method of dealing with the varying conditions which exist.

The machinery, buildings and assessment sub-committee have made some progress with the dust problem in maltings, and it is hoped that the interest of some firms of engineers in this problem will result in improved equipment and methods.

In order to be of the utmost assistance to our members in resisting increases in assessments by local authorities, it is proposed to ask members, at some future date, for certain information. Any information given will be treated in the strictest confidence, and will only be referred to under a serial number and will not disclose the name of the firm or the situation of the maltings.

It must be patent to us all that a situation has arisen which is of paramount importance to our industry as a whole. I refer to the combination of a deplorable harvest; a temporary, but nevertheless disturbing, reduction in the demand for malt; an additional cost of making owing to the changeover from a seven to a six-day week; increased railway rates which came into force on July 1st last; and a rise of 1s. per quarter in the maximum price of barley to compensate the farmer for the rise in farm workers' wages. Instead of only the best quality barleys being procurable at the maximum price and others of good malting quality being purchaseable at less money, we are faced with the prospect of practically all barleys, suitable for the production of malt for brewing, remaining at or near the maximum. In some areas outstanding individual lots of barley are being marketed with a double merchants' commission.

As an association we have always avoided, and I am sure rightly so, any suggestion of the control or fixing of malt prices, and I think we all agree that this is the policy we should continue to pursue. At the same time, I feel I should be failing in my duty if I did not draw your attention to the danger of a repetition of the cut-throat competition which took place in our industry some years after the termination of the 1914-18 war, to the benefit of no one; in fact, to the detriment of all.

Your executive have carefully considered this matter and, in view of the circumstances I have already referred to, they are of the opinion that a modest increase for this season is necessary in malt prices to cover part of the extra costs referred to, and especially the considerable loss by kiln-drying of this season's wet barleys.

Each individual maltster will be able to assess what this figure should be, but in the opinion of your executive some increase in the average price of brewing malt prices as compared with last year is unavoidable. Your executive are confident that the brewers, with whom we trade in such happy trade relationship, will fully appreciate the necessity for this increase in prices which in the main is due to abnormal weather conditions at harvest time.

Your association is, I feel, now established on a firm foundation, having a full-time staff and office. We are, therefore, much better prepared than heretofore to overcome any difficulties that may assail us, providing, of course, we are all prepared to play our part for the common good.

In conclusion, I would like to place on record our appreciation to Mr. Hobday and Mr. Chesterton, who have served us well and faithfully as secretary and assistant secretary for so many years.

Letters to a Brewer.

SHUT—NO BEER.

My Dear Tony,

You are quite right, I'm sure, in feeling that Sir Frederick's considered opinion on anything connected with our trade is a matter of importance. And when, as now, he says, "these SHUT, NO BEER notices all over the country constitute our Trade's biggest menace at the moment," he is by no means repeating one of those hackneyed phrases which sometimes make one grin—and then have a look at his company's balance-sheet.

Perhaps the most extraordinary thing about this particular affair, though, is that the leaders of both wholesale and retail sections of the Trade are for once agreed in saying these closures are not only most dangerous, but could be prevented. Indeed, the retailers, to their great credit, took their courage in both hands, and made recommendations to their members which, without further support, went quite as far as could possibly be expected.

Nevertheless, after many months, hundreds of licensed houses are still closed for days at a time; opened and closed, it would seem, very often according to the whim or temporary convenience of the particular tenant. In some areas, I know, there have been so-called "gentlemen's agreements" with police, local Justices, or between local traders themselves, but even if they are satisfactory in theory, they inevitably break down in practice as supplies vary, which they are bound to do as demand fluctuates in different districts.

Admittedly there is a great deal to be said in the short view by both tenant and brewer for "selling out and shutting"—though with much more weight by the tenant. He receives his quota of beer, and knows this is all he will get until his next delivery, say, the following week. He proceeds to sell out as quickly as convenient, puts up his notice, SHUT, NO BEER (or he doesn't), and more or less happily proceeds to wait until the brewery lorry reappears. Then the performance happens all over again. "Nothing," says he, "could be simpler!"

Nothing, indeed!—on a short view. The question is, Can we as an industry afford this short view? The retailer's leaders say we cannot. Sir Frederick, reflecting, as we know he must, the opinions of other leading brewers, agrees with them. In all this apparent paradox, one thing only is certain—there are the pubs and there are the notices, pretty well as numerous as ever!

A friend of mine connected with a trade committee—nothing in any way to do with brewing—was invited recently to appoint what is just now fashionably called a Public Relations Officer, and felt he would like to see the favoured applicants in action as speakers before definitely deciding. One of them turned out to be connected with the more "live" prohibitionist bodies, and a most persuasive platform man.

Presumably he was largely preaching to the already converted, of course, but he took the rather unexpected line of saying how gratified he was that circumstances had increased the number of people using our inns over the last few years. "What has chiefly hampered our cause before," he went on, "was the apathy caused by the fact that so few of the population were interested as pub-users. Now, as the brewers boast of their houses being Britain's most popular institutions, we can be certain of an equal strength of indignation once their deceit, inconsistence and greed is realised," etc., etc.!

Propaganda, you say! Yes, propaganda, certainly, but nevertheless something very much to be met, or, better still, anticipated.

This is not the place or time to develop his arguments, but obviously

my friend was the most impressed by the carefully edited extracts from leading brewers' speeches and pronouncements reiterating that we want our houses not to be mere shops for selling drink, but centres of community life where a man and his wife can relax, have a chat, a game of darts, and (though not to be pressed) a drink at their leisure.

After more on the same theme came the comparison. "Within 400 yards every house except one shut because of no beer." "Every house in the district opening only while there was beer for sale." This, and much else, about too many pubs, shorter hours, and the like.

You will, I'm sure, see how true was Sir Frederick's description of SHUT, NO BEER, as a menace to us, and I need not elaborate it further now, any more than his pungent and equally apt reminder that our first duty is to our customers.

Now—is it possible and practicable for us to meet this menace? It is certainly possible, and, I think, practicable. Where hotels and public-houses are conducted under management, direct or indirect, the SHUT, NO BEER notices are conspicuously rare. Is not this a pointer to the solution of our present difficulties?

I am not forgetting most of our houses are let to tenants and are not under management, but the principle is still the same. It may be argued that in managed houses the loss (if any) through keeping open despite "no beer" is borne by the owners. Precisely! And it seems to me it would be one of our wisest investments if we did the same with our tenanted taverns.

The accountants will, I believe, tell you the net cost would be very much less than at first sight appears—judging by some careful inquiries we have made. But, you know, even if it were comparatively large, think of the value received. A public, its needs generously met, continuing to use our houses as we have repeated we want them to be used. All teetotal propaganda about drink-shops squarely faced and probably countered for a decade at least. Town Planning and similar authorities given the clearest proof that they would be wise to note our policy and not just legislate for so many pubs.

That such vigorous and true service would go unnoticed is unthinkable; it would be our duty to let our public know what we were offering and doing. I have purposely omitted many other further developments, which are obvious.

Summarised, then, Sir Frederick is undoubtedly well justified. Both wholesalers and retailers are at one in recognising it, which has already gone on too long. The solution is a comparatively quick and simple one, and if properly applied would bring with it great advantages to our public and our Trade.

I am sorry space has made me leave out figures as well as quite a lot of detail which I have had prepared, but I hope I have, at any rate, answered your question as to my views on Sir Frederick's remarks.

By the way, I think you might be wise not to put this before one "elder statesman" on your Board as emanating from Sir Frederick. They were at school together, you'll remember, and "a prophet is seldom without honour, except in his own country."

Yours sincerely,
J. K.

THE INSTITUTE OF BREWING.

LONDON SECTION.

Arrangements for 1946/1947 session:—

December 9th.—"The 1946 Barleys of Yorkshire and the Northern Counties." Mr. W. Stannard.

January 13th.—"Oil Firing." Mr. W. A. Hubbard, M.Inst.Petroleum, M.Inst.Fuel.

February 10th.—"Modern Developments in Malting Mechanisation." Mr. W. Hynard.

March 10th.—Not yet fixed.

April 14th.—"U.S.A. Review." Mr. A. J. Curtin Cosbie, B.Sc., A.R.I.C., A.R.C.Sc.I.

Meetings will be held at the Horse Shoe Hotel, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1, at 6 p.m.

Dominion Notes.

CANADA.

November 6th, 1946.

Latest available returns on the Cape Breton, Nova Scotia plebiscite are 3,546 for taverns and 1,979 against. Citizens of Peel County, Ontario, are also seeking a plebiscite to throw off the temperance yoke they are now under.

Veterans Brewery Holding, Ltd., of Vancouver, B.C., have had their application to operate a brewery rejected by the Province, the Provincial Government taking the stand that the requirements of the Province would not stand another brewing company.

It is the general belief in Ottawa that the Order-in-Council P.C.11374, which controls alcoholic beverage advertising over the radio, will lapse at the end of the year. Brewers do not show very much concern over the fact, preferring to use institutional and public service copy instead of product advertising.

November 1st saw the end of New Brunswick Liquor Control Board rationing, and it is now no longer necessary to produce ration books or permits to make purchases of alcoholic beverages in that Province.

Liquor Commissioners of all Dominion Provinces will meet in Montreal in January, 1947, when it is expected that it will be decided whether or not they will retain the war time proof strength of liquors 30 under proof, as established by the Federal Government as a war time measure.

The Government is considering a change in the labelling of Food Act covering beverages involving a uniform label for all wines, spirits, and perhaps beer. The label will state the exact nature of the contents of the bottle and its alcoholic strength. It is said that this move is especially aimed at imported wines.

Sicks Edmonton Brewery, Ltd., have plans for $250,000.00 expansion programme in Edmonton, Man.

The Molson Brewery, Ltd., of Montreal, plan a $2,000,000.00 expansion to its present plant, to step up the race of bottling and to increase its fermenting facilities.

Advocating changes in British Columbia's laws to permit the sale of food with alcoholic beverages, the *Columbian* says: "Perhaps food alone would not humanise the gloomy caverns called beer parlours, but it at least would offer some obstacle to the fill-'em-up and throw-'em-out technique at present so popular.

With more beer becoming available for Ontario and Quebec beer-drinkers, the *Ottawa Journal* says: "It is timely again to remind the Ontario Government of the need for redoubling its efforts to maintain order and sanitary conditions in establishments where beer is dispensed. Ontario hires 100 inspectors for the fruit-packing industry this year. It could well do the same to police the beverage rooms."

AUSTRALIA.

November 1st, 1946.

At a recent inquiry into the 40-hour week by the Full Arbitration Court, evidence was given by Mr. Nevil Stuart, an officer of the Department of Post-War Reconstruction, who said: "The beer shortage is due to increased demands rather than to a reduced supply. Increased production is retarded mainly by sugar rationing, but, in addition, malt, barley and hops are to some extent in short supply."

In order to bring a further £14,200,000 revenue yearly to the Commonwealth coffers, excise duties were raised in 1942, that on beer being increased by 1s. 7d. a gallon to a total of 4s. 7d. It is now revealed that the total excise collections on beer for the financial year 1942-43 were £19,632,696, while for 1943-44 they had increased to £21,615,974.

During the recent Perth Royal Show, when the weather was fine and warm for the whole of the show period, it

was estimated that some 6,500 gallons of beer were sold on the ground, the bulk being on the two principal days.

Figures tabulated by *Newspaper News* reveal that the brewing, wine and spirit industries, for every 100 pages of newspaper advertising used in 1939, used 103.4 in 1940 (when every other trade showed a drop, some being less than 50 per cent.), but in the following year used only 86.8 pages. By 1942 this had dropped to 40.3, and by 1943 was at an all-time low of 20 pages. In 1944 there was an increase to 21.6 pages, and last year a further increase to 27 pages was noted. During the financial year 1944-45 the trade used 18,021 inches in the metropolitan weekly Press, and 42,341 inches in the dailies.

The *Western Australian Government Statistician* reports that during the nine months ended March 31st, 1946, imports into that State included: Ale and beer in bottles valued at £6,079 (of which £1 worth only came from overseas), while no ale or beer in bulk was imported at all during that period. Imports of hops were valued at £19,021. All were grown in Australia. Production of beer and stout during the year 1944-45 had shown a slight decrease from the 9,670,622 gallons of the previous 12 months, and was listed as 9,177,620 gallons.

The staff of Tooth's Brewery, Sydney, are producing an interesting little monthly journal, *Tooth's K.B. Chronicle*, a 36-page magazine which contains much of interest not only to its own staff members but also to outside readers.

Tooheys, Ltd., brewers, of Sydney, report a net profit of £156,026 for the year ended July 31st last, an increase of £2,769 on the previous year's figures. Dividend is to remain unchanged at 8 per cent. Expenses for the year were £116,913 higher than those of 1945, depreciation cost £6,456 more, but gross profit increased by £119,682. Speaking at the annual meeting, the chairman, Sir Mark Sheldon, said that the prices received by the company were exactly the same as before the war, after allowing for the extra excise being paid. This meant that the company was bearing the substantial increase in the cost of brewing materials. "Hops, malt and many other items are both scarce and high in cost," he said, "and some have to be imported at much enhanced prices. Until the shortage of raw materials is eased, supplies to the public must be less than the demand."

Tooheys Standard Securities, Ltd., received £63,517 in interest from Tooheys, Ltd., as against £63,423 last year. Net profit covers 5½ per cent. preference dividends.

The Volum Brewing Co., Ltd., Geelong (Victoria), report a net profit of £3,963 for the half-year to August 31st, comparing with £3,268 for the same period of 1945. The year's profit was £8,036, a decided improvement on the £6,449 of the previous 12 months. A dividend of 6 per cent. is being paid. "The abolition of rationing during the year allowed an increase in sales," say the directors, "but shortages, which are likely to continue, prevented full requirements being met."

Breheny Bros. and Kenna's Brewery, Ltd., report a profit of £513 for the year ended July 31st, against £511 for the previous year. A dividend of 7d. a 14s. share is being paid.

Castlemaine Brewery Co., Ltd., Melbourne, announces a final half-yearly ordinary dividend of 7d. a share, making 1s. 2d. for the year (unchanged).

For the New Zealand occupation troops in Japan, some 30,000 dozen bottles of lager beer are to be shipped from the Dominion in time for Christmas distribution. Any surplus will be distributed among other occupation troops.

FUEL AND THE BREWING INDUSTRY.

A joint meeting of the London Section of the Incorporated Brewers' Guild and the London Section of the Institute of Brewing will be held at the Horse Shoe Hotel, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1, on Monday, November 25th, 1946, at 6 p.m., when Mr. J. B. M. Mason, of the Ministry of Fuel and Power, will open a discussion on "Fuel and the Brewing Industry."

This meeting is being arranged at the suggestion of the Ministry of Fuel and Power to afford an opportunity for brewers and brewery directors to discuss, with a representative of the Ministry, the problems of fuel efficiency.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OCTOBER 14TH.

FAIR WAGES CLAUSES (GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS).

On the motion of **Mr. Isaacs** (Minister of Labour) the following amendments to the Fair Wages Clauses in Government Contracts were approved:—

1. (*a*) The contractor shall pay rates of wages and observe hours and conditions of labour not less favourable than those established for the trade or industry in the district where the work is carried out by machinery of negotiation or arbitration to which the parties are organisations of employers and trade unions representative respectively of substantial proportions of the employers and workers engaged in the trade or industry in the district.

(*b*) In the absence of any rates of wages, hours or conditions of labour so established, the contractor shall pay rates of wages and observe hours and conditions of labour which are not less favourable than the general level of wages, hours and conditions observed by other employers whose general circumstances in the trade or industry in which the contractor is engaged are similar.

2. The contractor shall in respect of all persons employed by him (whether in execution of the contract or otherwise) in every factory, workshop or place occupied or used by him for the execution of the contract, comply with the general conditions required by this Resolution. Before a contractor is placed upon a Department's list of firms to be invited to tender, the Department shall obtain from him an assurance that to the best of his knowledge and belief he has complied with the general conditions required by this Resolution for at least the previous three months.

3. In the event of any question arising as to whether the requirements of this Resolution are being observed, the question shall, if not otherwise disposed of, be referred by the Minister of Labour and National Service to an independent tribunal for decision.

4. The contractor shall recognise the freedom of his workpeople to be members of Trade Unions.

5. The contractor shall at all times during the continuance of a contract display, for the information of his workpeople, in every factory, workshop or place occupied or used by him for the execution of the contract a copy of this Resolution.

6. The contractor shall be responsible for the observance of this Resolution by sub-contractors employed in the execution of the contract, and shall if required notify the Department of the names and addresses of all such sub-contractors.

CEREAL PRICES.

Sir I. Fraser asked the Minister of Agriculture if he will make a statement as to the price of wheat, barley and oats, having regard to the special difficulties of harvesting this season.

Mr. T. Williams: Some adjustment has been made in the price of wheat, details of which I am sending to the hon. Member, but no change is proposed in the prices already announced for the current crop of barley and oats.

TOURIST TRADE (DEPARTMENT ORGANISATION).

Mr. Gammans asked the President of the Board of Trade what are the duties and responsibilities of the recently formed tourist, catering and holiday services division of his Department; and whether steps are being taken to ensure that sufficient accommodation will be available for overseas visitors who are expected to visit the British Industries Fair in May, 1947.

Sir S. Cripps: I would refer the hon. Member to the answer given on July 29th to the hon. Member for Caernarvonshire. The division is making preparations, under the guidance of Lord Inman, for the creation of the non-Governmental organisation to foster and develop the tourist, catering and holiday services. It is also concerned

to concert the steps which are immediately necessary if we are to be in a position to receive substantial tourist traffic in 1947 and additional facilities for home holidays in that year. As to the last part of the question, the Board of Trade are collaborating with the Ministry of Works in making further accommodation available in hotels and similar establishments.

WAR DAMAGE PAYMENTS (RECONSTRUCTION AREAS).

Mr. Garry Allighan asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he will take the necessary action to see that cost-of-works payments under War Damage Regulations are made portable, so that, under a town planning scheme where the local authorities refuse to allow the destroyed buildings to be re-erected on the old site, erections on new sites can benefit thereby.

Mr. Dalton: No, Sir. I would refer my hon. Friend to the answer I gave on June 6th last to my hon. Friend the Member for the Sutton Division of Plymouth.

OCTOBER 15TH.

CATERING INDUSTRY PLACINGS (LONDON).

Sir J. Mellor asked the Minister of Labour what has been the total cost of the Denmark Street Employment Exchange in each year since it was created; how many permanent posts in the catering industry were filled by the Exchange in each year; how many in other industries; and what was the average cost of filling each post.

Mr. Isaacs: The Hotel and Catering Employment Exchange (Denmark Street, London) was opened at the end of 1930. Annual costs have, therefore, been shown on the statement below for each complete year from 1931 onwards. The figures regarding vacancies filled relate to all vacancies; it is not possible to distinguish in this matter between permanent and other posts. This Exchange does not effect placings in other industries.*

Year	*Total estimated costs £*	*Total number of vacancies filled*
1931 ...	11,478	24,430
1932 ...	12,078	29,214
1933 ...	13,528	38,269
1934 ...	14,078	43,140
1935 ...	14,078	41,469
1936 ...	14,048	42,597
1937 ...	14,548	43,556
1938 ...	14,528	37,919
1939 ...	15,028	30,232
1940 ...	13,520	23,928
1941 ...	14,595	17,897
1942 ...	13,170	16,066
1943 ...	12,000	13,389
1944 ...	12,400	16,083
1945 ...	12,505	21,935

* This Exchange has had other functions than filling vacancies, and it is not accordingly possible to give an average figure of the cost of filling vacancies.

OCTOBER 16TH.

GRAIN ALLOCATION (HOLLAND AND DENMARK).

Sir J. Mellor asked the Minister of Food if he is aware that beer is being exported from Holland and Denmark; whether the British Government have agreed to the allocation by the International Emergency Food Council to Holland and Denmark of grain in excess of their domestic requirements; and whether he will propose the reallocation of any surplus.

Dr. Summerskill: Small quantities of beer are being exported from Holland and Denmark. I understand that Denmark's imports of cereals are almost balanced by her exports, and that although Holland has been receiving substantial imports, these have not exceeded her requirements as ascertained by the I.E.F.C. Cereals Committee. In any case we estimate that she will only have needed some 300 tons of barley to brew the beer she exported in the first half of 1946.

Sir J. Mellor: If anyone is going to make beer out of this grain, why should we not do it in Britain?

Dr. Summerskill: We cannot dictate to Holland and Denmark what they shall do. They are sovereign countries.

OCTOBER 21ST.

BRITISH TOURIST INDUSTRY (HOTELS).

Wing-Commander Roland Robinson asked the President of the Board of Trade whether, in view of the assurance given on behalf of the Government to the recent International Conference of Tourist Organisations, that Great Britain intends to do everything

possible to facilitate tourist traffic to this country in 1947, he will in the near future make a statement indicating what practical steps will be taken to enable the hotel industry of this country to restore and enlarge hotel premises so as to provide for the contemplated increase in foreign tourists as well as the larger numbers of British holiday-makers seeking accommodation at hotels.

Sir S. Cripps: The Departments concerned with the various aspects of tourist and home holiday traffic have for some time past been giving special attention to the measures necessary to provide facilities for 1947. My right hon. Friend the Minister of Works is doing everything possible to secure a quick rehabilitation of those hotels and similar establishments, some 3,600 in number, which have been derequisitioned since January, 1945. Very considerable progress has been made in this work, and in the repair of bomb-damaged premises, and similar help will be given to the approximately 300 further establishments which it is expected will be released before April, 1947. Regional officers of all Departments concerned have been instructed to do everything they reasonably can to help tourist and holiday establishments, and especially those in areas most likely to be favoured by overseas visitors.

WAR DAMAGE (PRIVATE CHATTELS AND BUSINESS SCHEMES).

The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Stafford Cripps): As my right hon. Friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced on October 15th, all amounts in respect of private chattels claims, payment of which has been deferred, will be paid, together with accrued interest at 2½ per cent., less tax, as soon as possible in the next financial year. We aim at making these payments in July, 1947.

In addition, a supplementary payment will be made in accordance with an assurance given in 1942 by the then Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade. This will be made to people of modest resources in respect of private chattels claims arising from incidents which occurred before the end of 1941 where the claim was not completely paid up by the end of that year. This period covers substantially those cases in which there is a marked disparity between the prices ruling at the date of loss and to-day. These supplementary payments will not, of course, bear interest, and no extra payment will be made in the case of claims of £25 or less, as these were not deferred.

The supplementary payments will be made at the time of the general payment next July in the case of deferred claims, and as soon as possible thereafter in other cases; that is, in those cases where the claim has already been paid in full on grounds of undue hardship. In determining these supplementary payments for people of modest resources, it is neither desirable nor administratively practicable to adopt anything like a means test, and we must, therefore, deal with them on broad lines. It has been decided that an increase should be allowed in all cases in which the amount of the assessment does not exceed what may be regarded as the value of the contents of a modest home. For this purpose we begin by taking £350, which is the amount of the free cover given by the scheme to a married man with two children, and in cases up to this amount we propose to make a supplementary payment of 50 per cent., thus raising an assessment of £350 by £175 to £525. For assessments above £350 the percentage increase will be gradually reduced. This will be achieved by allowing a flat rate supplement of £175 on assessments between £350 and £762 10s., and thereafter by gradually decreasing the amount of the supplement until zero is reached at £1,200, above which limit there will be no increase.

Until the date of payment in July next, we shall continue to consider applications for advance payments on grounds of undue hardship, but, in view of the heavy pressure of work which will inevitably fall on my Department in making the necessary preparations for the forthcoming payments, I would appeal to all claimants to assist the Department by not applying for advances unless the money is really essential to tide them over the next few months. We have carefully considered whether interest can be allowed on advances which have already been made or which may be made hereafter in the private chattels cases before the date of the general payment. The War Damage Act makes no provision for such payment. Many hundreds of thousands of ad-

vances have been made, and the individual sums which would result from any concession would in nearly all cases be comparatively small. In view of the magnitude of the task involved in ascertaining those small sums, it would be quite impracticable on administrative grounds to undertake the work.

The question of interest on advances arises also in the case of the business scheme. Here, too, the War Damage Act makes no provision for such payment, and we are not prepared to reopen cases in which advances have already been made. But we propose to make a modification for special cases arising in future. No announcement can yet be made with regard to the eventual date of payment under the business scheme, in view of the general supply position, but there is some reason to apprehend that re-equipment might be held up in individual cases owing to hesitation to apply on the part of those concerned because they would forgo the considerable sums which might otherwise accrue by way of interest on their claims. The assessments involved are individually much larger than in the case of the private chattels scheme, though relatively few in number. The same administrative difficulties do not therefore arise. The Government are most anxious to encourage re-equipment of industry as soon as supplies are available, and they have therefore decided that an allowance for interest will be made on advances under the business scheme in those cases in which the Board of Trade are satisfied that the replacement or repair of goods is expedient in the public interest and that the necessary premises, material and labour are available. This concession will apply subject to these conditions to all advances under the Business Scheme made as from to-day. Payment of the interest will, however, be deferred until the final payments are made. The necessary Treasury Regulations will be laid before Parliament in due course.

It is now 18 months since the last V-2 fell in this country, but claims are still coming in under both schemes. It has been decided, therefore, in order to finish off the work as soon as possible, that after the end of this year no claim will be considered unless the claimant can show that he has been prevented by circumstances not under his control from lodging his claim.

HOP WIRE.

Mr. Baker White asked the Minister of Agriculture if he is aware of the shortage of hop wire, aggravated by the damage to hop gardens by recent gales; whether he will state the reason for the cancellation of existing permits; and what steps are being taken to make adequate supplies to hop growers available during the coming months.

Mr. T. Williams: I am not aware of any particular shortage of hop wire. Permits are no longer necessary for the acquisition of any quantity of wire strand, or for plain wire in other than large quantities. County war agricultural committees will, however, issue permits where these will facilitate acquisition of the wire, but I am aware of no cancellation of any existing permits. I am quite ready to discuss with my colleague the Minister of Supply the question of supplies if it should appear that these will be inadequate during the coming months.

WAR DAMAGE PAYMENTS.

Earl Winterton asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he is aware that hardship is being caused to owners of war-damaged property entitled to Value Payments under the War Damage Act, by the withholding alike of the capital payment and interest thereon; and whether, in view of the fact that much of the damage occurred in 1940, he will now authorise payments to be made.

Mr. Dalton: I have this question very much in mind, and am working on it now.

OCTOBER 22ND.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING. INTERIM DEVELOPMENT POWERS.

Sir T. Moore asked the Minister of Town and Country Planning whether he is aware that some local authorities are using their powers under Section 3 of the Town and Country Planning (Interim Development) Act, 1943, to deprive property owners of cost-of-works compensation to which they are entitled under the War Damage Act; and if he will take steps to prevent such misuse of the Section in question.

Mr. F. Marshall: An owner of any

property who is either refused permission to rebuild or granted permission for a limited period has the right to appeal to me against the planning authority's decision. The appeals so far received which relate to war-damaged property do not lead me to think that planning authorities are misusing their Interim Development powers in the way suggested.

LICENSED HOUSES (JUVENILE LABOUR).

Mr. J. Hudson asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department if he is aware that the draft wage regulations proposals of the Licensed (Non-Residential) Establishment Wages Board include a provision for the payment of barmaids and other workers under 18 years of age; and whether, in view of the fact that persons under 18 years of age may not be supplied with liquor in any public bar, he will take steps to secure that boys and girls under 18 years of age are not permitted to be employed in public bars.

Mr. Oliver: Yes, Sir. The point has already been noted for consideration when an opportunity for legislation occurs.

OCTOBER 23RD.

BARLEY EXPORTS.

Brigadier Mackeson asked the Minister of Food what quantities of British-grown barley have been exported to the various European countries in the past year.

Mr. Strachey: 136,384 tons of home-grown barley were exported from the United Kingdom to various European countries in the year ended July 31st, 1946. Of this total over 35,000 tons were sent to Eire for conversion into beer for consumption in the U.K.: about 22,000 tons were sold to N.A.A.F.I. for the production of beer for overseas service consumption; the balance of 79,000 tons was shipped to the British zone of Germany for civilian use as bread grain.

OCTOBER 28TH.

GRAIN CROP, WALES.

Mr. Watkins asked the Minister of Agriculture if he will give an estimate of the loss of the grain crop, owing to the weather conditions, in Wales this year.

Mr. T. Williams: According to preliminary indications on September 30th, 1946, the yields of wheat, barley and oats in Wales will in each case be 13 or 14 per cent. below the respective ten-year average. These percentages relate to the whole of the crops for which a use can be found, and therefore do not reflect the decline in average quality.

DANISH BARLEY.

Lieut.-Colonel Kingsmill asked the Minister of Food whether he is aware that Denmark is exporting 80,000,000 bottles of beer to the U.S.A and Africa; and whether His Majesty's Government have made any representations on this matter with a view to securing Danish barley for other European countries in need of food.

Dr. Summerskill: I have no further information about the export of beer from Denmark than was included in the reply given to the hon. Member for Sutton Coldfield on October 16th, of which I am sending the hon. and gallant Member a copy.

Lieut.-Colonel Kingsmill: Will the Minister make representations to the Ministry of Agriculture and the Board of Trade with a view to allowing beer of an exportable nature to be brewed in this country in order that we may retain our export trade?

Dr. Summerskill: I must remind the hon. and gallant Gentleman that the importing countries of cereals have to satisfy the Cereal Committee of the International Council in the first place, and when they have had their allocation made to them, we cannot dictate to a sovereign country how it shall use its cereals.

OCTOBER 29TH.

NEW TOWNS (REFRESHMENT PLACES).

Mr. Wyatt asked the Minister of Town and Country Planning what is the proportion of public-houses to the population proposed in the planning of new towns and housing estates; on what statistical or other data has the proportion contemplated been arrived at; and whether it is proposed to erect as a general policy large public-houses or small ones.

Mr. F. Marshall: The question of the form and character of refreshment places in the new towns is still under consideration.

Mr. Wyatt: Is the Minister aware that I did not ask about refreshment places, which presumably includes establishments for the sale of tea and other lukewarm fluids? I referred to public-houses.

Mr. Marshall: I take it that my hon. Friend will agree that beer is regarded as refreshment?

Mr. Leslie: Cannot this matter be left to the residents and to the licensing Bench?

Mr. Anthony Greenwood: Will my hon. Friend consider the possibility of applying the principles of the Carlisle experiment to the new towns?

Mr. Marshall: I am afraid I could not commit myself beyond the answer which I have already given.

Mr. Scollan: Has any step been taken to consult the local authorities on this question?

Mr. Marshall: No, Sir.

OCTOBER 30TH.

BREWERS' BARLEY.

Mr. J. Hudson asked the Minister of Food the actual tonnage of barley issued to the brewers for each of the months during which the cut to meet the food shortage has been in operation, and what were the figures for the corresponding months in what is described as the standard pre-war years—namely, 1938-39.

Mr. Strachey, *pursuant to his reply* [OFFICIAL REPORT, October 23rd, 1946, Vol. 427, c. 371] *supplied the following information:*

The system of licences to acquire barley was not in operation during the brewing year ended September 30th, 1939, and it is not, therefore, possible to furnish particulars of monthly deliveries of barley for brewing purposes during that year. Before the war beer production relied for its cereals not only on home-produced grain but on imported grain as well. In the year ended September 30th, 1939, sufficient grain and other materials were used to produce 19,080,000 standard barrels of beer. At the present time barley for brewing is obtained from the home crop, but licences to acquire barley for these purposes are issued on a yearly, not a monthly, basis. The following statement shows the monthly quantities (in thousands of tons) of barley delivered for brewing purposes from May to September, 1946: May, 32.1; June, 11.8; July, 12.0; August, 66.0; September, 138.0.

OCTOBER 31ST.

LONDON PLANNING (LONDON AND PITSEA).

Mr. Gunter asked the Minister of Town and Country Planning when a statement may be expected about the future development of the Laindon and Pitsea areas of Essex.

Mr. Silkin: The Report of the Advisory Committee for London Regional Planning, which includes proposals for these areas, is now being examined in my Department, and I hope to publish it in the near future. After it has been published, I will make a statement on the problems of these particular areas.

NOVEMBER 4TH.

BEER (CONTAINERS).

Mr. N. Smith asked the Minister of Food whether he will prohibit the sale of beer in receptacles, other than pint or half-pint containers?

Mr. Strachey: No, Sir. 75 per cent. of the beer brewed is sold as draught beer, and it is already illegal to sell any quantity of half a pint or more in a container which is not marked according to imperial standards; on the other hand, many people prefer a glass of beer to a half-pint; but it is always open to a customer to ask for a half-pint if that is the quantity he requires.

STATE MANAGEMENT, CARLISLE (EMPLOYEES).

Mr. Grierson asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department (1) if he was aware that the present total pay and emoluments of many of the managers of State-controlled public-houses in the Carlisle district is 70s.

per week; and if he will take immediate steps to increase this to an adequate figure;

(2) If he is aware that a wages claim submitted in 1944 on behalf of the managers of the State-controlled public-houses in Carlisle and district remains unsettled; and if he will review the negotiating machinery;

(3) If he is aware that the Central Office of the State Managements have informed the managers of the State-controlled public-houses in Carlisle and district that no change can be made in their pay and conditions until the appropriate Catering Wages Board have issued an award; and, in view of the fact that this does not conform with the findings of the Catering Wages Commission which specifically excluded the State Management Scheme, if he will reconsider this decision.

Mr. Oliver: In common with the other industrial employees in the Carlisle State Management District, the managers of public-houses receive the basic wages settled in agreement with their Union before the war, together with war bonus. In April, 1946, an increase in the war bonus of 5s. a week was offered to the Civil Service Union which represents the managers in this district, but this Union have so far not seen fit to accept the offer and have asked for a revision of the basic rates. It has, however, been agreed with the National Union of General and Municipal Workers (which represent industrial employees other than the managers) that consolidation of the war bonus and revision of the basic rates should await the promulgation of Orders made under the Catering Wages Act, 1943, regulating the pay and conditions of service of the various classes of workers in the catering industry. This Act does not apply in terms to workers in the State Management Districts, but His Majesty's Government are pledged to apply the conditions prescribed by Orders made under the Act to these workers. In my right hon. Friend's view the procedure which has been adopted in the case of industrial employees other than managers should also apply to the managers. There is nothing in the Report of the Catering Wages Commission to suggest that this procedure is inappropriate and; in fact, the Commission specifically referred to the Government's undertaking in regard to catering workers in the State Management Districts.

NOVEMBER 12TH.

BREWING BARLEY (EIRE).

Sir J. Mellor asked the Minister of Food why the 35,000 tons of home-grown barley, which were sent to Eire for conversion into beer for consumption in the United Kingdom, were not allocated to United Kingdom brewers for the same purpose.

Mr. Strachey: The barley was sent to Eire for the production principally of Guinness stout because the productive capacity of the London brewery making this very popular type of beer is inadequate. The stout produced in Eire is sent to Northern Ireland and also direct by sea to Bristol, South Wales ports, Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow for distribution with a corresponding saving of transport.

Law Intelligence.

THETFORD QUARTER SESSIONS.

Maltings Rating Appeal.

There were four appeals to the court: two related to maltings which were owned and occupied by Fisons, Ltd., and two related to maltings owned and occupied by John Crisp and Sons, Ltd. The maltings were situate in the Borough of Thetford, Norfolk. The owner-occupiers contended that the net annual values fixed in September, 1945, were excessive and made on wrong principles and should be reduced.

The Recorder, in the course of his judgment, said that valuations of maltings were usually based on a price per quarter steepage capacity, regard also being had to storage facilities, drying kilns, rail facilities, age of buildings and layout, and that the price per quarter in Norfolk varied between 25s.

for an old malting and 50s. for a comparatively modern malting. Accordingly, he allowed one appeal of Messrs. John Crisp and Sons and dismissed the other: the appeals of Fisons, Ltd., were allowed.

By courtesy of *Rating and Income Tax* we append the judgment delivered last month.

The Recorder, giving judgment, said it was common ground that the court had to determine what was the rent that a hypothetical tenant would have been willing to give on a year-to-year tenancy in the circumstances as they existed in September, 1945; also that there were very few lettings of maltings either in Norfolk or elsewhere, and that in the majority of cases the valuations were on the working steepage capacity, regard being had to other amenities such as barley and malt storage capacity, barley drying kilns, and accessibility to railway for coal and delivery of malt, and allowance being made for age of buildings and absence of modern contrivances for lifting.

It was contended that the hypothetical tenant would take into consideration the shortage of labour. Undoubtedly there was some shortage at that time, but there was a prospect of additional labour in the near future, and he was unable to accept the suggestion that a tenant's view would have been affected to any appreciable extent by that possible difficulty. Lack of lighting in some of the maltings had been put forward as a drawback, but he was satisfied that this could be remedied without much outlay if necessary. It appeared that the valuers for each of the parties had valued on the steepage capacity at a rate per quarter, taking into account storage capacity for barley and malt and any other amenities, and allowing for inconveniences of layout, age of buildings and other drawbacks. Evidence was given on behalf of the appellants as to the assessment of maltings in various parts of the country and the rate per quarter at which they were assessed, and, in one instance, of a letting in 1935 of a malting at Great Ryburgh, which had since been destroyed by enemy action, and evidence was given on behalf of the respondents as to recent valuations of certain maltings in Norfolk. The maltings varied in age, and none was very modern, and it appeared that the value per quarter capacity varied between 20s. per quarter in the case of a very old malting and 55s. in the case of a modern malting in areas remote from Norfolk, and in Norfolk between 25s. per quarter in the case of an old malting and 50s. in the case of a comparatively modern malting.

Proceeding to deal with the various maltings separately, the Recorder said the evidence showed that John Crisp and Sons' buildings in Croxton Road were sound, and, in certain respects, better than their Station Road maltings, and the railway facilities were more convenient. The working capacity was 80 quarters, and could all be used; adequate storage accommodation was available, but there was no barley drying kiln. The assessment committee had put the annual value at £171. He considered that this was excessive, and should be reduced to £160. That appeal would, therefore, be allowed

Crisp's Station Road malting was an older building with a working capacity of 100 quarters, but the top floor could not be used, as the roof was defective. There were adequate storage facilities, and it was near the railway station. He was satisfied that the assessment committee's figure of £153 was correct, and this appeal would be dismissed.

Turning to Fisons' maltings, the Recorder said the first appeal referred to three buildings which it was agreed should properly be assessed as a single hereditament, being within the same curtilage with four other buildings, though they were, in fact, worked as a single unit. The first group were originally three separate maltings, but two were no longer used for malting, but for barley storage, the capacity being 4,800 quarters. A small part of the buildings was used as offices, and there was a barley drying kiln. The offices and barley storage and barley drying kiln were used in connection with the second group as well as one of the buildings in the first group, and that must be taken into account in arriving at the value. There was evidence that the average age of Fisons' maltings was 150 years; that one of the buildings in the first group was the best, with a

working capacity of 90 quarters, and the existence of the barley drying kiln was a considerable asset. There was no direct access to the railway. The assessment committee had fixed the net annual value at £500. He thought this should be reduced to £450, and that appeal would be allowed.

The second appeal related to maltings in Old Market Street, Bridge Street, Bury Road, and Raymond Street. All these four maltings were old and without access to the railway. He found that the assessment committee's figure of £135 in respect of the premises in Bridge Street and Bury Road was correct. The building in Old Market Street had a working capacity of 40 quarters and a good malting kiln built in 1898, but had no direct access to the railway. He thought the assessment committee's figure of £72 should be reduced to £60. The Raymond Street malting had a working capacity of 30 quarters, and was not as good as that in Old Market Street. There was no direct access to the railway. He found that the assessment committee's figure of £50 should be reduced to £45. The appeals in respect of the Old Market Street and Raymond Street premises would, therefore, be allowed.

After hearing arguments as to costs by counsel for the appellants and the respondents, the Recorder made no order as to costs in Messrs. Crisp's appeals, and ordered respondents to pay half Messrs. Fisons' costs.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of THE BREWERS' JOURNAL.

SIR,—In accordance with the wish of the Trade, the Education Committee of the Wine Trade Club has decided to publish early in the New Year, in pamphlet form, the text of the five lectures delivered this Autumn to Wine Trade students in Vintners' Hall and at Birmingham.

The pamphlet will run to about 44 pages, and will contain the following lectures:—

"Sherry"—Charles R. Williams.
"Australian Wines"—H. E. Laffer.
"Port"—F. A. Cockburn.
"Red Bordeaux"—Henri Binaud.
"Cellar Management"—E. H. Clark.

My Committee does not desire to make a profit on the sale of this pamphlet, and has accordingly fixed the price at 2s. per copy net, post free, which will bring it within the reach of all who want it or need it, and, at the same time, cover expenses. If any profit does accrue, it will be used by the Committee to supplement the existing Wine Trade Education Endowment Fund. All the lecturers have given their material free.

Accordingly, it is requested that every firm or individual who wishes to buy copies of this pamphlet will send me a post-card as soon as possible, giving name, full address, and statement of how many copies are required. It is particularly asked that no money be sent now or until requested.

It is intended to print only so many copies as are bespoke now. It is therefore unlikely that anyone who omits to apply forthwith will be able to obtain copies later on.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

CHARLES RIDDELL WILLIAMS,
Chairman, Education Committee.
The Wine Trade Club,
8, Lloyd's Avenue,
London, E.C.3.

November 7th, 1946.

Reviews.

"Hotel Experimental," by Robert Hill. Published by James McKelvie and Sons, Ltd., 4, West Blackhall Street, Greenock. Price 7s. 6d.

A most entertaining and, we may add, instructive book somewhat in the style of John Fothergill's famous "Innkeeper's Diary and Confessions." It is a story of the experience of a family man who, finding the war had closed his interests in the City, decided to run a licensed hotel as a

means of livelihood for the time being. Without knowledge or experience of the Trade he took the risk. The tale is told in racy and interesting chapters full of incident and good humour. A certain literary grace is combined with that precision and clarity of expression associated with commerce. The reader finds himself or herself behind the scenes of hotel life and not only appreciates the difficulties and trials of the management but the foibles and eccentricities of the guests.

In these days when Corporations are toying with the idea of having "free" houses on their new estates, the Trade will welcome the many tributes which the author pays to the brewery company with which he was connected, while the layman, thinking of entering the licensed trade, will, after reading this book, think very seriously before taking the plunge, and only then if he is resolved, after learning all he can, to work really hard. Dr. Johnson was wont to say that "He took his ease at an inn," but that life does not exist for the people who run it, and with the additional worries of hotel life the task can become onerous indeed.

A worthy addition to the literature of English Licensed Houses, this work is welcomed and recommended to expert and layman alike.

"Practical Methods for the Micro biological Assay of the Vitamin B Complex and Essential Amino Acids," by E. C. Barton-Wright, D.Sc., F.R.I.C. Published by Ashe Laboratories, Ltd., 120-122, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Everyone connected with the food and beverage industries is nowadays vitamin-conscious. The brewing industry is perhaps less so than others as it has refrained from claiming any great virtue for its product in respect of vitamin content. One of its by-products, however—namely, yeast—is well known to be a rich source of the "Vitamin B Complex," and more recently Hopkins and his co-workers have shown that beer itself is far from being devoid of certain of the B-vitamins.

The importance of vitamins has necessitated the elaboration of methods of assay, but with the exception of vitamin B_1 chemical methods are unsatisfactory, and biological methods have been sought instead. These also, however, have their disadvantages, being time-consuming and necessitating the use of laboratory animals. In more recent years micro biological methods have been more and more extensively employed, not only for the assay of the vitamins of the V-complex, but also for a number of amino acids. In particular, for the B-group, lactic acid bacteria have replaced rats and chickens.

Dr. Barton-Wright's book deals with this new technique, and deals with it in a way that one cannot praise too highly. The book only contains 58 pages, but in that space there has been condensed all that one really needs to know on the purely practical side of the subject, providing one has the necessary bacteriological training. To the reviewer, the most notable feature of the book is that it carries the hallmark of the expert—that indefinable informality of style which stamps the author as master of his subject.

The assay of vitamins and amino acids by means of lactic acid bacteria is based on the principle that if a medium is prepared which contains all essential nutrients except the one to be assayed, then the growth or acid production is proportional within defined limits to the concentration of the nutrient added. The result is then compared with a parallel experiment in which known quantities of the nutrient are employed.

Every necessary detail for carrying out this procedure, with all the vitamins of the B-complex and with many amino acids, is admirably expounded in Dr. Wright's book, which can be recommended to all interested in the subject.

"Directory of Allied Brewery Traders, 1946-47."

This directory is welcomed by all interested in the brewing industry. The information is of great value to traders and is carefully arranged for easy reference. In addition to the alphabetical list of members, with addresses, telephone numbers and tele-

graphic addresses, a list is given classified under trades. Lists of the executive committee and officers and local section committees are set out, and a directory of wholesale brewers in the United Kingdom is included.

"Timber Preservation." Published by the Timber Development Association, Ltd., 75, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. Copies free on application.

In a foreword to this very useful booklet, the Association states:—

There is a surprising lack of knowledge about wood preservation amongst countless consumers of timber. This is particularly to be deplored, as it has resulted in the waste of large quantities of timber due to the use of kinds not naturally durable under adverse conditions. If such timber had been treated before being put into service, it would probably have lasted as many years as it has actually lasted months; thus saving material, labour, money and transport.

Timber has an almost endless number of uses, but it must be used intelligently and with a knowledge of its properties, if it is to give best service. The use of preservative treatments, which give very greatly increased life to timber, is not only an advantage to the user but helps to reduce the drain on the world's forest resources.

This booklet has been prepared to give concise information on wood preservation, including types of preservatives available and their methods of application, with notes on the most appropriate use of both.

"Domestic Science, Catering and Dietetics." Published by H.M. Stationery Office. Price 4d. post free.

This pamphlet is one of a series compiled by the Appointments Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service with the co-operation of professional and educational organisations, Government Departments and other interested bodies, and deals with domestic science and catering, institutional management, hotel and restaurant work, industrial catering, and dietetics.

Dividends and Reports.

Atkinsons Brewery.— Final 8%, making 12%.

Hugh Baird and Sons, Ltd.—Final 12½%, making 15%.

George Beer and Rigden.—Interim 4%.

Bent's Brewery.—Interim 12½%.

Birkenhead Brewery.—Final 11%, making 16%.

Brampton Brewery.—Interim 2½%.

Bristol Brewery, Georges.—Final 16%, tax free, making 22%, tax free.

Bristol United Brewery.—Final 10% and bonus 6½%, making 21½%.

Dutton's Blackburn Brewery.—Interim 3%.

Fuller, Smith and Turner.—Interim 1%.

J. W. Green, Ltd.—Final 16%, making 20%.

William Hancock and Co.—Interim 2½%.

Hardy's Crown Brewery.—Interim 5%.

Hodgson's Kingston Brewery.—Final 9%, making 15%.

Moor's and Robson's Breweries.—Final 10% and bonus 10%, making 25%.

Mowbray and Co.—Interim 2½%

Nalder's Brewery and Investment.—Interim 15%.

Nuttall's Breweries.—Final 6%, making 9%.

P. Phipps and Co.—Final 7½% and bonus 2½%, tax free, making 13¾%, tax free.

Stroud Brewery.—Final 12½%, making 20%.

Yate's Castle Brewery.—Final 5% and bonus 10%, making 20%.

Backus and Johnston's Brewery.—Trading profit, year to June 30th, £43,579. Brought in, £4,472. To taxation, £19,500; reserve, £10,000. Ordinary dividend, 9%; forward, £5,284.

Bass, Ratcliff and Gretton.—Final dividend 15% and bonus 5%, making 25%, tax free, for year. Net profit, £716,673.

Benskin's Watford Brewery.—Ordinary dividend, year to September 30th, 20%. Net profit, after tax, £290,891.

Cairnes, Ltd.—Net profit, year to August 31st, £15,038. Ordinary dividend, 6%; depreciation, £5,000; forward, £11,417.

Carter's Knottingley Brewery.—Net profit, year to September 30th, £9,963, after £13,513 for taxation. Brought in, £21,296. Final ordinary dividend 5% and bonus 5%, making 15%; forward, £23,084.

Catterall and Swarbricks Brewery.—Net profit, year to September 30th, £82,267. Brought in, £27,706. To general reserve, £15,000; premises reserve, £10,000. Ordinary dividend, 30%; forward £30,203.

Cheltenham Original Brewery.—Final on ordinary, 11% (2s. 2.4d. per £1 unit), making 16% for year to September 30th. Net profits, before providing for income tax and debenture redemption (subject to audit), £195,407.

Forster's Bishop Middleham Brewery.—Profit, year to September 30th, after all charges, £5,514. Brought in, £5,656. Ordinary dividend, 3%; to reserve, £300; forward, £6,620.

Higson's Brewery.—Net profit, year to September 30th, £147,995, after providing £284,000 for taxation and £40,000 for future taxation. Brought in, £34,229. To general reserve, £50,000; contingencies reserve, £20. Final ordinary dividend 12% and bonus 5%, making 25%; forward, £35,912.

Rochdale and Manor Brewery.—Net profit, year to September 30th, £8,894. Brought in, £21,231. Ordinary dividend, 7½%. To deferred repairs, £5,000; forward, £18,495.

Kemp Town Brewery, Brighton.—Trading profit, year to September 30th, £259,605. Brought in, £42,228. For taxation, £104,043; to reserve, £12,000; deferred repairs, £35,000. Final ordinary dividend 8%, making 14%; forward, £46,251.

Massey's Burnley Brewery.—Net profit, year to September 30th, £106,261. Brought in, £34,107. To reserve renewal of brewing plant, £15,000; deferred repairs, £15,000. Final ordinary dividend 5% and bonus 5%, making 12½%; forward, £36,118.

Mitchells and Butlers, Ltd.—Final dividend on ordinary stock for year to September 30th, 13%, making 21% for year, plus bonus 2%. Net profits, £738,437.

Morgan's Brewery.—Net profit, year to September 30th, £63,203, after tax. Brought in, £54,078. To general reserve, £10,000. Final ordinary dividend, 12½%, making 17½%; forward £54,703.

Northampton Brewery.—Net profit, year to September 30th, £91,916. Brought in, £55,564. Final ordinary dividend 15% and bonus 5%, making 25%. Dividend on employees' stock, including bonus 1s., £4,042. To building and plant reserve, £50,000; forward, £41,438.

Oakhill Brewery.—Trading profit, year to August 31st, £41,780. Brought in, £23,030. To taxation, £16,170. Second interim on ordinary, 17½%, making 22½%; forward, £26,677.

S. A. Brain and Co.—Net profit for year to September 30th, £53,437, after £235,413 to taxation and £25,000 for deferred repairs. Brought in, £90,719. Final ordinary dividend, 12½%, making 15%, tax free; pension scheme, £4,689; depreciation of properties account, £20,000; forward, £91,699.

New Companies.

Ward Houses, Ltd.—Private company. Registered November 5th. Capital, £5,000 in 5,000 shares of £1 each. Objects: To carry on the business of managers of public-houses, off-licences, restaurants and bars, caterers, stocktakers, gaugers, *etc.* The directors are: M. Falcon, Burlingham House, Burlingham, Norwich; C. E. Kevill-Davies, Hobland Hall, Bradwell, nr. Gt. Yarmouth; Dorothy M. Kevill-Davies, 3, West Halkin Street, S.W.1; C. E. Lucas, Broomhall, Horsham; and G. M. E. Lucas, Tanfield, Horsham (all directors of E. Lacon and Co., Ltd.). Solicitors: Gellatly and Co., Dacre House, W.C.2. Registered office: Kent House, Telegraph Street, E.C.2.

H. Greenhill and Son, Ltd.—Private company. Registered November 2nd. Capital, £2,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To acquire the business of wholesale and retail wine and spirit and beer bottler and dealer now carried on by Halsal Greenhill at 1, Waverley Avenue, Gedling, Notts, as "H. Greenhill and Son." The directors are: Halsal Greenhill and Margaret Greenhill, both of 9, Station Avenue, Gedling, Notts. Solicitors: Johnstone, Williams and Walker, 6, Weekday Cross, Nottingham. Registered office, 6, Weekday Cross, Nottingham.

Joseph Dunn (Bottlers), Ltd.—Private company. Registered in Edinburgh October 29th. Capital, £60,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers, makers, bottlers, brewers and distillers of aerated and mineral waters, cordials, *etc.* The directors are: Wm. P. Dunn, 75, Blairbeth Road, Burnside, Lanarkshire, aerated water manufacturer; Thomas L. Clark, 297, Killin Street, Sandyhills, Glasgow, accountant; and Francis M. Dunn, 75, Blairbeth Road, Burnside, Lanarkshire. Registered office: 41, Bankier Street, Glasgow.

Ash and Son (Devon), Ltd.—Private company. Registered October 28th. Capital, £90,000 in 15,000 cumulative preference and 75,000 ordinary shares of £1 each. Objects: To carry on the business of brewers and licensed victuallers in all its branches. The directors are: Edgar M. Leest, 79, Horseshoe Road, Three Beaches, Paignton, wine and spirit merchant; Wm. E. F. Leest, Five Chimneys, Tavistock Road, Herrabridge, Devon, wine and spirit merchant; and Alexr. F. Leest, 40, Salisbury Square, Devonport, Plymouth, solicitor. Solicitors: Gill, Akaster, Leest and Russell, Devonport. Registered office: 55, James Street, Devonport, Plymouth.

Obituary.

Lieut.-Colonel Charles Joseph Newbold, D.S.O., managing director of Messrs. Arthur Guinness, Son and Co., Ltd., Dublin and London, on the 26th ult., aged 65 years. His death is a sad loss not only to the firm of Guinness but to the whole brewing industry.

Mr. Newbold was elected to the Council of the Brewers' Society in 1937. In that year he became a member of the Parliamentary and Law Committees of the Society, and in 1938 of the Hops Committee. He was elected Vice-Chairman of the Society in 1940, and was Chairman for three years from 1942 to 1945. At the last annual meeting on his retirement from the Chair he became a Vice-President of the Society. He undertook the chairmanship of the Parliamentary Committee on the death of Mr. E. L. D. Lake, and he was also Chairman of the Hops Committee. It was at a meeting of the Permanent Joint Hops Committee on October 14th that he collapsed and had to take to his bed with coronary thrombosis.

He was a scholar and exhibitioner of Uppingham, and a scholar of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, where he took first-class honours in natural science. His scientific qualifications brought him as a junior brewer to St. James's Gate in 1904, and his outstanding ability led to his early appointment as an assistant managing director in 1923. In 1935 he was the director appointed to take charge of the company's new brewery at Park Royal, and in 1941 he became managing director in charge of the company's activities in Eire, Great Britain and abroad.

In the war of 1914-1918 he served in France with the Royal Engineers. He attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, was thrice mentioned in despatches, and won the D.S.O. He was an outstanding athlete. He won his blue for Rugby football and later achieved fame as an international player. He was capped as a forward for England six times.

He was remarkable for his determination to master all the available knowledge and statistics on any subject under consideration. It was this quality which enabled him, as chairman of the Brewers' Society, to achieve the high level of co-operation which was attained in its relations with the various Ministries during the late war. He was remarkable, too, for his constant kindness, his knowledge and understanding of people with whom he worked, and his power for finding the best that was in them.

His strong sense of humour, his vivid powers of description, his wide knowledge of many subjects, combined with the fact that he had travelled extensively, made him always a delightful and entertaining companion, and his broadminded tolerance of the shortcomings of others made his friendship a highly valued possession.

Memorial Service.

A memorial service for Lieutenant-Colonel Newbold was held in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. A service was also held in London on November 6th, at St. Mark's Church, North Audley Street, and was attended by a representative congregation. The ser-

vice was conducted by the vicar (the Rev. K. H. Thornecroft).

Directors of Messrs. Guinness present were the Earl of Iveagh (chairman of the board of directors) and Lady Iveagh, the Hon. A. E. Guinness (vice-chairman), Lord Moyne, Mr. J. A. Webster (assistant manager) and Mrs. Webster, Mr. C. K. Mill (assistant manager), Mr. N. B. Smiley (assistant manager) and Mrs. Smiley, Lady Patricia Lennox-Boyd, Sir Hugh Beaver, Mr. C. H. Bland, and Capt. and Mrs. A. R. S. Nutting.

Officials and representatives of the Brewers' Society were: Commander R. W. McGrath, R.N., chairman; Lieut.-Col. F. Eric Tetley, D.S.O., vice-chairman; Lieut.-Col. E. N. Buxton, M.C.; Mr. C. E. W. Charrington; Sir Richard Wells; F. A. Simonds, Colonel G. B. Winch, vice-presidents and past chairmen; the Hon. J. F. Gretton; E. J. Venner; Sir Owen W. Wightman, C.B.E.; Colonel O. P. Sercold, C.M.G., vice-presidents; Lieut.-Col. P. S. Eliot, T.D.; Colonel W. H. Whitbread, T.D.; Sir John Pedder, K.B.E., C.B.; Mr. C. F. Middleton, F.C.A.; Mr. A. Lennox-Boyd, M.P.; Sir Francis Lindley; Mr. H. L. Grimston; Lieut.-Col. J. H. Porter, D.S.O., members of the council, and Mr. S. A. Horwood (secretary).

A large company representing the Wholesale and Allied Trades also attended the service.

Mr. Robert William Kilgour, proprietor of Robert Kilgour and Co., Dunnikier Maltings, Kirkcaldy, aged 62 years.

Mr. James McGlashan, senior partner of Messrs. John McGlashan and Co., bar fitters and engineers, Glasgow, aged 70 years. He had been associated with the business, established by his father, for 56 years.

Mr. Arthur Ernest Walker, principal of the firm of W. D. and A. Walker, maltsters, of Yarmouth, aged 90 years. Mr. Walker was an authority on barley, and was responsible for the introduction into Norfolk of Spratt Archer seed barley.

Mr. George Henry Sampson, chairman of the Aylesbury Brewery Company, on November 8th.

Mr. Barry Holderness, M.B.E., general manager for 40 years of the People's Refreshment House Association, Ltd., on the 22nd ult.

Mr. Hubert Stanley Holden, chairman of the Brewery and Commercial Investment Trust, on the 3rd inst.

Major William Peer Groves, M.A., F.Z.S., J.P., lately chairman of Groves and Whitnall, Ltd., Salford, on October 24th, aged 68 years. He served 47 years with the company, during 38 years of which he had been a director. Major Peer Groves was a delegate for the Manchester Brewers' Society, on the Council of the Brewers' Society, and a member of the Society's Advertising Committee from 1934 to 1945, of which latter committee he was vice-chairman from 1941 to 1945.

Wills.

Mr. William John Armstrong, of Brockley, London, master cooper, who died on February 5th last, aged 71 years, left £6,481 gross, with net personalty £4,716.

Sir Arthur Sackville Trevor Griffith-Boscawen, P.C., chairman of South African Breweries, Ltd., who died on June 1st last, aged 80 years, left £48,926 gross, with net personalty £48,208.

Mr. John Lymbery Butlin, formerly of Burton-on-Trent and Plymouth, late brewer, who died on August 7th last, left £10,823 gross, with net personalty £9,841.

Mr. Cyril Gonville, managing director of Gonville, Jarvis and Co., Ltd., brewers' caramel manufacturers, who died on February 24th last, left £30,798 gross, with net personalty £29,408.

Sir Joseph Crosland Graham, J.P., chairman of the Birkenhead Brewery Co., Ltd., who died on April 30th last, aged 80 years, left £121,706 gross, with net personalty £69,004.

Lieut. John Percival Long, of West Meon, Hants, late brewer, who died in Greece in April, 1941, left £54,941 gross, with net personalty £49,661.

Mr. Thomas Hume Wisdom, retired brewery official, who died on June 10th last, left personal estate in England and Eire valued at £20,961.

Mr. John Ingham Stafford, Dublin, retired brewery official, who died on July 11th last, left personal estate in England and Eire valued at £9,470.

Mr. James Edmund Vallance, who died on December 12th last, aged 77 years, left £119,651 gross, with net personalty £116,441.

Odd Items.

Sir Hugh Beaver has been appointed managing director of Arthur Guinness, Son and Co., in succession to the late Lieut.-Col. C. J. Newbold.

C. W. Blundell and Co. (Plymouth), Ltd.—The company's address is now 1, Princess Place, Notte Street, Plymouth. Tel.: Plymouth 60241.

Mr. H. J. Cox has been appointed head brewer of Mitchells and Butlers, Ltd., in succession to Mr. T. E. Grant, who has retired owing to ill-health.

Mr. A. H. R. Southam, M.B.E., has been appointed secretary of the Central Public House Trust Association in place of Mr. Reginald Crips, who has resigned

Mr. S. H. Burling, of Strong and Co., Ltd., of Romsey, has been appointed secretary of the Hampshire Brewers' Union in succession to Mr. R. C. Chambers.

Mappin's Masbro' Old Brewery, Ltd., Rotherham, have won seven of the trophies offered in the Yorkshire Industrial Fire Brigades' Competitions held recently at Brinsworth.

Mr. E. M. Edwards, secretary of Shepherd, Neame, Ltd., Faversham, has been presented by the directors with a cheque and an inscribed gold wristlet watch on his completion of 50 years' service with the company.

Mr. J. H. Morrell, of Morrell's Oxford Brewery, is among those who have given talks on their profession to selected ex-Servicemen who are attending special business courses being held at the Oxford School of Technology.

Lieut.-Col. A. de P. Kingsmill, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., a director of Ind, Coope and Allsopp, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent, and its associated companies, has been appointed deputy-lieutenant for the county and town of Southampton.

Mr. Bernard John Herrod, M.C., head brewer at Threlfall's Brewery Company's Cook Street brewery, Salford, who was elected a director in August last, has now been appointed an assistant managing director of the company.

H. and G. Simonds, Ltd.—Mr. J. M. Hammond, who has been with the company for 53 years, and Mr. F. R. Josey, who has served the company for 50 years, have received presentations from the directors and staff on their retirement.

Mr. F. H. Woolgar has retired from his position as secretary to Valentin, Ord and Nagle, Ltd., brewers' sugar manufacturers, of Fenny Stratford, Bucks, after 52 years' service with the company. He is succeeded by Mr. H. R. Hall.

Councillor J. B. Neame, chairman and managing director of Shepherd, Neame, Ltd., Faversham, and a delegate for the Kent Brewers' Union on the Council of the Brewers' Society, has been elected Mayor of Faversham.

Tadcaster Tower Brewery Co.—Mr. H. L. Bradfer-Lawrence, Mr. L. S. Dumaresq, Mr. G. B. Foster and Mr. A. B. C. Wilson have been appointed directors. Mr. W. L. C. Kirby, Mr. A. S. Furniss and Mr. R. Thompson have resigned from the board.

Mr. Percy E. Tolfree, who has represented J. M. Collett and Co., Ltd., Gloucester, for over 44 years in Scotland and the North of England, is now retiring, and wishes to bid a kind farewell to his many brewing friends, and thanks them for their continuous support.

Mr. S. H. Arnold has retired from Vallance's Brewery, Ltd., Sidmouth, Devon, after 34 years' service as head brewer to the late Mr. G. Vallance.

He is succeeded by Mr. A. Lund Milner, late head brewer to H. E. Thornley, Ltd., Leamington Spa.

The Institute of Brewing. 1946 Examinations. Supplementary Pass List.—Kenneth Hindley Redfern, Pietermaritzburg. ("Pass with Honours.") Kenneth Ernst John Morison, Swansea. ("Pass with Honours.")

James Hole and Co., Ltd.—The gifts at the harvest thanksgiving service at Neward Parish Church last month included, in addition to the usual display of fruit and vegetables, a dozen pint bottles of beer (supplied by James Hole and Co., Ltd., Newark-on-Trent).

"The 1945 and 1946 Hop Crops" was the subject of a lecture delivered to the Scottish Section of the Incorporated Brewers' Guild by Mr. H. L. A. May, on the 5th inst., at which members of the Institute of Brewing, Scottish Section, were invited.

Mitchells and Butlers, Ltd.—On medical advice, Mr. Arthur Mitchell has resigned from the chairmanship of the board. He is retaining his seat as a director. Mr. Robert H. Butler has been appointed chairman in his place, with Mr. D. Davey Cole as deputy chairman.

Dr. Herbert Hunter was presented last month with a silver mounted cut-glass decanter and a cheque as a mark of appreciation by the brewing, farming, malting and corn trades, on the occasion of his retirement from the directorship of the National Institute of Agricultural Botany and the Plant Breeding Institute at Cambridge.

People's Refreshment House Association.—Mr. B. H. Fenwick has been appointed general manager in succession to the late Mr. Barry Holderness. Mr. Reginald Cripps, M.A., has resigned from the secretaryship after having held the position for 45 years. He has been succeeded by Mr. P. Faulkner, for many years chief accountant.

Thomas Bernard and Co., Leith and Haddington.—To celebrate the retirement after 50 years' service of Mr. Francis Ward, foreman maltman, a presentation supper was given by the company to their staff and employees at the North British Restaurant, Leith. Mr. Brotherston, director and secretary of the company, who presided, made presentations to Mr. Ward on behalf of the company and the employees.

Allied Brewery Traders.—The first post-war banquet of the Allied Brewery Traders' Association will be held on April 21st, 1947, at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, London, when the chair will be taken by Mr. F. Langley Price (W. J. Robson and Co.). Applications for tickets (25s. each) should be made to the Association at Laurence Pountney House, Laurence Pountney Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

Ely Brewery Co.—Major the Hon. Oscar Montagu Guest, Major J. David Gibson Watt and Mr. Robert Claud Long, M.B.E., have been appointed to the board. Colonel Sir Gerald T. Bruce, owing to pressure of other work, has resigned the chairmanship, and Major Percival E. Robathan has been appointed chairman in his place. Colonel Sir Gerald Bruce will continue on the board as vice-chairman. Mr. Peter Ewen has resigned from the board.

Liquid Carbonic Co., Ltd.—Mr. C. F. Greiner has resigned his position as managing director and is now no longer connected with the company. Mr. C. Peto Bennett has been appointed managing director and Mr. P. Midgley, A.M.I.Mech.E., who has been the chief engineer of the company since its inception, has been appointed a director. The company are extending their activities to embrace all phases of bottling processes, both for beer and carbonated beverages, and have already organised a Bottlers' Engineering and Consultant Department under Mr. J. H. Gibson.

RAW MATERIALS GUIDE.

The Board of Trade are publishing a revised Raw Materials Guide, which sets out all the raw materials controlled by them and by the Ministry of Supply, giving brief details of the types of control in force and the addresses to which any inquiries should be addressed. It is obtainable, price 1s. 6d., through any bookseller or newsagent, or direct from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches.

Markets.

HOP REPORT.

English.—The Hops Marketing Board report that the estimated total number of pockets consigned to them of the 1946 crop is 155,355, as compared with 160,900 in 1945. The reduction in the crop is lower than was at one time feared, but, nevertheless, it means that brewers' contracts can only be supplied to the extent of 63.5 per cent. as compared with 67.5 per cent. last season. In addition, there is a further 2 per cent. to be held at the disposal of the Brewers' Society for ultimate distribution to brewers whose stocks are less than the average of the country. Further, a fractional additional percentage is held back by the Hops Marketing Board for replacements, and, if in excess of these, will be available for distribution.

The quality of the crop confirms earlier opinion in that it is not equal to 1945, and many growths have considerably weathered hops among them.

Continentals. — The Czechoslovakian Government has cancelled all export licences in the meantime, as the crop is apparently oversold. New licences will be issued shortly to certain countries, but on reduced proportions.

The German crop is being offered by the American authorities at prices reported to be in the region of $100 per cwt., but no reliable samples or prices are available yet.

American.—Few offers are available, as apparently the bulk of this crop has been contracted for; in the first place by dealers and subsequently by consumers. It may be, however, that not all these contracts will be taken up.

BARLEY.

Trade in home-grown barley during the month has been on quite a fair scale, deliveries to market being substantially in excess of those coming forward a year ago. In view of the fact that the total crop is estimated to be considerably below that of last year, the largeness of marketings can only be ascribed to doubts of keeping condition or to indifference of quality in many cases rendering it doubtful whether holding back will give holders better prices. The general tone of the market, after being on the easy side, however, is now inclined to be firmer. For fine quality barleys and sound medium lots the demand has been consistently good and could not always be satisfied, but poor quality sorts, which have been in the majority, have not met any very brisk response. The best English malting barleys have ranged firmly up to 101s. per 448 lb., with good secondary lots around 90s., and other lots fetching 82s. 6d. upwards per 448 lb. Sound millable barleys steady at 81s. per 448 lb. and potentially millable samples 71s. upwards per 448 lb.

Sales of home-grown barley (in cwt.) during the ten weeks of the agricultural year have been:—

Sales of—	1946.	1945.
October 5th ...	4,937,135	3,855,920
Week ended—		
October 12th...	662,775	586,619
October 19th...	557,614	493,296
October 26th...	570,300	496,093
November 2nd	619,872	444,366
November 9th	501,556	419,764
	7,849,252	6,296,058

The average prices (per cwt.) of home-grown barley during the corresponding weeks have been:—

	1946.	1945.
Average to—	s. d.	s. d.
October 5th ...	24 8	24 9
Week ended—		
October 12th ...	24 3	25 1
October 19th ...	24 1	25 1
October 26th ...	24 1	24 11
November 2nd ...	24 3	24 11
November 9th ...	24 2	24 11
	24 5	25 1

MALT.

The market has been uncertain in tone during the month. Owing to the late harvest it is still difficult to fix reliable quotations for new season's malt, while the reduction in standard barrelage is another factor which both buyers and sellers have to assess. In the circumstances there has been no nominal change in values.

The following are the latest quotations:—

Pale ale	...	152s. to 160s. per qr.
Mild ale	...	144s. to 151s. ,,
Brown	...	136s. to 140s. ,,
Crystal	...	132s. to 137s. ,,
Black	...	143s. to 148s. ,,

OUTPUT OF BEER.

A monthly return showing the number of standard and bulk barrels of home-made beer charged with duty in Great Britain and Northern Ireland:—

	STANDARD.			BULK.		
	England, Wales & N. Ireland.	Scotland.	Total.	England, Wales & N. Ireland.	Scotland.	Total.
Sept. 1946 ...	1,313,289	128,062	1,441,351	2,276,292	224,170	2,500,462
Sept. 1945 ...	1,579,104	153,201	1,732,305	2,519,638	247,685	2,767,323
Aug. 1946 ...	1,475,886	137,730	1,613,616	2,563,966	243,036	2,807,002
Aug. 1945 ...	1,785,988	171,791	1,957,779	2,865,313	272,579	3,137,892
July, 1946 ...	1,488,944	142,182	1,631,126	2,440,124	237,384	2,677,508
June, 1946 ...	1,322,193	129,002	1,451,195	2,150,475	213,019	2,363,494
May, 1946 ...	1,433,489	129,793	1,563,282	2,314,246	213,728	2,527,974
April, 1946 ...	1,618,059	148,533	1,766,592	2,571,183	235,209	2,806,392
March, 1946 ...	1,350,159	128,457	1,478,616	2,101,735	201,413	2,303,148
Feb. 1946 ...	1,263,628	117,268	1,380,896	1,970,952	182,838	2,153,790
Jan. 1946 ...	1,598,706	153,464	1,752,170	2,496,003	241,805	2,737,808
Dec. 1945 ...	1,513,474	146,689	1,660,163	2,371,752	232,910	2,604,662
Nov. 1945 ...	1,565,878	155,573	1,721,451	2,452,858	245,955	2,698,813
Oct. 1945 ...	1,658,124	164,061	1,822,185	2,623,707	262,204	2,885,911

FIVE YEARS COMPARED.

STANDARD BARRELS.

Year Duty Quarter ended	1941. 165s.	1942. 165s.	1943. 240s. 7½d.	1944. 281s. 10½d.	1945. 286s. 5½d.	1946. 286s. 5½d.
March	4,105,399	4,241,785	4,337,195	4,667,242	4,566,081	4,611,682
		240s. 7½d.	281s. 10½d.	286s. 5½d.		
June	4,836,824	4,575,024	4,786,223	5,088,013	5,240,016	4,781,069
September ...	5,353,706	4,925,910	5,155,492	5,273,585	5,556,728	4,686,093
December ...	4,862,290	4,455,790	4,584,816	4,750,770	5,203,799	—
	19,158,219	18,198,509	18,863,726	19,779,610	20,566,624	—

In 1939 the total was 18,889,409 standard barrels, and the duty was raised from 80s. to 104s. In 1940 the total was 18,166,721 standard barrels, and the duty was raised to 135s. in May and to 165s. in August. For the datum year 1938-39 the total was 19,080,274.

EIRE BEER EXPORTS.

The Eire trade statistics compiled by the Eire Department of Industry and Commerce give the following figures of exports of ale, beer and porter, and imports of barley and hops:—

	EXPORTS.		IMPORTS.			
	Ale, Beer and Porter (Std. Brls.)	Value £	Barley cwt.	Value £	Hops cwt.	Value £
July, 1946	55,536	266,122	—	—	6	150
July, 1945	62,975	298,576	408	592	4	78
7 mths. Jan.-July, 1946	480,759	2,255,181	432,397	627,384	21,249	432,361
7 mths. Jan.-July, 1945	471,390	2,214,318	452,970	656,884	20,004	391,390

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS—SEPTEMBER.

EXPORTS.

Quantities.

		Monthly average 1938	Month ended 30th Sept. 1945	Month ended 30th Sept. 1946	Nine Months of Year 1938	Nine Months ended 30th Sept. 1945	Nine Months ended 30th Sept. 1946
Beer—	*Bulk Barrels*						
To Eire	,,	4,693	9	5	42,234	107	221
,, Gibraltar	,,	799	365	15	7,188	7,353	3,799
,, British West Africa	,,	904	—	48	8,139	968	328
,, British India	,,	4,398	5,295	4,110	39,588	26,890	63,206
,, British West India Islands	,,	806	7	5	7,251	7	162
,, Other British Countries	,,	5,798	5,900	10,506	52,185	19,932	72,628
,, Egypt	,,	1,477	19	558	13,293	1,288	5,165
,, Iraq	,,	336	1,478	20	3,024	7,519	341
,, Other Foreign Countries	,,	4,228	3,284	251	38,055	29,244	7,245
Total	*Bulk Barrels*	23,439	16,357	15,518	210,957	93,308	153,095
	*Standard Barrels**	*22,591*	*13,902*	*12,177*	*203,322*	*73,231*	*122,609*

Value.

		£	£	£	£	£	£
Beer—	*Bulk Barrels*						
To Eire	,,	16,266	40	68	146,391	397	1,016
,, Gibraltar	,,	1,757	1,411	130	15,816	33,828	23,727
,, British West Africa	,,	4,771	—	488	42,936	10,092	3,733
,, British India	,,	17,345	55,840	48,780	156,102	285,671	789,690
,, British West India Islands	,,	5,496	70	24	49,464	70	2,328
,, Other British Countries	,,	28,450	56,200	118,425	256,050	191,875	796,953
,, Egypt	,,	4,897	213	6,635	44,073	15,941	54,649
,, Iraq	,,	1,999	13,939	247	17,994	79,108	3,628
,, Other Foreign Countries	,,	14,261	44.345	2,778	128,349	354,403	76,134
Total	*Bulk Barrels*						
	*Standard Barrels**	95,242	172,058	177,575	857,175	971,385	1,751,858

RE-EXPORTS.

Quantities.

Beer	*Bulk Barrels*	1,990	1,623	135	17,910	10,012	13,941
	*Standard Barrels**	*2,527*	*2,148*	*177*	*22,743*	*13,282*	*18,530*

Value.

	£	£	£	£	£	£
Beer	23,266	23,319	2,407	209,397	133,824	198,563

IMPORTS.

Quantities.

Beer	*Bulk Barrels*	74,552	72,863	67,528	670,971	726,452	728,847
	*Standard Barrels**	*71,361*	*59,568*	*49,198*	*642,249*	*597,158*	*587,272*

Value.

	£	£	£	£	£	£
Beer	218,427	304,732	285,635	1,965,843	3,059,463	3,073,773

IMPORTS.

Quantities.

Barley	*cwt.*	1,656,302	326,644	360,131	14,906,718	992,619	1,853,635

Value.

	£	£	£	£	£	£
Barley	570,811	195,169	295,306	5,137,299	593,089	1,468,082

EXPORTS.

Quantities.

Hops	*cwt.*	1,048	690	67	9,435	18,725	20,979

Value.

	£	£	£	£	£	£
Hops	10,192	12,901	1,647	91,725	397,551	425,726

IMPORTS.

Quantities.

Hops	*cwt.*	4,106	—	535	36,954	574	29,676

Value.

	£	£	£	£	£	£
Hops	24,536	—	13,756	220,821	2,276	793,338

EXPORTS.

Quantities.

Malt	*cwt.*	6,499	4,506	13,024	58,488	54,738	132,219

Value.

	£	£	£	£	£	£
Malt	7,271	12,852	37,787	65,442	148,050	369,738

* The standard barrelage shown is the calculated equivalent of the recorded bulk barrelage.

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BREWING AND MALTING NOTES.

By BRETTANOMYCES.

Mould Infection.

When one turns to reference books on the microbiology of brewing, one usually finds that, apart from the yeasts, the organisms to which most space is devoted is the moulds—bacteria find only secondary emphasis. A newcomer to the brewing industry might conclude from this that moulds were of greater importance to the brewer than bacteria. In point of fact, however, the reason that so much space is devoted to moulds and so little to the more important beer spoilage bacteria is that until recently relatively little accurate information has been available about such bacteria, whilst reams have been written about the moulds.

Another reason is that when, say, a brewery chemist begins to take an interest in the microbiological flora of his brewery, he encounters moulds much more frequently than almost any other organisms. This again does not mean, however, that moulds occur more frequently in his plant or product, but that they grow so readily and rapidly on the solid medium he most commonly employs—namely, wort agar—that he finds himself, at first at any rate, encumbered with numbers of cultures of moulds and other "weeds" which, when he is more experienced, he will promptly consign to the lysol bucket.

Many, if not most, common moulds thrive exceedingly on a medium of the *p*H and nutrient composition of wort agar; they spread over its surface with such rapidity that they swamp the more fastidious slower-growing bacterial colonies before the latter are even visible to the naked eye. Spores of moulds, although not highly heat-resistant, are, however, resistant to other unfavourable circumstances, notably desiccation. They are ubiquitous, not only in breweries but in almost every habitat; they abound on malt dust; in fact, on dust of any kind. They survive long periods in an unfavourable environment ready to germinate when conditions become more suitable for development.

It is not surprising, therefore, that any attempt to isolate, say, a lactic acid rod from wort or beer, will often result in a beautiful crop of moulds if this contingency is not anticipated and suitable precautions are not taken to prevent its occurrence. Any attempt also to gain information about brewery bacteria without having previously obtained the organism in pure culture is also certain to be vitiated by mould growth. As Brefeld wittily remarked: "Unless one works with pure cultures the result will only be nonsense and *Penicillium glaucum*."

This is not to say that moulds are not of importance to the brewing industry; they most certainly are. But their influence is exerted almost entirely in spoiling the brewers' raw materials and not his product. Beer itself is too anaerobic and too charged with carbon dioxide to permit of the growth of the majority of moulds, although the possibility is not precluded that the conidia of such species of the *Fungi imperfecti* as *Dematium pullulans*, *Oidium*, etc.; may be capable of growing under such conditions. (It is emphasised, however, that this is only a possibility and not an authentically established fact.)

Of course, if one considers that *Brettanomyces* is sufficiently mould-like to be classed with that group, then this organism can be regarded as an exception, for it not only can, but does, reproduce freely in beer saturated with carbon dioxide under anaerobic conditions, and, indeed, was responsible in the days when beer was beer for the characteristic luscious wine-like flavour of the beers of those days when gravities of 80 and upwards were a commonplace.

Moulds in the Malt House.

Damp, damaged barley corns are an almost perfect pabulum for many moulds. And as far as practical experience goes, the presence of mouldy half-corns in a growing piece often seems able to infect even the sound corns with mould growth. This is particularly the case if the barley has been skinned in any way or threshed too close. Accumulations of dust and dirt in the maltings is, of course, a prolific source of mould spores which will soon gain a foothold on the steeped grain, particularly if high flooring temperatures or warm weather should prevail. Even if every precaution is taken, however, there is no doubt that in some seasons mould is far more prevalent than others. This is possibly due to the seasonal conditions, particularly if a spell of warm, damp weather should set in at the beginning of the malting season. It used to be said that *Penicillium glaucum* was one of the commonest moulds of the malt house. Nowadays, however, this name has come to mean practically nothing at all except "a green mould." It has been applied so indiscriminately to so many different species that the name has now gone out of modern mycological literature. Exactly what species of *Penicillium* are common contaminants of the malt house does not seem to have been studied. *Aspergillus niger*, the common black mould, is another frequent contaminant of the maltings, particularly liable to develop during the early days of kilning, particularly if any signs of stewing through insufficient draught should occur.

Moulds on Hops.

Every malting and brewing student is familiar with the fact that hops when growing can be attacked by *Sphaerotheca* and other moulds. In comparatively recent years, however, it has been found by Burgess that the deterioration of hops in storage can also be due to the activities of moulds capable of attacking the *alpha* resin. If hops are cold-packed, every brewer is familiar with the mould growth which is the partial cause of the spoilage in such pockets.

Moulds in the Brewery.

It would probably be impossible to find any portion of the inside of a brewery, whether walls, ceilings or floors, that are not freely contaminated with moulds or their spores. If any grains are left lying about, if any wort is not wiped up, and if any beer is spilled on the cellar floor, it will not be long before moulds of various types make their appearance.

Although such moulds are almost certainly harmless to the beer in the cask or bottle, since they cannot grow therein, a mouldy brewery is an unæsthetic sight and is, furthermore, an indication that cleanliness is not properly attended to. In a brewery where moulds flourish one would expect to find other more dangerous organisms flourishing likewise. Furthermore, there is the danger of such moulds as dry rot actually damaging the structure of the building.

In the writer's opinion, the place where moulds can do most damage in spoiling the finished product is in the cask. Every brewer knows how difficult it is to sweeten a musty cask. Once these organisms have got their grip on the timber, it is extraordinarily difficult to eliminate the musty tang from the wood, and it is surprising how long a musty cask will continue to impart that slight, but always objectionable, flavour to any beer that is subsequently filled into it. In the case of cask infection by moulds, prevention must always remain a primary consideration. In this connection one must always bear in mind that it is the damp, empty cask, with access to air through failing to cork when empty, that becomes musty. Almost all moulds are characteristically strongly aerobic. Casks cannot become mouldy when full of beer or when full of carbon dioxide.

The Control of Mould Growth.

Although, as already mentioned, moulds cause little, if any, spoilage in beer itself, their development in undesirable places in the maltings or

brewery should be prevented by any means in our power.

In the first place, dampness is essential to mould development. Such dampness may be inherent in the building itself, but the sweating of pipes, leakages of steam, may all contribute to establishing conditions for successfully spreading mould infection. Cleanliness is another weapon in the hands of the brewer, for damp and dirt together are the conditions on which moulds thrive best. Even if all these precautions are taken, however, mould growth may still occur owing to structural characteristics of the building outside one's control. In such cases, antiseptics are almost the only weapons that can be employed to check the spread of fungoid growth. In this respect, however, the choice of such substances is, to the brewer, unfortunately more limited than in the case of his colleague in other branches of industry. Such substances as creosote and phenolic compounds cannot be freely employed in a building where a foodstuff of delicate flavour like beer is being manufactured.

On the whole, the brewer is more or less forced to rely on cleanliness, the elimination of dust, the minimisation of dampness and an adequate ventilation for the prevention of mould growth on the malting or brewing premises.

BOTTLING NOTES.

Institute Research.

We hope that the Research Committee of the Institute of Brewing have not forgotten the Bottling Department.

Whilst one might obtain the impression of mere mechanisation, there is far more to present-day bottling than possibly there may have been in the past.

Beers were far higher in gravity, were brewed from far better materials. Labour plentiful for cleaning, etc. To-day weak gravities, etc., are giving bottlers headaches as regards keeping qualities, especially where sweet is added.

Investigation into natural conditioning in wood or glass, etc., time elimination and nitrogen deposition in cold storage, filters and filtration are but a few of the points at which investigation of beer composition require lengthy research, which most bottleries are unable to do since few, if any, possess experimental plants.

That we are worthy of some mention beyond just pasteurisation and head retention I feel sure all bottlers will agree, since even at the moment some 30 per cent. of brewing output is sold to the public in glass containers, and many executives envisage in the not too distant future over 50 per cent will be attained.

Checking Devices.

Whilst it is apparent that we must be alert at all stages of production to check output figures, the use of automatic counting devices has not always proved as successful as would appear possible in the ordinary bottling store.

Its location on the production line has always been uncertain and controversial; a position just before labelling seems to be advocated.

However carelessness by operatives allow empty or part-filled bottles to pass the crowner, and thus through the counting device. In addition, most operatives have a habit of investigating a new device, and knock it round just for the sake of seeing how it works. Foremen have thus to check the figures not only at the commencement and finish of the day but after every meal stoppage.

The use of electronic counting machines is being developed extensively in the United States, and the reasons of inaccuracy mentioned of ordinary machines may be overcome by their use.

Germicidal Lamps.

Food manufacturers in the U.S.A. are installing germicidal lamps in their production line to protect their product from spoilage.

The lamps overlook the conveyor belt, and it is claimed that mould spores and germs are killed, showing a great reduction or complete elimination of spoilage.

One wonders is there an opportunity to use such lamps in our production line.

On the bottles between discharge from rinser and filling heads, the surface film of moisture and the short period of time allowed may prove too much for their use in the normal bottling store at this stage, but investigation into their use at later stages might prove of help in our attempts to increase life of bottled beer.

Industrial Dermatitis.

Under certain conditions, dermatitis seems to be on the increase, perhaps owing to the lack of fats in present-day rations.

One of these conditions—that of damp—applies to bottling stores.

Men and boys employed in tank rooms must be looked after as well as possible as regards clothing. Special waterproofs—if possible to obtain—and rubber boots, etc., should be provided.

Girls on machines, etc., are dealing with wet botles, and thus nearly all positions in a bottling store are of a type where dermatitis may appear. Some people, of course, will have dermatitis under any conditions, and should be discharged.

For the ordinary worker, there are on the market several types of proprietary creams which can be rubbed into the hands at commencement of the day. They fill the pores of the skin and prevent—one imagines—the everlasting contact of water. In addition, a jelly preparation for dirty jobs, which again rubbed on early in the morning, can be washed off, taking the whole of the dirt with it.

Both should be used sparingly, and most firms selling these articles provide a little automatic dispenser to ensure this.

Their use is advocated as an assistance for the worker against the above disease.

Broken Glass.

When wandering round a factory one often sees specially appointed employees clearing up broken glass from floors, but seldom, if at all, is notice taken of broken glass on fillers and on tracks until the day's work is finished.

Whilst keeping floors clean is most important, that of seeing that as much glass as possible—especially of a fine nature—is removed as speedily as possible from all working parts is more so. It is obviously impossible to stop a machine for each small breakage, but at meal breaks it should be possible for someone to be charged to clear all debris. Use air under pressure, which will eject fine particles of glass from the links of tracks where a hand-brush will not penetrate. The constant movement of a track over the pieces of fine glass which act as an abrasive surely asks for trouble.

The use of a drip machine with one of the new soapy oils might be of great assistance here.

TRANSPORT NOTES.

Carrying for Hire or Reward.

Under S.R. & O., 1946, No. 1347, subparagraph (b) of paragraph 13 of the Emergency Powers (Defence) Road Vehicles and Drivers Order, 1943, as amended by the Emergency Powers (Defence) Road Vehicles and Drivers (Amendment) Order, 1945, was rescinded as from August 17th. The effect of this Order is to withdraw the concession whereby the holder of a carrier's licence or a defence permit issued in lieu of such licence, if he is also the holder of a consignment note issued on the Ministry of Transport Form RH/M/2C by an Area Road

Haulage Officer or a Unit Controller, is enabled notwithstanding any conditions attached to such licence or permit to carry goods for hire or reward.

Conditions of Carriage for Road Hauliers.

Standard conditions of carriage for road hauliers have been prepared by the Road Haulage Association. This is an interim measure, pending the formulation of correlated road and rail conditions which, it is expected, will eventually become a statutory obligation on all operators.

After summarising the common law position the committee stresses the importance of having precise conditions of carriage and ensuring that customers are aware of the term; this is best done by obtaining a signature so as to establish a written contract. Members of the R.H.A. are advised to have their goods in transit insurance policies based on the conditions.

Driving Tests.

The Minister of Transport is making preparations for the resumption of driving tests for motorists, and has appointed Mr. J. H. Rolt, who has been on the staff of the Ministry of Transport since the inauguration of the tests in 1934, as his Chief Driving Examiner.

The duties of the Chief Examiner will be to advise the appropriate administrative officers of the Ministry of the practical steps which are necessary to carry out such tests as may be determined; to advise on the training of the examiners and the organisation and arrangements for the tests; and to secure the maintenance of a common standard of testing throughout the country.

The Minister is also proceeding with the appointment of Supervising Driving Examiners in the 11 Traffic Areas throughout the country, together with additional Supervising Driving Examiners in the London Traffic Area, and for Scotland, with headquarters at Aberdeen.

The recruitment of Driving Examiners will shortly be started by the Ministry, selection of candidates being made by a Board in accordance with regulations laid down by the Civil Service Commissioners. Candidates who are considered to be suitable for the posts will be given preliminary driving tests, and successful applicants will then be required to undergo training and pass a course at a Police driving school before acting as Driving Examiners.

Before the war, 200 to 250 Driving Examiners carried out between 300,000 and 400,000 driving tests each year. At the outbreak of war some of the examiners entered the Armed Forces or undertook other work of national importance; others were transferred to war time duties for which the Ministry of War Transport was responsible. Those who have returned, and will return, are to have refresher courses at Police driving schools in London and at Preston. The duties of Driving Examiners entail considerable strain, and it is intended in the future to afford some relief in the work by combining appointments and alternating duties with those of Traffic Examiners.

Transport Education.

The National Standing Joint Committee on Education for Road Transport Operation, which was set up by representatives of leading organisations in the road transport industry, has drawn up a scheme of education, and the Royal Society of Arts has agreed to hold examinations in the subjects. The intention is to give a good overall knowledge of the industry, including such matters as the compilation of schedules, operation of vehicles, assessment of rates, control of receipts and expenses, and the working of petrol and oil engines and electric motors.

Commuted Railway Claims.

Some traders having Commuted Claims arrangements with the main line railway companies have received from the Railway Clearing House a notice to the effect that in view of the rail increases from July 1st, 1946, the terms of their arrangements will be adjusted. Those who receive such notices are reminded that prior to the acceptance of variations an opportunity should be sought for mutual negotiation, especially since other factors (*e.g.*, enhanced market values of goods) may well apply to a case.

ENGINEERING NOTES.

"Beer and Coal."

The attention of brewers and engineers is drawn to a pamphlet issued by the Ministry of Fuel and Power under this title, and compiled after consultation within the industry. The pamphlet, recognising the continuance of a state of national emergency with regard to coal, proposes certain substantial departures from previous practice which, after careful experiment during the war years, were claimed not to be accompanied by marked ill-effects. While the plant and sequence of operations described in the pamphlet may not be wholly possible in existing breweries, yet it is considered that the link-up shown in the diagrams can achieve major fuel economies.

The main source of economy comes from the addition direct to the fermenting vessels of unheated breakdown liquor specially sterilised by ozonisation. Further economies are obtained by the proper utilisation of the vapour from the copper, and the heat of condensate returns from the heating coils of the copper and hot tanks. The doming and steam heating of coppers are, therefore, involved together with the provision of condensers for the vapour from the copper. The brewing liquor may pass first over the condensers of the refrigerating plant and recognition is given to the fact that certain brewing liquors require the addition of Gypsum which is not readily soluble, thus necessitating ample time in the tanks for complete solution. The maintenance of the former degree of cleanliness and quality is aimed at.

It will be seen that many of the suggested modifications are such as would have been rejected in pre-war times by many breweries. With the precautions outlined, however, it is stated that deleterious effects have not been observed in practice and it will be agreed that the marked economies in fuel indicated are such as to merit for these proposals the careful examination of all concerned.

Specimen Breweries.

The suggestions postulate three Breweries "A," "B" and "C," all based upon one brewing of 200 barrels per day. Brewery "A" incorporates a system demanding a maximum consumption of heat—that is, no wort breakdown, unlined casks requiring steaming, liquor from the mains and all mashing liquor raised to 212 deg. Fahr. The systems in Breweries "B" and "C" demand a minimum expenditure of heat; the liquor is cold sterilised by ozonisation, there is a 50 per cent. breakdown of the wort, unlimited well water at 55 deg. Fahr., and lined casks requiring washing only are assumed. Brewery "C" is identical with Brewery "B" except that in "C" the vapour from the copper is used to heat the wash water instead of the mashing liquor. No heat allowance has been made for sugar dissolving and space heating requirements are stated separately.

Brewery "A."—The system here provides for the whole of the liquor input at 65 deg. Fahr. passing first over the condenser of the refrigerating plant (which, therefore, works as a heat pump) and thence to a tepid liquor tank at 83 deg. Fahr. The tepid liquor for washing is then pumped through a spray condenser heated by the vapour from the copper, into the wash liquor tank, which is fitted with a steam coil to maintain a temperature of 212 deg. Fahr. The mashing liquor from the tepid liquor tank runs through the wort cooler into a small warm liquor tank at 142 deg. Fahr. and is then pumped through a liquor heater at 194 deg. Fahr. into the hot liquor tank; where it is heated to 212 deg. Fahr. by a direct steam coil. It then runs back through the heater to two mashing liquor tanks at 167 deg. Fahr. and 149 deg. Fahr., giving up much of its heat to the

incoming warm liquor. The temperature of the liquor in the first mashing liquor tank is brought to, and maintained at, 180 deg. Fahr. by a coil fitted to utilise the heat of the condensate from the heating coils in the copper and hot liquor tank. The final condensate from the coils is returned to the boilers. A pump and valves are provided so that, after the week-end break, the cooled liquor in the mashing tanks may be circulated through the hot liquor tank until sufficiently heated. After mashing, the wort proceeds through the copper and back to the fermenting vessels, giving up heat in the wort cooler to the incoming tepid liquor and to chilled liquor.

Brewery "B." — In this case, the whole of the liquor input at 55 deg. Fahr. passes first through a cold ozone steriliser, when the mashing and wash liquor goes continuously through the attemperating coils into a cold liquor tank at 56 deg. Fahr. The mashing liquor then passes through the hot end of the wort cooler into a warm liquor tank at 133 deg. Fahr. It is then pumped through a spray condenser taking vapour from the copper; into two mashing liquor tanks at 140 deg. Fahr. and 180 deg. Fahr., the subdivision of the heat being achieved by the introduction of a coil in the condenser. After mashing, the wort proceeds through the copper, backs, wort cooler, etc., the final cooling being performed by well water. The washing water passes from the cold liquor tank at 56 deg. Fahr. and is heated to 148 deg. Fahr. in a condensate cooler by the condensate returned from the heating coils of the copper and wash tank; assisted by live steam. The liquor is then further heated to about 200 deg. Fahr. in a sub-economiser and passed into the wash tank where the temperature is maintained by a steam coil.

Brewery "C." — Here, the system is similar to Brewery "B" except that the vapour from the copper is used to heat the wash water instead of the mashing liquor. For this purpose the vapour from the copper is led to a spray condenser in which the wash water entering from the cold liquor tank at 56 deg. Fahr. is heated to 99 deg. Fahr. It is then passed through the condensate cooler and heated to 110 deg. Fahr. by the condensate from the heating coils of the copper, wash and mashing tanks; assisted by live steam. A sub-economiser increases the temperature to 160 deg. Fahr. and the final temperature of 200 deg. Fahr. is imparted by means of a stream coil in the wash tank. The mashing liquor from the warm liquor tank at 121 deg. Fahr. is pumped to the mashing liquor tanks and raised, by steam coils, to the mashing temperature just prior to mashing.

Estimated Results.

Tank capacities, weights of liquor per barrel racked, latent and total heats and calculations of the heat losses are given in the pamphlet, together with the estimated results. These show for Brewery "A" steam requirements of 106 lb., corresponding to 13 lb. coal at 70 per cent. boiler efficiency, or, say, 17½ lb. coal, per barrel, allowing for banking and week-end. The space heating requirements are stated separately as 30,000 B.Th.U. per barrel, as against the estimated heat losses of 33,730 B.Th.U. For Brewery "B" the steam requirements per barrel are in summer 59 lb. and winter 73 lb. corresponding to 7 and 8¾ lb. coal or 9½ and 11⅝ lb. coal, allowing for banking and week-end. The space heating requirements are given as 30,000 B.Th.U., and heat losses 16,380 B.Th.U., leaving about 14,000 B.Th.U. per barrel to be provided in winter. The consumption figures for Brewery "C" are practically the same as Brewery "B," 18,000 B.Th.U. per barrel being required for space heating in the winter.

Rearrangement of Plant.

In many breweries tanks, pumps and heaters suitable for incorporation in the suggested layouts already exist, with the coppers, mash tuns, wort coolers, etc. In some cases parts of the existing circuits are already in the sequence desired. The application of condensers, heating coils and domed covers to the coppers is usually quite practicable and the addition of steam coils and trapped returns to the various hot

tanks presents no particular difficulty. The practicability of achieving, in existing breweries, the remaining portions of the new layouts depends, therefore, upon the suitability of the relative positions of the main portions of the plant for linking up in the manner described or, in other words, the complication and cost involved in so doing, compared with the savings realised.

In some cases insuperable difficulties of position may arise to prevent the completion of the full plan, but even here the recovery of the waste heat is an end in itself. In other cases no great difficulty will arise in carrying out the major portion of the plan and in new breweries the entire sequence can be adopted. This presupposes the acceptance of the principles inherent in cold sterilisation and cold breakdown of the wort, together with the other departures from normal brewing practice mentioned. In this respect, brewers will doubtless consider their own practice in relation to such changes as have so far proved sound, as the product under consideration, and the variation in practice and size of breweries are such as to make estimates of consumption liable to wide fluctuation under actual working conditions. The reduction of sterilisation by heat and the possibilities of contamination, say, by the use of liquor heated over the condenser coils of the refrigerating plant, are also changes of fundamental import. The use of mashing liquor heated in spray type condensers by the vapour from the copper (Brewery "B") might meet with objections in some cases, but the substitution of surface type condensers would probably overcome this difficulty. These problems, together with turbulence of the boil and other related questions are referred to in the pamphlet itself; which is issued in the hope that the suggestions may lead to the maximum of relief in the difficult matter of fuel supplies. T. A.

COMBINED SYSTEMS OF POWER AND PROCESS STEAM GENERATION.

(*Continued from page* 1024, *September issue.*)

By THOMAS ALLEN, M.Eng., M.I.Mech.E.

Basic Charts.

For the purpose of illustration, we may take the case of a brewery with cylindrical boilers, generating steam at low pressure for process and heating work and driving machinery by electrical power purchased from outside. The data for the basic charts necessitates readings (say every half hour) of the total steam quantity passing from the boilers; and the simultaneous electrical load. With these readings should be recorded the steam pressure and temperature, the voltage of the current and the temperature of the feed water. For breweries with different arrangements, modifications must be made. For instance, an isolated steam-driven generator must be separately charted, so that its output and steam consumption may be taken into account. Similarly, all separate machines consuming steam or taking energy from sources other than the main boilers and substation, must be accounted for. Conversely, if part of the load now being generated is later to be eliminated, due deletion must be made. Accurate steam meters are available for the steam readings and the electrical loads may be read from the switchboard, provided the meters are checked for accuracy. Subsidiary steam and electri-

cal meters may be applied at points where energy or steam enter or leave; separately from the main systems. While care and expense are called for in these investigations they are essential to a proper design, and the experience of metering, with its consequent disclosure of leaks, are advantages which may lead to their permanent retention. The results, when plotted, will yield charts from which can be seen the variation of load and process steam demand and the total quantity of steam required at any particular time, with the coincident electrical or mechanical load.

Combined Working.

The basis of combined systems of power and process steam generation is that the steam, instead of going direct from low-pressure boilers to the process machinery; with additional purchase or generation of power, should first be raised to some higher pressure, expanded in the cylinders of steam engines or turbines and passed, at reduced pressure, to the process machinery. In this way, advantage may be taken of the expansion from boiler to process steam pressure and the power thus generated obtained, in a sense, as a by-product of the process steam. In the most favourable cases, only about 10 per cent. of the total heat is thereby abstracted, so that a factory requiring, say, 10,000 lb. of steam per hour for process and heating purposes alone, will only require about 11,000 lb. of steam for the process and heating work, plus the generation of power.

Types of Prime Movers

For combined working, three main types of prime movers are possible, according to the extent to which the power requirements correspond, in magnitude and time, with the demand for process and heating steam. It is apparent that the best possible conditions occur if the power demand at all times is just sufficient to yield, after expansion, the precise amount of process steam required. In this case plain back-pressure engines or turbines exhausting the whole of their steam to the process work are suitable. The only losses are those due to friction and radiation, thus making possible a specific consumption less than ½ lb. coal per kw. hour and an overall thermal efficiency approximating 80 per cent.—greater than that of any other heat engine. These ideal conditions do occasionally arise and they may also occur with isolated back-pressure units generating part of the load and exhausting all their steam to the process machinery, leaving the balance of power and steam to be made up elsewhere. It does not often happen, however, that the power and process steam requirements are so closely balanced as to avoid completely the exhaust of steam to atmosphere through excess of power demand, or conversely the supply of supplementary process steam from the boilers due to excess of process steam demand. The load charts usually show some discontinuity when the steam quantity passing through the prime mover to develop the load is greater than that temporarily required for process use and *vice versa*. In these cases careful estimates of the total steam consumption over complete week-day and week-end periods should be made (*a*) with back-pressure units exhausting surplus steam to atmosphere and supplying deficiencies through reducing valves from the boilers; and (*b*) with prime movers of the extraction or pass-out type. Should the total steam quantity under (*a*) be only slightly above (*b*) it might not pay to add the additional low-pressure stage and condensing plant required for extractive working. Back-pressure engines might, therefore, be selected and steam accumulators are available to absorb surplus exhaust steam for short periods, particularly where large quantities of hot water are required. If the total steam is markedly greater, however, extraction engines or turbines are advisable. In the extraction system, intermediate prime movers between the back-pressure and condensing types are available—namely, steam extraction engines and pass-out turbines. These give overall engine thermal efficiencies somewhat lower than pure back-pressure types, but still representing highly efficient working and approximating 70 per cent. They also permit of very flexible operation to suit variable working conditions. Under this

system, steam from the boilers is passed first through the high-pressure stage of the prime mover, generating mechanical power during the expansion from boiler to process steam pressure. The process steam is then extracted through the process mains and any surplus expanded in the low-pressure stage and exhausted to the condenser. Deficiencies of process steam are made good automatically from the boilers through reducing valves. Plain condensing engines or turbines are available when there is no demand for heating or process steam. For small units the utilisation of heat hardly exceeds 20 per cent. and even in large modern generating stations 30 per cent.; the remaining heat being chiefly wasted in the condensing water. This serves to illustrate the high efficiency of combined systems and is a condemnation of the general use of condensing engines. In large generating stations the cost and maintenance of extensive systems of water cooling must be added to the loss of waste heat when frequently good use could be made of the latter through district and industrial heating, with its added amenities, reduction of smoke and improved health.

Where factories have no demand for process or heating steam, however, it is apparent that a centralised power station, with its larger units, is a more efficient source of supply than a small condensing engine. The electrification of such factories has, therefore, proceeded apace, leaving condensing engines chiefly in use as a stand-by or peak load units. Variations and combinations of the foregoing types of prime movers may be adopted in special cases. Back-pressure engines may have multiple cylinders, the low-pressure stage of an extraction engine may be replaced by some other source of power such as a Diesel engine; back-pressure, extraction and condensing engines may work separately or be combined in parallel. Abroad, arrangements have sometimes been made to receive energy from a power station in summer when heating demands are low and deliver surplus power from back-pressure engines to the station, in winter, when heating demands are high.

Initial and Terminal Conditions.

In fixing the initial and process steam pressures for combined systems of working, various relevant considerations should be taken into account. The thermal efficiency of a steam engine is increased, and the steam consumption reduced, by an increase in the available heat drop. Consequently, the initial pressure and superheat should be as high, and the back-pressure as low, as practicable. While boiler pressures between 200 and 350 lb. per sq. in. might be considered usual in this country, boilers and engines are in fact available for steam pressures ranging higher than 1,500 lb. per sq. in. In some cases, super high-pressure boilers and engines, exhausting into the steam mains of existing medium pressure installations have been used, thus increasing the overall pressure drop and providing some of the advantages of steam accumulation. Back-pressures from atmospheric to 200 lb. per sq. in. have been adopted for process work in factories and occasionally two governed back-pressures have been required. The back-pressure adopted, in many factories could often be reduced with advantage to the overall economy of the plant. For example, the heat content of steam at, say, 50 lb. per sq. in. gauge pressure is only about 3 per cent. greater than at atmospheric pressure, so that no great advantage in added heat is gained by using the higher pressure. Similarly, superheating of process steam is not a satisfactory method of procuring a specified temperature for factory processes as the major part of the total heat is given out at the temperature of saturation. The process steam should be superheated just sufficiently to reach the process machinery in a dry-saturated state. The initial pressure and superheat, and the back-pressure are fixed so as to give the maximum heat drop consistent with satisfactory expansion and with exhaust characteristics which will give the desired effects, relative to the process. In breweries, process steam pressures greater than 30 lb. per sq. in. gauge will rarely be required and the extraction pressure can be determined by the addition of an allowance for the pressure drop in the mains. All types

of prime movers are fitted with automatic governing arrangements for the regulation of the engine speed to suit any co-efficient of fluctuation and to give constant pressure of the process steam.

Results.

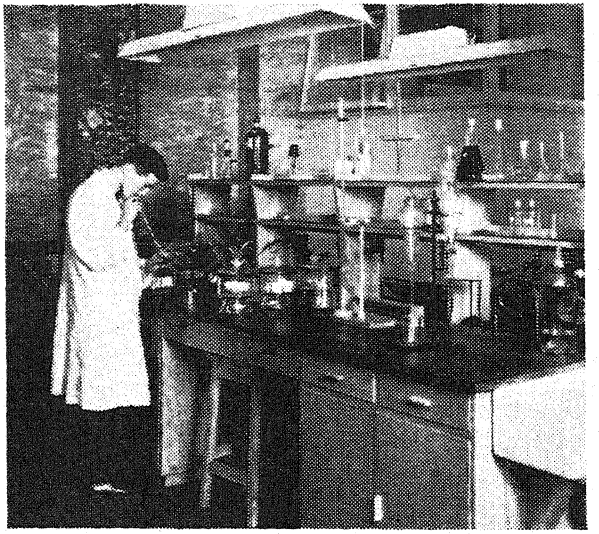
With the basic charts of power and process steam, and the available types of prime movers clearly in mind, decisions may be taken as to the best selection and arrangement of plant for the particular purpose in view. The technical calculations and performance charts are somewhat lengthy for inclusion here, but for those further interested, reference may be made to a larger work * which gives detailed calculations for all working conditions, together with an analysis of pressure and consumption characteristics, technical descriptions of reciprocating types and governing systems. Further literature is available upon condensing, pass-out and mixed pressure turbines and their application to the subject under discussion. While basic charts and calculations from the actual working conditions must be made to ascertain exact results in each case, it is interesting to compare approximately the effect of combined working under conditions such as those given on page 1023 *ante*. These were for large breweries burning coal for the production of steam at low pressure for process and heating work only, with outside purchase of electrical energy. Annually, 12,500 tons of coal were consumed for the process and heating work and 1¾ million units of electricity purchased at a cost of £5,840. Assuming a working day of 15 hours during 300 days per year the average consumption of steam, at 7 lb. steam per lb. coal, was approximately 43,500 lb. per hour and the mean electrical load 390 kw. or 520 i.h.p. Making an allowance of, say, 39 per cent. for banking, week-end working and radiation losses; 26,500 lb. steam per hour remains for the combined generation of power and process steam. By raising the pressure and temperature of the initial steam to 170 lb. per sq. in., superheated to about 550 deg. Fahr., the expansion of this quantity of steam under pure back-pressure conditions would generate a load of 1,200 i.h.p. with 26,500 lb. per hour exhaust steam available for the process and heating work at 25 lb. per sq. in. pressure. Under the more likely brewery conditions necessitating extractive working the same load of 1,200 i.h.p. could be generated with a pass-out quantity of 21,000 lb. per hour at 25 lb. per sq. in. pressure and full flexibility in the working arrangements. With initial steam at higher pressure and temperature, still better results could be shown. Even under the moderate initial conditions stated, however, it will be seen that with the same consumption of fuel the cost of the purchased electricity could be wholly saved and, after full allowance for losses, sufficient steam made available for the pass-out quantities named and the generation of power up to double the present load. Other illustrative figures are that 1 i.h.p. can be developed for each 16-26 lb. of steam available for expansion in back-pressure engines according to the working conditions. Under the variable conditions of factory working with steam extraction engines, and the above initial and extraction pressures 6-8,000 lb. per hour of process steam may be passed out and a load of 500-700 i.h.p. developed on a supply of 8,000-11,500 lb. per hour of initial steam. Similarly, 400 i.h.p. may be developed as a wholly condensing load or alternatively extracting up to 10,000 lb. per hour process steam at 15 lb. pressure with an initial supply of 4,100-10,500 lb. per hour respectively. At 600 i.h.p. the total steam requirements would be 6,500 and 11,100 lb. per hour. These are, of course, merely typical figures, as the results in any particular case depend upon the actual working conditions. It should be noted, however, that with the extraction ratings given above, the specific consumptions under favourable extraction rates are only between 1.3 and 6.4 lb. per i.h.p. hour. For the purely back-pressure rating, with the whole of the exhaust steam available for process and heating work, the consumption of steam which can be debited to power production is even less.

(Concluded.)

* "Uniflow, Back-Pressure and Steam Extraction Engines." Allen, Pitman and Sons, 42s.

BARCLAY, PERKINS AND CO.'s NEW RESEARCH LABORATORIES.

An example of that preparedness for the future which is so essential in industry nowadays, was afforded by the ceremony at Messrs. Barclay, Perkins and Co., Ltd., Southwark brewery on October 23rd, when the Chairman, Lieut.-Col. R. W. Barclay, opened the new research laboratories. The new department was inspected beforehand by Sir Edward Appleton, K.C.B., D.Sc., F.R.S., Secretary to the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. Sir Edward, who was accompanied by Mr. O. F. Brown, Public Relations Officer of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, emphasised how important it is that industrial concerns should maintain some form of research organisation. Even where an industry has its trade research association, some organisation within the individual firm is necessary to apply to the specific problems of the concern the results obtained by the trade research association. In fact, as Sir Edward said, it is no use having a transmitting station broadcasting information unless, at the other end, there is a receiving set.



PART OF THE NEW RESEARCH LABORATORIES OF BARCLAY, PERKINS AND CO.

The Chairman, in declaring the laboratories open, said he felt that this latest addition to the equipment of the company would help to answer many problems which arise from day to day, and also to assist in future developments. The idea of having a research department had emanated from Captain Law nearly three years ago, and now, thanks to assistance from many quarters, including particularly the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, it had been possible to equip these research laboratories and to start work. It was already evident that plenty of problems were coming the way of the research department's staff.

Mr. H. J. Bunker, M.A., late senior scientific officer of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, is head of the new laboratory.

SIR EDWARD APPLETON ON RESEARCH AND THE SMALLER FIRM.

Presiding last week at the Manchester Joint Research Council's Conference on "Research and the Smaller Firm," Sir Edward Appleton, G.B.E., K.C.B., F.R.S., Secretary of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, said: In the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research we have given a great deal of thought to the problems of research and the smaller firm, and I must admit at once that their solution is not easy. Except for the fact that the firms we are considering are too small to have fully equipped and staffed research departments of their own, and must therefore have most of the research they require carried out elsewhere, it is very difficult to generalise. A successful small firm usually owes its success to the ability and enthusiasm of a few individuals who can make their influence felt throughout the whole concern, and small firms are successfully operating in practically every industry and are responsible for a substantial—sometimes very substantial—percentage of output. Sometimes their success is due to the fact that they specialise in some particular branch of their industry, either in some process or in the production of some small group of specialised products. On the other hand, there are small firms, particularly in the engineering industry, whose success seems to be due to their being able to turn their hands to almost anything. In the one case their research needs are specialised, in the other case they cover a very wide field indeed. Then, again, some firms are operating in industries whose technical processes are largely stabilised and in which revolutionary changes are rare. On the other hand, there are firms operating in industries where new materials and new processes are continually to be expected under the impact of scientific progress, or in which production processes have continually to be adapted to meet changing tastes and needs of the consumer.

Difficult as it is to generalise, however, I think, broadly speaking, we may say that the problems in whose solution research can play a prominent part fall within three groups. First, "trouble shooting"; that is to say, the solution of problems arising in the maintenance of quality and efficiency of daily production. Secondly, the gradual improvement in the quality of the product, by which it can maintain its place both in the home and export market, or the gradual raising of production efficiency by increasing output per man-hour, eliminating wastage, or dealing economically with waste material. Thirdly, we have more revolutionary changes involving the introduction of new ideas and new products, or radical changes in design. Of these three groups, the first, which the Americans have called "first-aid research," is the most urgent from the manufacturer's point of view. The second, which the Americans have called "preventive research," is of the most immediate importance to consumers, since it affects the quality, and often the price, of the product, while the third is the most important in the long run from the point of view of the manufacture, of the consumer, and of the nation.

Relationship of Science, Research and Industry.

We are apt to talk rather loosely about scientific research, and we may easily find ourselves at cross-purposes in our discussion if we do not define our terms, at any rate to some extent. Science is the name we give to the organised body of knowledge amassed and tested as regards its truth by controlled experiments. Research is the method by which new knowledge is added to the existing stock. Industry

is concerned with the production of goods and the carrying out of processes or services, and in performing these functions efficiently it is necessary to draw continually on the reservoir of scientific knowledge, as this is the only source of accurate technical information necessary for maintaining efficiency and the only safe guide in venturing into new fields of endeavour. Now any reservoir may dry up, and research is the means by which the reservoir of scientific knowledge is replenished. The important thing is, therefore, that industry should always be prepared to apply science—that is to say, knowledge gained by the scientific method, to its problems. When these problems cannot be solved from existing knowledge, then research is needed to gain the new knowledge required.

This research may be of two kinds: it may be long-term fundamental research carried out with the object of extending the boundaries of knowledge and so enlarging the area from which our reservoir can be replenished, or it may be of a short-term nature, in which experiments based on known scientific principles are applied to obtain the facts necessary to solve a particular difficulty. In the case of fundamental research, no one can predict with certainty how far the results in a particular investigation are likely to have industrial application. To this extent fundamental research is a gamble, but it is from this type of research that new ideas and new processes, and even new industries, have their origin. There is, however, very little of a gamble about short-range applied research, because, given sufficiently skilled staff, combined with careful experimentation, results must be forthcoming, although, of course, they may be of an unexpected nature.

As I think you all know, I attach the greatest importance to the prosecution of fundamental research. I believe it is essential to the health of any fair-sized research establishment that it should engage in fundamental research, but, as I have said, it is to a certain extent a gamble, and one cannot be sure that there will be any results or that the ideas which come from it will have any practical application. The way to deal with a gamble of this kind is to spread the risks. Although any single project may fail, it is pretty certain that one of ten projects, if they are well conceived, will be so successful as to cover failure in all the other, and so give a very ample reward for the expenditure.

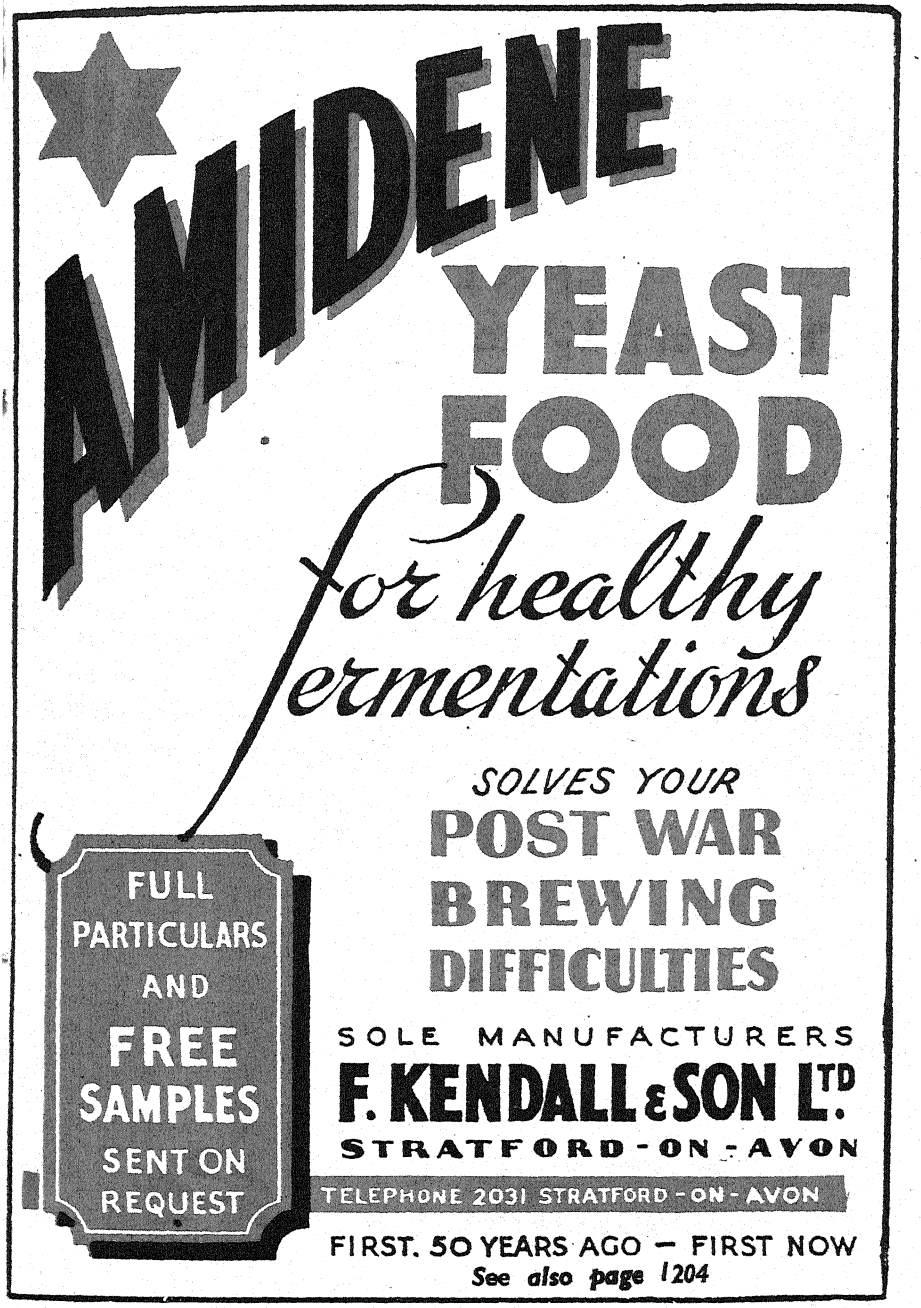
THE FARADAY LECTURE.

Sir Robert Robinson, D.Sc., LL.D., P.R.S., has accepted the invitation of the Council of the Chemical Society to deliver the Faraday Lecture during the Society's Centenary Celebrations in July, 1947.

The Faraday Lectureship was founded in 1867 to commemorate Michael Faraday, who was elected a Fellow of the Society in 1842, and was one of its vice-presidents. In normal times the lecture is delivered every three years; and the Lectureship is the highest honour which the Chemical Society has in its power to offer. The list of names of previous Faraday Lecturers is an imposing array of the great men of chemical science. Dumas, Cannizzaro, Von Hofman, Wurtz, Helmholtz, Mendeleeff, Lord Rayleigh, Ostwald, Fischer, Richards, Arrhenius, Millikan, Willstäter, Bohr, Deblye and Lord Rutherford have all been similarly honoured in the past.

The lecture, which will be delivered in the Central Hall, Westminster, on Thursday, July 16th, 1947, will form the principal scientific event of the Centenary Celebrations.

It is especially fitting that Sir Robert Robinson, a past-president of the Society, should have been chosen to deliver the lecture, for had the Centenary Celebrations taken place in 1941 exactly 100 years since the foundation of the Chemical Society he would have presided over them. Moreover, Robinson's work on electronic influences in organic chemistry not only has a link with Faraday's discoveries, but it forms an outstanding British contribution which the Chemical Society may be justly proud to place before its distinguished foreign guests and others attending its Centenary Celebrations.



See also page 1204

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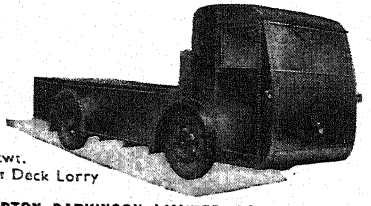

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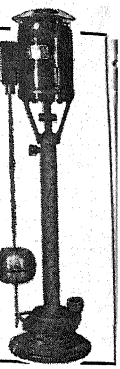

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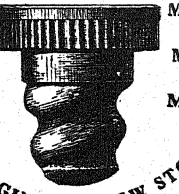

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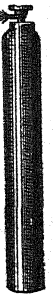

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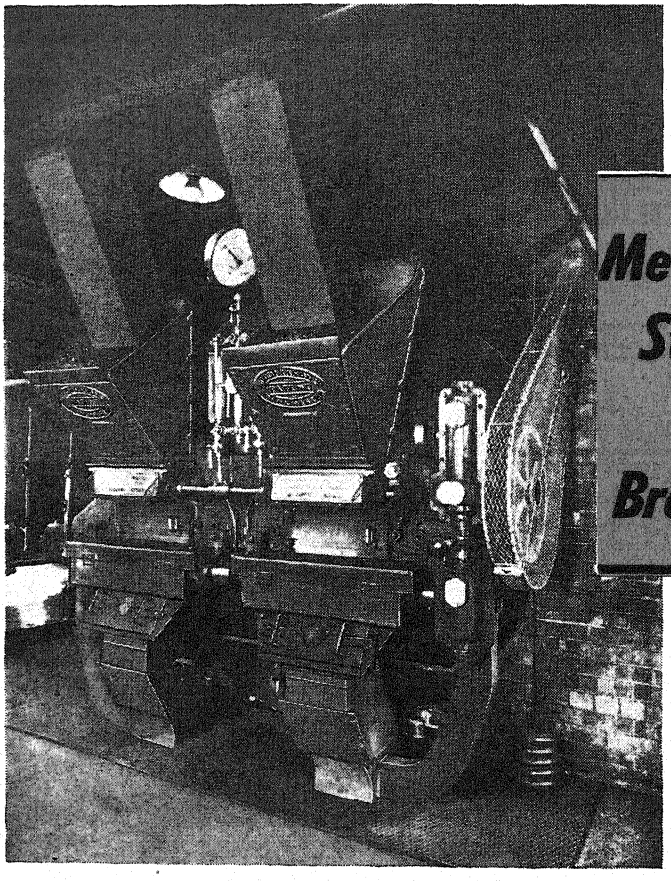

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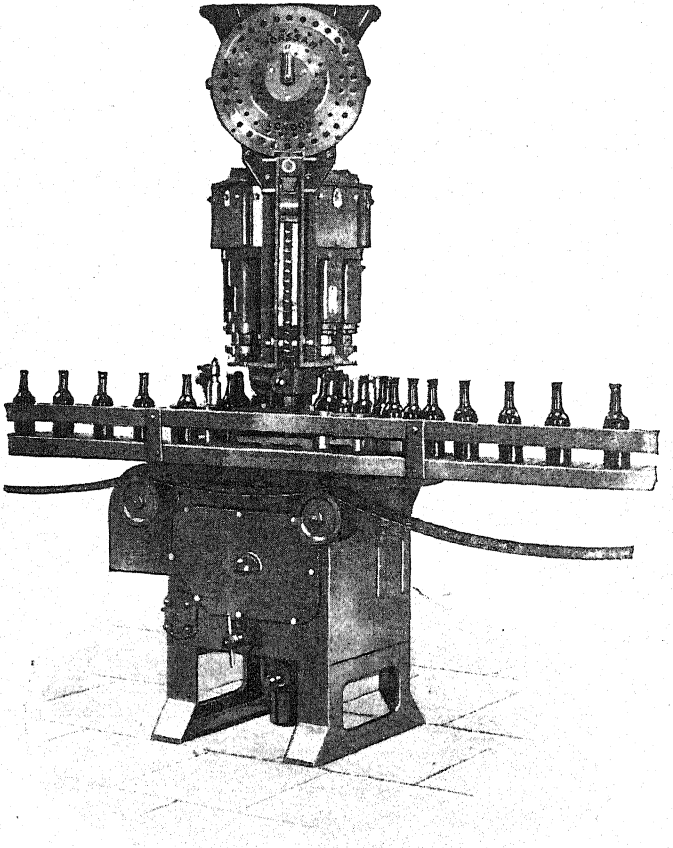

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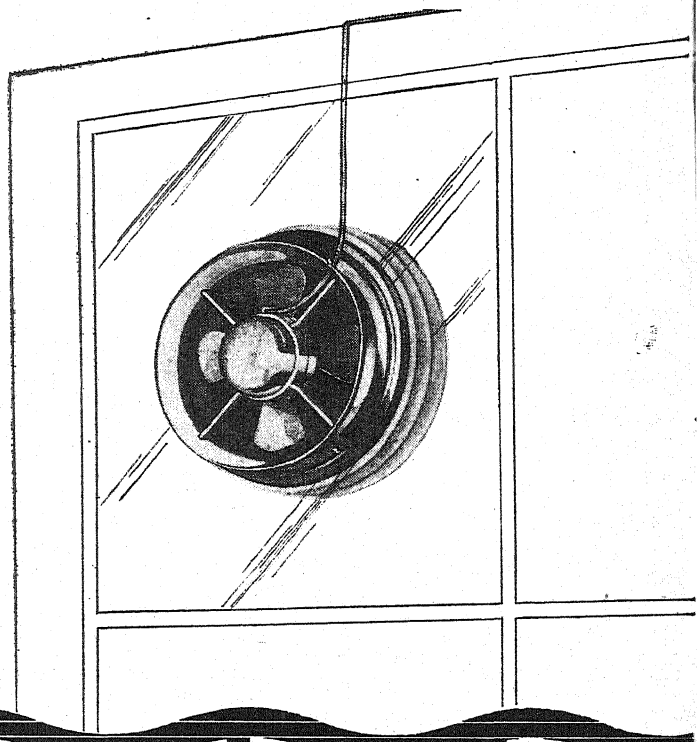

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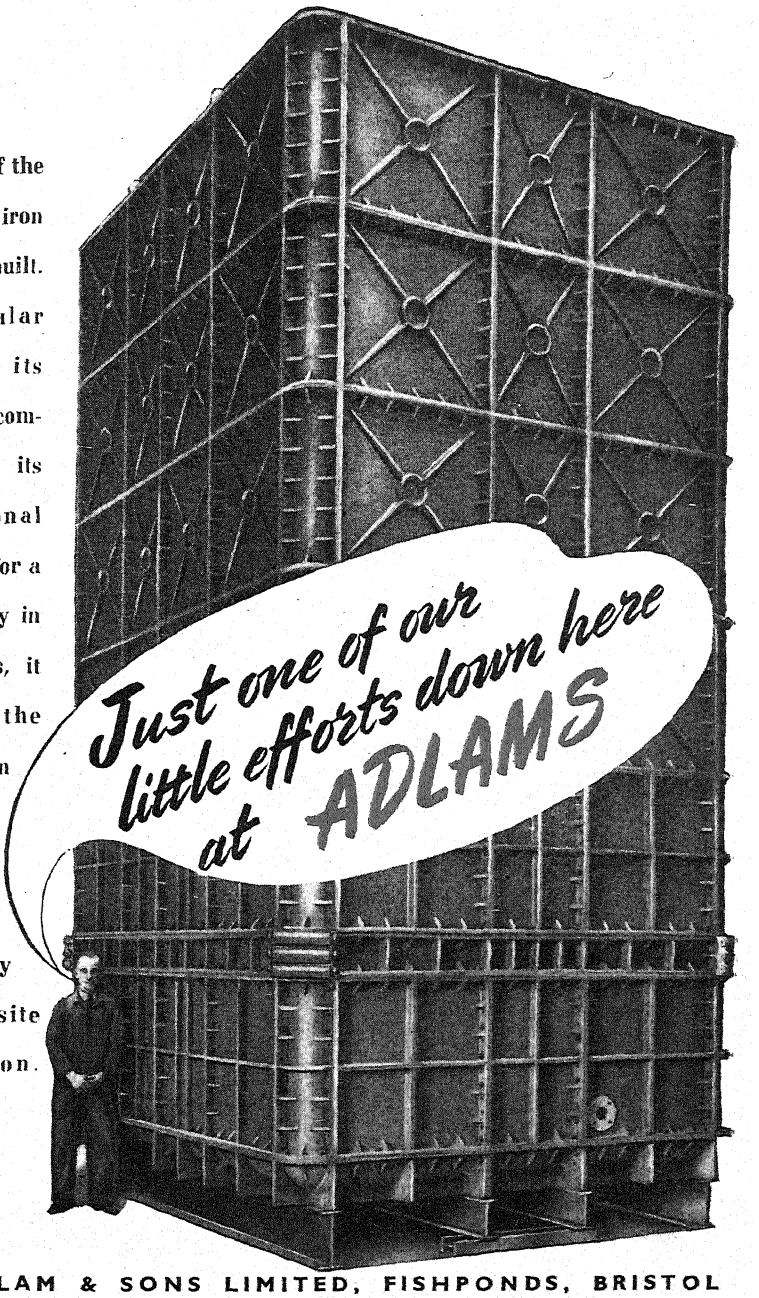

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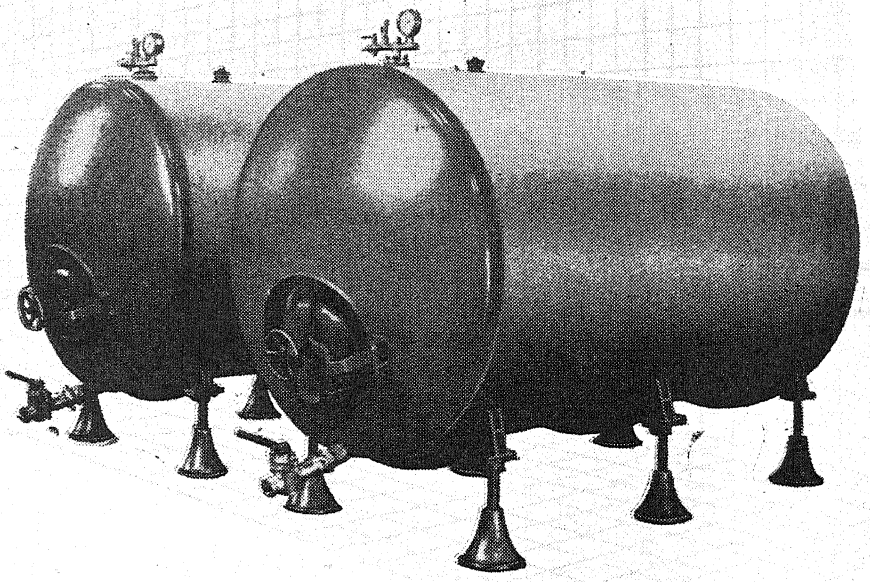

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Please ask for a copy of our new Brochure. All enquiries in the United Kingdom and Ireland to:—

NEWTON CHAMBERS & CO. LTD.
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"LITHCOTE"
AN
"ENSECOTE"
PRODUCT

NEWTON CHAMBERS & Co. Ltd., THORNCLIFFE, Nr. SHEFFIELD
LONDON OFFICE: GRAND BUILDINGS, TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.2.

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"The Conveyancer"

LOADING
STACKING
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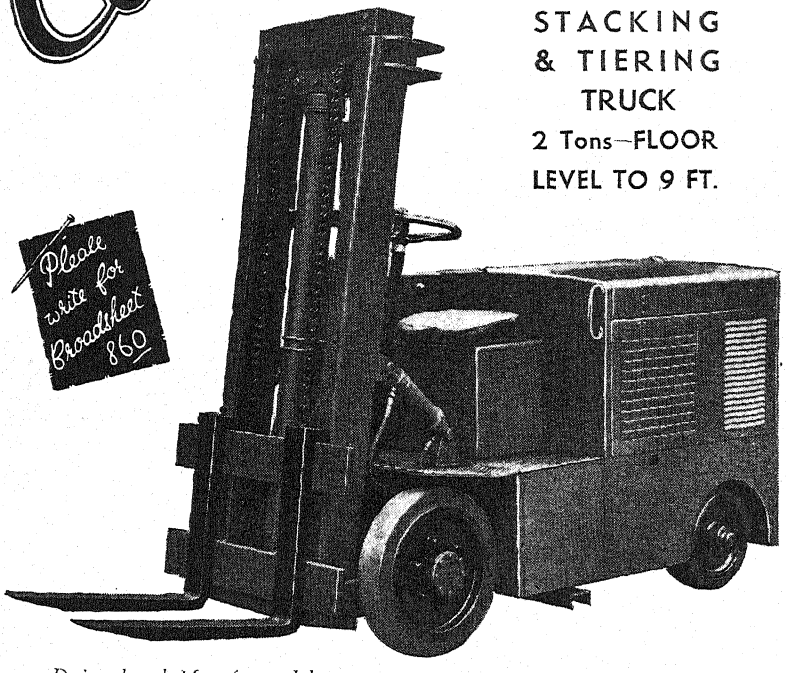
TRUCK
2 Tons—FLOOR
LEVEL TO 9 FT.



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ELECTRO-HYDRAULICS (MESSIER) LTD.

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Member of the Owen Organisation

Telephone : WARRINGTON 2244 (6 lines)

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Designers and Manufacturers of Undercarriage and Hydraulic and Electro-Hydraulic Equipment for Aircraft and Industrial Application.

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REX CASK WASHERS

INSIDE AND OUTSIDE

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN CASK CLEANING

PATENT No. 386389. PATENT No. 384056.

FURTHER PATENTS PENDING

Time, Labour, and Expenses Saved

ADVANTAGES

- 1. Low initial installation cost.
- 2. Specially designed electrically driven revolving nozzle.
- 3. Striking force 200 lb. per sq. inch.
- 4. Great saving in labour costs.
- 5. Less cooperage costs.
- 6. Great saving in cask repairs.
- 7. Extremely low running costs.

ADVANTAGES

- 8. No previous hand washing to clear hops.
- 9. No underground driving shafts.
- 10. No compressed air unit required.
- 11. Use of steam sterilizes and facilitates drying.
- 12. Eliminates unheading of casks for hand scrubbing.

CAPACITIES

No. 1. 450 casks per day } one operator.
No. 2. 900 casks per day }

No. 3. 1350 casks per day } two operators
No. 4. 1800 casks per day }

INSTALLATIONS HAVE BEEN FIXED AT

Messrs. A. GUINNESS & SONS, Park Royal, London and Dublin;
Messrs. FREMLINS BREWERY, Maidstone;
Messrs. BENSKINS BREWERY, Watford;
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Repeat orders from these breweries.

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OBTAINABLE ONLY FROM

W. O. GREEN, LTD.

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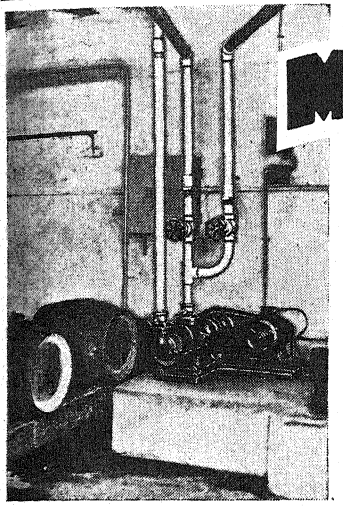

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MONO Pump

for Breweries

Freedom from pulsation or turbulence, no risk of contamination, inherent self priming, these are features of the Mono Pump which will appeal to the Brewer.

Mono Pumps are in use in breweries all over the country, handling yeast liquors, finings and beer.

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MP 106 dm

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ANTHRACITE MALTING COAL

Best Quality.

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ENSURES FREEDOM FROM MOULD & FUNGUS GROWTHS

A remarkable Wall Dressing (white or cream) which not only Destroys Existing Mould but prevents its recurrence!

PREVENIT IS A PROVEN SUCCESS—NOT AN EXPERIMENT

And will prove invaluable to Brewery Undertakings—both in respect to their own Premises, and also for the protection of cellars, stores, etc., in Hotels, Licensed Houses, Depots, etc.

May we send you full particulars, without obligation or expense?

CLARILOID CHEMICAL COMPANY, WELLS, 1, SOMERSET

TAKE IT EASY

Don't let your customers down with a production hold-up. You need a constant supply of Pure Dry Liquefied Carbonic Acid Gas or solid CO_2 (CARDICE) for aeration and carbonation of your beverages. Of course, just get in touch with the largest manufacturers and your problem is solved.

Regular and prompt supplies assured by our national distribution service from depots in principal centres. Write or telephone Head Office for particulars.

THE CARBON DIOXIDE CO. LTD.

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Telephone:
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Cardiox, Tadworth.

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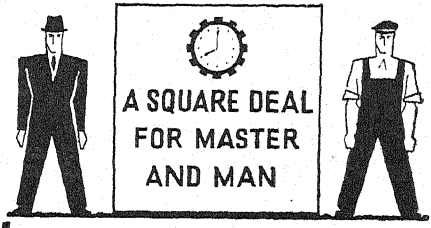

Not a sentimental ideal, but sound business logic. When the rate is fixed the pay check must be accurate. Contented workers are willing workers. The human element becomes less of a problem if your Works are equipped with

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TIME RECORDING AND COSTING SYSTEMS

Enquire for particulars: Gledhill-Brook Time Recorders Ltd., Dept. 63, Empire Works, Huddersfield.

Better than ever with

D.D.T.

Always completely effective in destroying BEETLES, COCKROACHES, CRICKETS, ANTS, STEAM FLIES, etc., with the addition of the effective proportions of D.D.T. "EETLE-ROACH" now destroys other household pests—including BUGS, LICE and the common HOUSE FLY.

HOGG'S

'EETLE-ROACH'
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is the ideal general insecticide—a clean, odourless, white powder, fatal to insect life.

In 5/- packs from the Manufacturers:

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"MUNTONA" MALT EXTRACT

has made its way by the way it's made

MUNTONA LTD., BEDFORD

Telephone Bedford 2217

Members of the Allied Brewery Traders' Association

If any Brewer would be interested to see our Works we should be delighted to show him over at any time to suit his convenience.

Cooperage difficulties have naturally arisen as the right timber for casks has become more and more difficult to obtain.

Inferior wood taints the Beer but it cannot do so if the casks are lined with

TETLEY'S ENAMEL

Originally invented to overcome this difficulty its use is now more than ever advisable as it will not only prevent the beer being tainted, but also prolong considerably the life of existing casks.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE
START TO USE IT NOW

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Dumore

World's Finest Bottle Cleaners Fillers Pasteurizers

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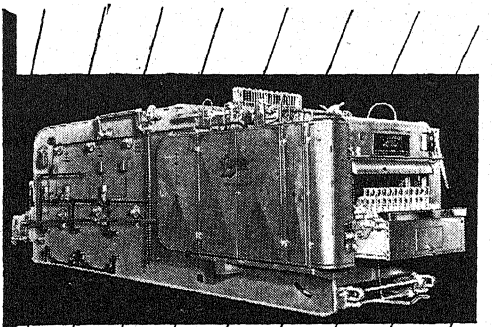
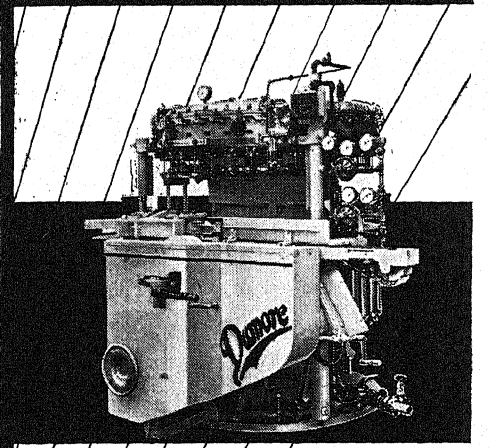
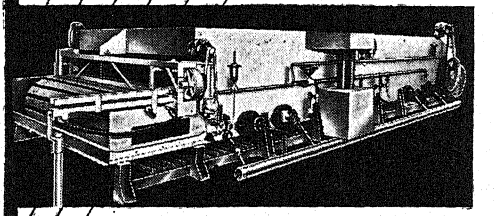
Used the World over . . .







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BOTTLERS' EQUIPMENT LTD

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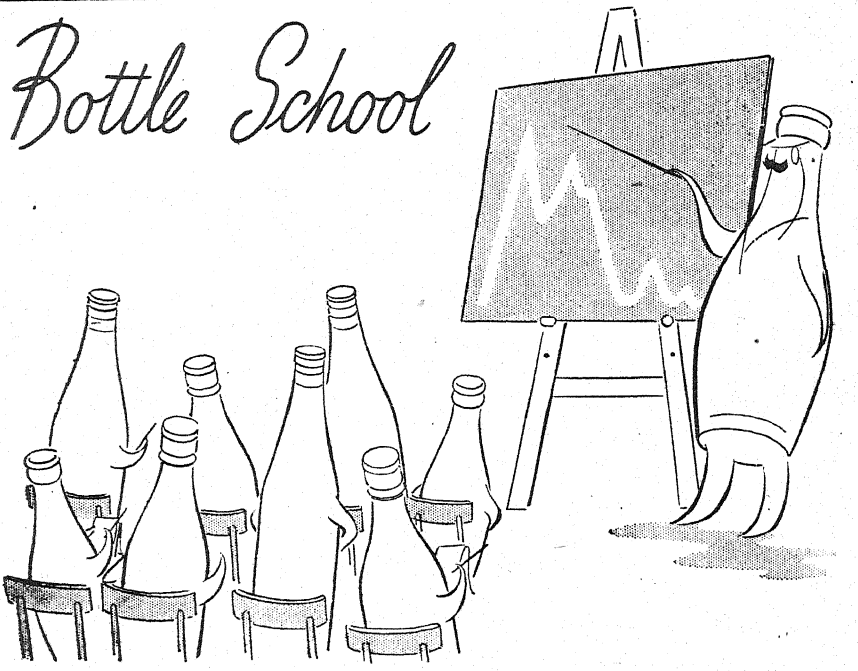
Telephone: ELGAR 7237-8 Telegrams: DUMORE, PHONE LONDON

Bottle School



EXAMINATION of washed bottles too often shows the objectionable 'bloom' which may be caused by hard water or the reagent used for the removal of bacteria-bearing deposits. 'Melacos,' the detergent developed by I.C.I. after considerable research, is expressly designed to obviate both bloom on the bottles and scale formation on washing machines. The prevention of scale improves the smooth running of chain conveyor systems, and the highly efficient lubricating action of 'Melacos' itself is a further help. Used in the detergent tank, 'Melacos' ensures brilliantly sparkling bottles bacteriologically clean —'Melacos' being proved under extensive tests to be a most efficient bactericide.

ICI

"MELACOS"

THE **MAJOR** DETERGENT FOR ALL TYPES OF BOTTLES

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED, LONDON, S.W.1

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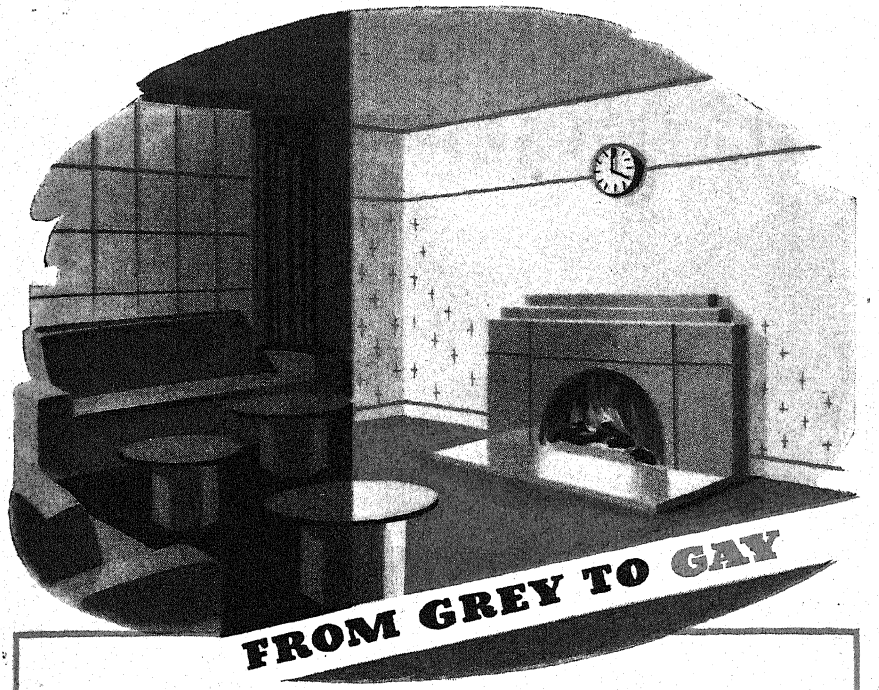

Wipe out the grey memories of blackout, "making-do" and requisitioning—paint into your hotel new colour, life and gaiety with these two paints that are ideally suited for the job.

'**NEOFEX**' SYNTHETIC GLOSS FINISH. **For all interior and exterior glossy surfaces. Gives a brilliant glass-like film that will not chip, crack, fade or discolour. Supremely resistant to moisture, dirt retention, extreme temperature changes, the ravages of sea air, and the atmospheres of industrial districts. Can be cleaned repeatedly with soap and water. Its high spreading power ensures low application costs. For Plaster, Wood, Metal, Wallboard, etc.**

'**MURALAC**' FLAT OIL PAINT FOR WALL DECORATION. **Dries to a dead matt film of velvety texture that can be washed.**

Our Technical Information and Service Departments are at your service. Make sure that your contractor includes these paints in his tender. Send to-day for detailed particulars and shade card.

NORTH BRITISH CHEMICAL Co. LTD.

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60% SAVED in handling costs . . .

The Collis Hydraulic Truck at Messrs. Wm. Younger & Co. Ltd., Edinburgh

The Collis Truck** is available in more than 70 standard models in All-Hydraulic or Assisted Leverage types. Special models built to order. Capacities 5 cwts. to 10 tons. **Early delivery.

The continued shortage of labour in industry points the need for greater mechanisation in the handling of materials during processing, storage and despatch. The Collis Truck provides you with a labour and time-saving plan which will eliminate non-productive handling and save at least 60% in costs per ton-hour. Your Collis representative, with wide experience of handling problems, will give you impartial advice.

PT3

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MECHANICAL HANDLING ENGINEERS

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STEER CLEAR OF HEAVY OVER-HEADS

The fact that Maudslay Vehicles give MORE reliability, efficiency and mileage, in terms of constant and long service with minimum maintenance, will very appreciably help you to steer clear of Heavy Overheads. How well, and how profitably, can be readily ascertained if you will contact Maudslay for particulars of the New Maudslay Range now in Production.

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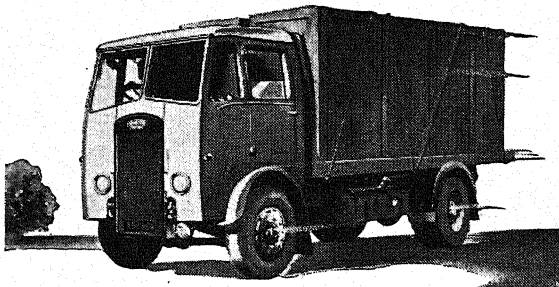
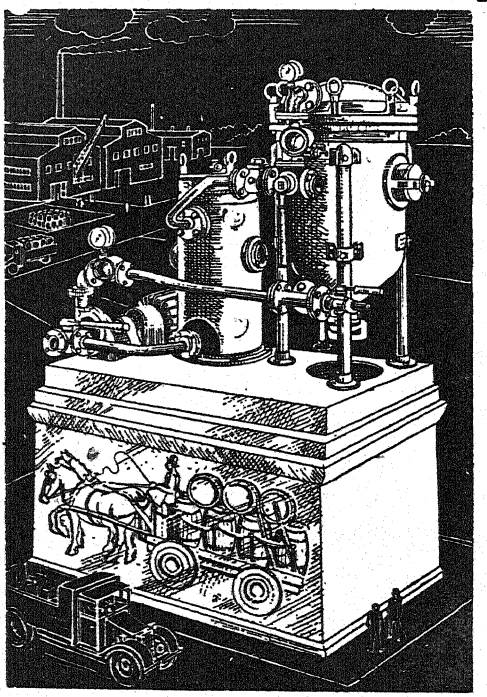
LOAD CARRYING & PASSENGER VEHICLES

THE MAUDSLAY MOTOR COMPANY LTD., ALCESTER, WARWICKSHIRE. *(TEL.: ALCESTER 181)*
SPARES & SERVICE: Parkside, Coventry. *(Tel.: Coventry 62091)*
LONDON OFFICE: 3 Clifford Street, W.1. *(Tel.: Regent 3191)*



M.7

A Monument to Brilliance



The sparkling clearness and attractive taste of beer is a monument to the brilliant performance of the Metafilter. The Metafilter completely frees beer from haze, fibres, yeast, spores, bacteria, and floaters; and gives to it a bright, consistent transparency. Beer filtered through a Metafilter retains its original flavour, body, and head; and its reputation as the national beverage is considerably enhanced.

Metafiltration

THE METAFILTRATION COMPANY LTD.
BELGRAVE ROAD, HOUNSLOW, MIDDLESEX

Telephone: Hounslow 1121/2/3. *Telegrams*: Metafilter, Hounslow

The Chef says

"There are quite enough 'headaches' in the kitchen these days, what with staff shortage and trying to keep some kind of a menu going, so I don't welcome plant troubles. That's why I bless the day the proprietors here put in a Frigidaire cold room. After all you don't expect trouble from a plant made by people who've been in the game as long as Frigidaire — and you don't get it."

Frigidaire

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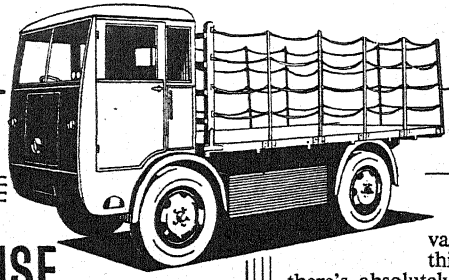
What do their **OWNERS** think of Electric Vehicles?



USE ELECTRIC VEHICLES

"Electric" owners in a wide variety of trades all say the same thing — for local delivery work there's absolutely nothing to compare with Electric vehicles. They are efficient, economical, reliable, easily maintained — in short, they're an excellent trade investment.

The most eloquent tribute to the success of electric vehicles is the fact that it is almost unknown for the owner of a fleet of "Electrics" to revert to any other means of transport.

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"D.C.L" MALT EXTRACT

High in Diastase & specially prepared for the Brewing Trade

GUARANTEED TO BE MADE EXCLUSIVELY FROM PURE BARLEY MALT

PRODUCED solely from the choicest Barleys, under the supervision of highly skilled chemists in a splendidly equipped Factory, situated in ideal country surroundings, "D.C.L." Malt Extract is a veritable triumph of manufacture.

Eminent Brewers, who are included among the many users of "D.C.L." Malt Extract, and have proved its worth in their process, testify that it is invaluable as a Yeast Food, assisting conversion, improving yield, and giving a nice body to the Beer, besides having a clarifying effect. If you are not a user why not begin now?

Samples and lowest quotations on application to the sole manufacturers:

THE DISTILLERS CO., LTD.

Malt Extract Department - - **EDINBURGH**

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INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

FOR ALL INSURANCES
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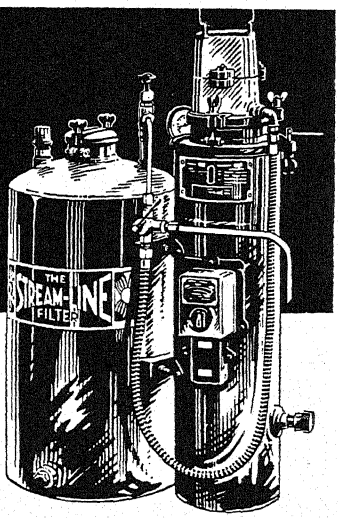

Lower costs for oil — lower charges for maintenance — longer periods between overhauls all result from the regular cleaning of oil by the Stream-Line Filter. It pays for itself in a few months.

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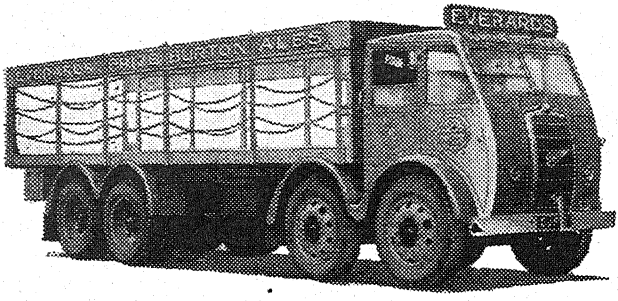

The paying proposition

ECONOMY and RELIABILITY.. all the time!

Their solid construction has been specially designed to carry maximum loads with speed, efficiency and safety at exceedingly low running and maintenance costs.

Foden

NO OTHER NAME MEANS QUITE THE SAME

Foden Est. 1856. This firm has no connection whatsoever with any other firm making commercial vehicles

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Quality Malt Syrup

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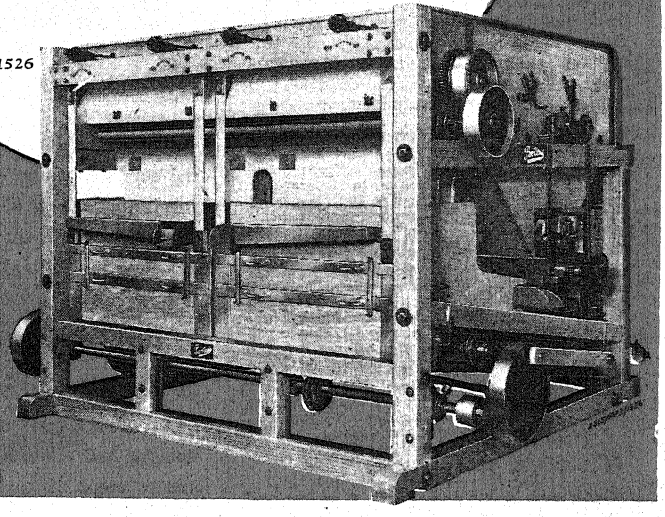
Porteus LEEDS

THE EFFICIENT WAY

Typical of Porteus planned efficiency is this perfectly balanced, vibrationless, sturdily built Barley Dressing machine—gives a perfect sample free from impurities.

No. 1526



No. 1526 Improved Barley Dressing and Grading Machine.

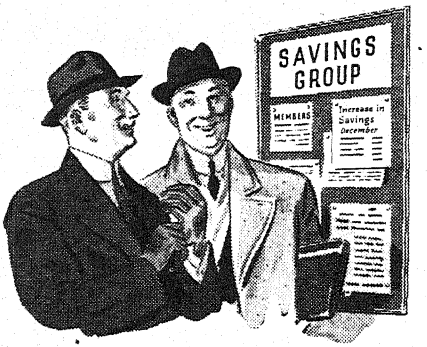
GEORGE PORTEUS & SONS (LEEDS) LTD.

Maltsters', Brewers' & Distillers' Engineers.

Leeds 10

G.P.26

"*It's a healthy sign to have a strong Savings Group*"



When so many firms are unsettled by staff changes and reconversion, vigorous Savings Groups can do a lot to foster good feeling, and help newcomers to settle down—besides being the simple and straightforward way of saving, for everybody in industry. It needs a strong lead from managements, and the right individuals running things, to make group saving a real success. Where this happens, the nation, the firm, and the employee all benefit. Have you done all you can to back up *your* group?

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If you have no Staff Savings Group, will you get one started right away? Every place of employment should have its own Group.

Facilities
Experience shows that the fullest facilities induce the highest Savings. Ask your Local Savings Committee or Assistant Commissioner for details of the various schemes.

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If you have a Savings Group, will you do all you can to encourage the Staff to join? — 'every employee a group member' should be the aim.

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These are the ideal way of saving for holidays, Christmas or other special occasions. Clubs are popular, easy to run and need not interfere with your Savings Group

Information, equipment and publicity material are provided free of charge — apply to your Local Savings Committee or to the National Savings Committee, Sanctuary Buildings, Westminster, S.W.1

It's easier to save in a

STAFF SAVINGS GROUP

Issued by the National Savings Committee

PRINTED FOR THE BREWERS' SOCIETY

WORLD TURNED UPSIDE DOWN

IT was after the discovery of Australia by Captain Cook that certain inn signs first appeared (notably one on the Greenwich Road) showing a globe reversed, with a man walking head downwards at the bottom Pole. We all like to be startled by the reversal of the hum-drum. Topsy-turvydom has ever tickled men's humour — and many an artist has taken delight in picturing the fox chasing the huntsman, horses reversed in the shafts, and similar pleasantries. Such conceits are an innocent relief from the hard facts of life; and are thus truly fitting to the sign-board of an English inn — home of good humour and relaxation in days gone by and to come.

Engraving specially designed by John Farleigh

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Wm. Glossop & Bulay Ltd.

Maltsters

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Maltings at HULL • BEVERLEY • GOOLE • LEEDS • WORKSOP • SELBY

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FLAT-TOP —for instant sighting —for roominess of record —for neatness and efficiency

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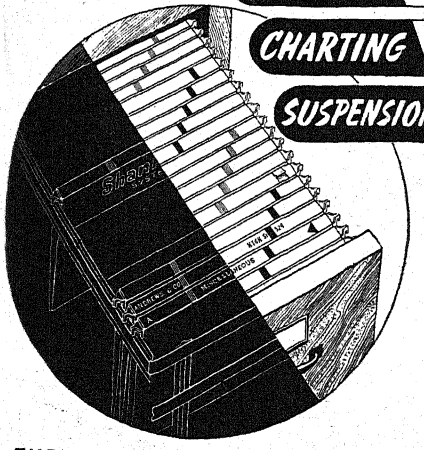
SUSPENSION for strength & speed for maximum capacity for avoiding "bunching"

3 features every filing system should have . . . .



Only SHANNOGRAPH gives you these three advantages . . . FLAT-TOP for visibility, CHARTING for accuracy, SUSPENSION for strength and economy. So if you insist on taking advantage of modern improvements, you will want to know more about Shannograph. There is a detailed folder waiting for your perusal. It explains why Shannograph — the multi-purpose *visible* system of filing — is as revolutionary as was the invention of the typewriter. It tells you how Shannograph brings a new efficiency to correspondence-control *and* reduces maintenance costs. It embodies ideas through the adoption of which your organisation would benefit. Why not send for this leaflet now as you think of it ?

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FLAT-TOP SUSPENSION
SHANNOGRAPH

DUNLOP
Still
the standard by which
all tyres are judged
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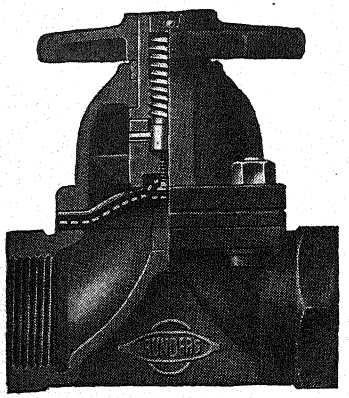

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That compact appearance belies the generous proportions of the interior. The full bore permits unimpeded flow for the fluid and separate quarters are provided for the operating gear, which is sealed off by the control Diaphragm. Such simplicity, sturdiness and orderliness spell Reliability—and long life, too.

SAUNDERS DIAPHRAGM VALVES

with Diaphragm-isolated mechanism

The SAUNDERS HANDBOOK explains the many applications of these unique valves.

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A SIMPLE AND ATTRACTIVE METHOD OF UNIT VENTILATION

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SPECIALITY :—

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THE IDEAL CARAMEL FOR ALL PURPOSE

Always Uniform — Soft Luscious Flavour
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For Stouts. Can be used in the copper or as a priming, or both. Imparts character, permanent fullness, rich creamy head.

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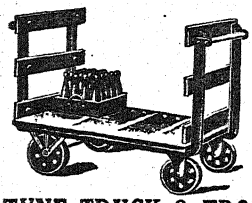
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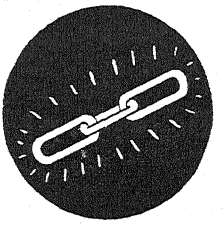

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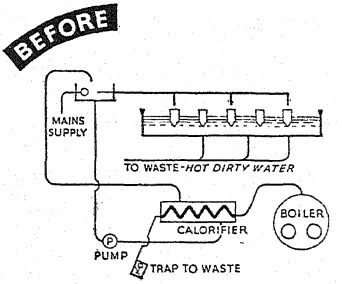

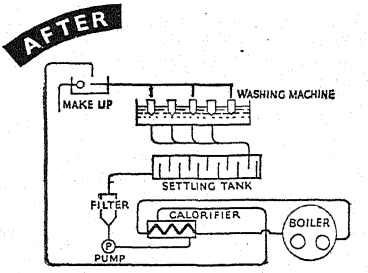

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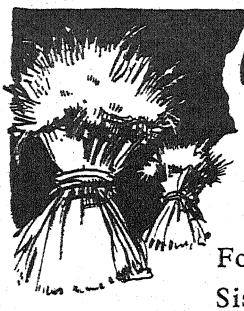

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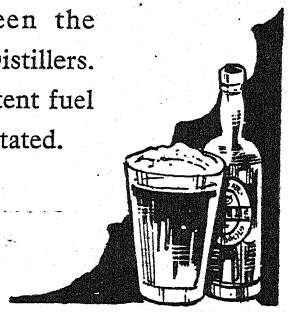

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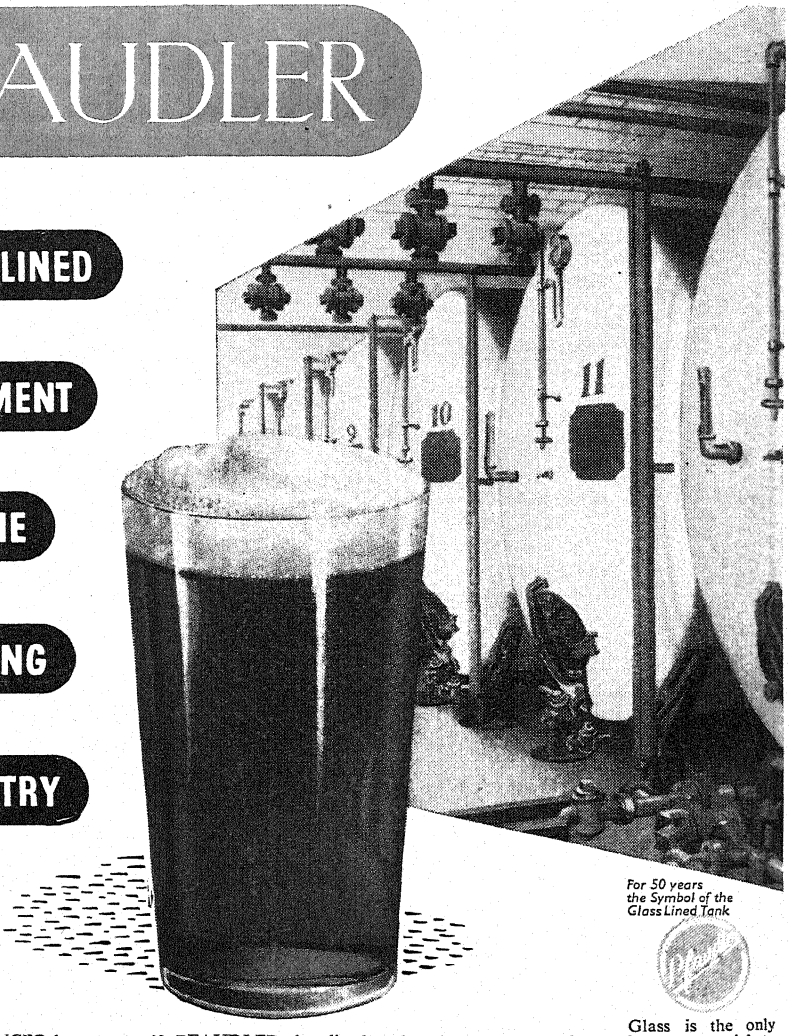

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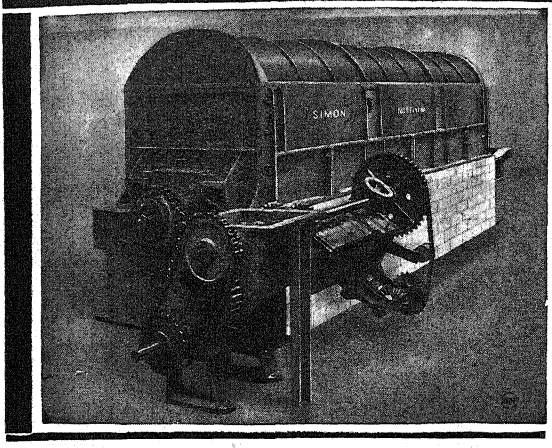

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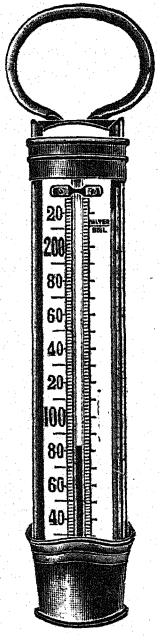

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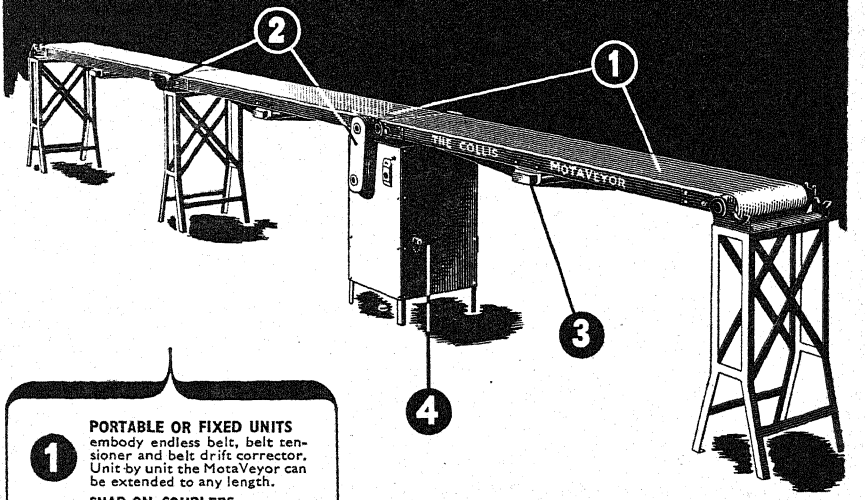

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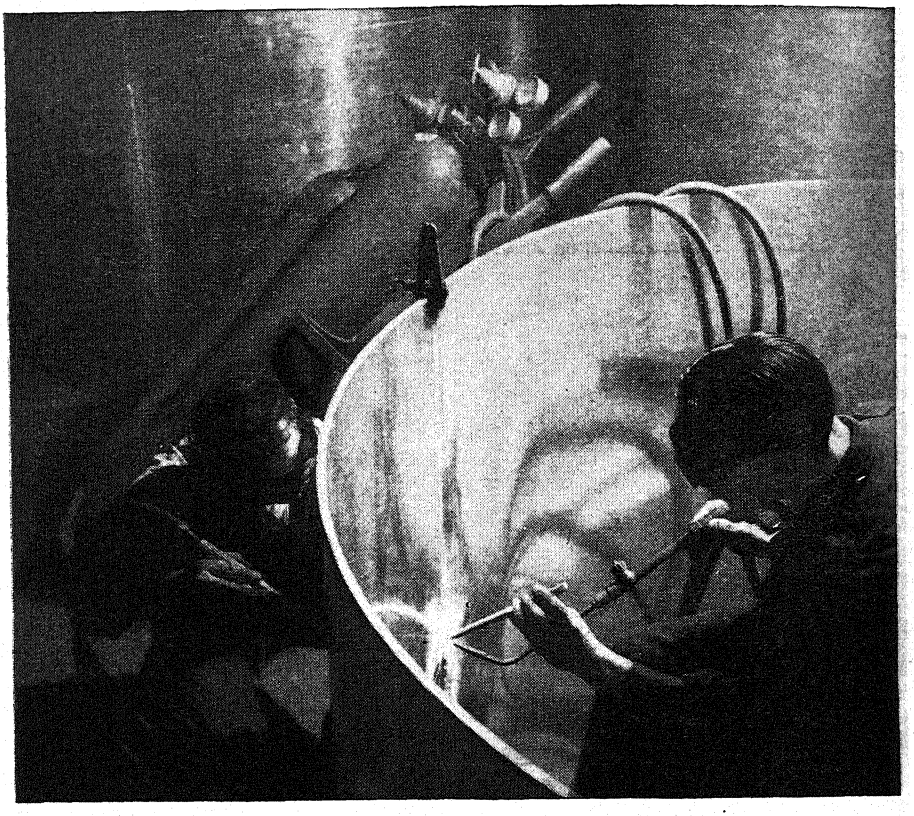

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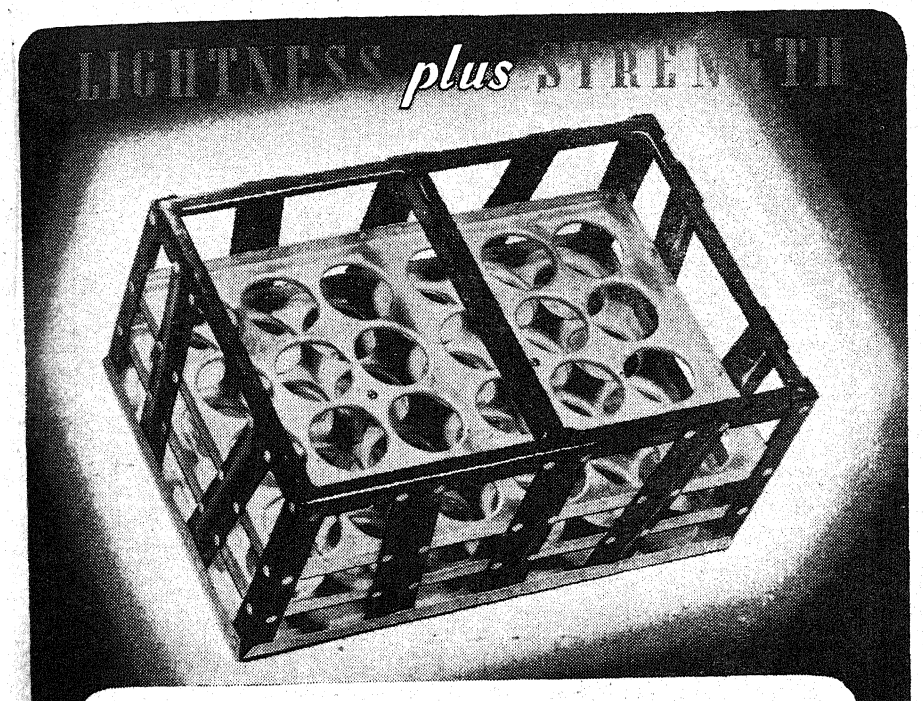

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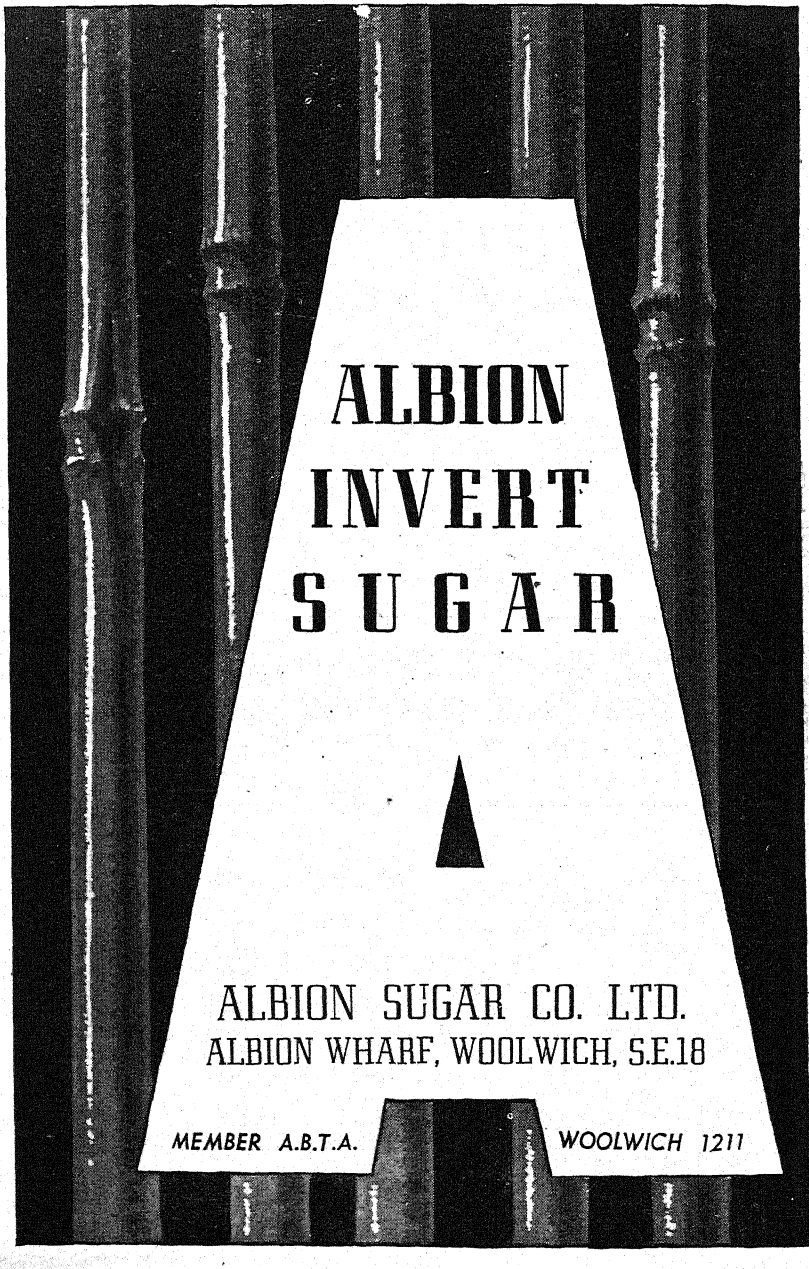
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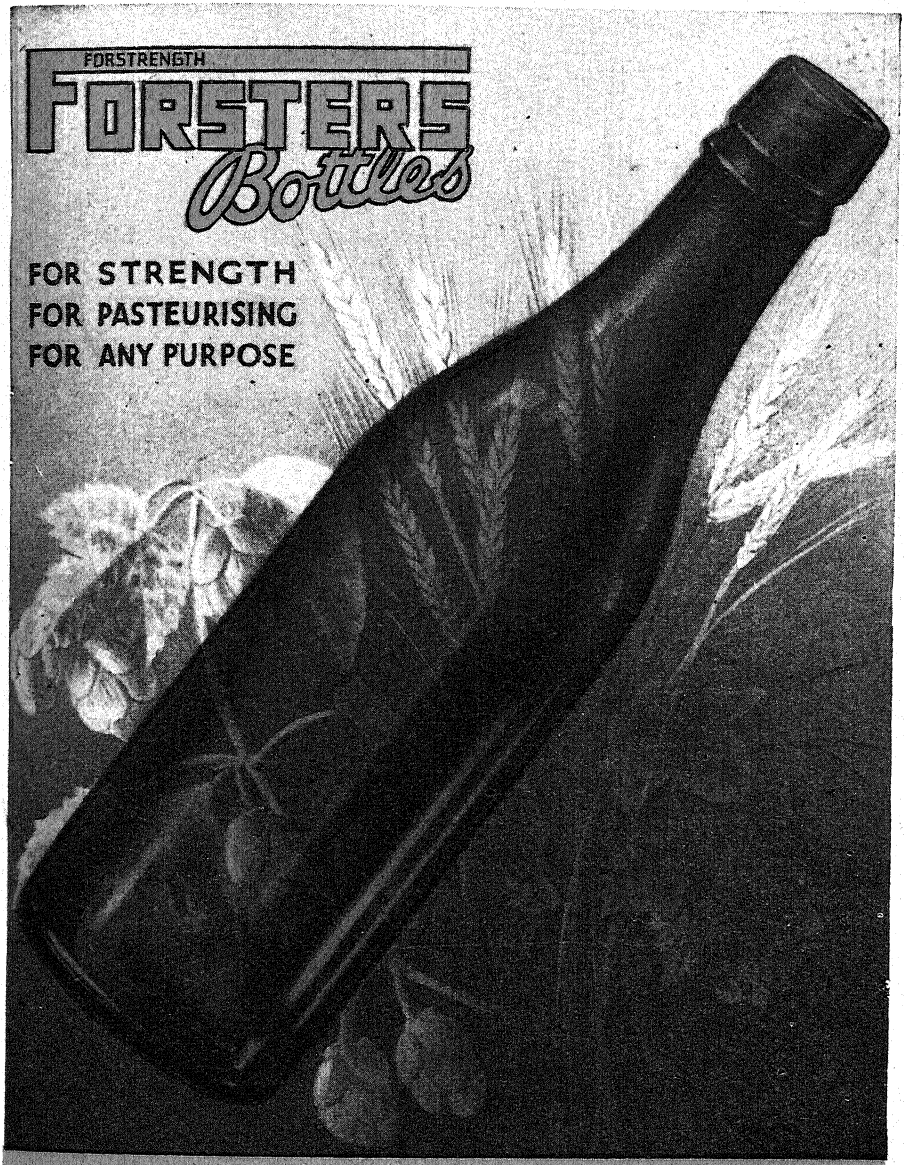

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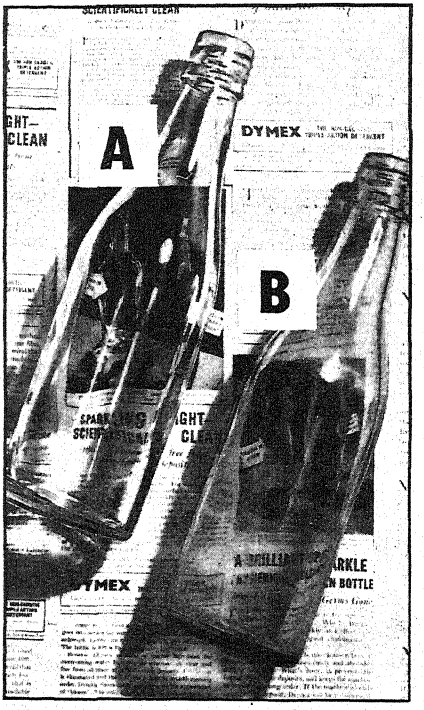

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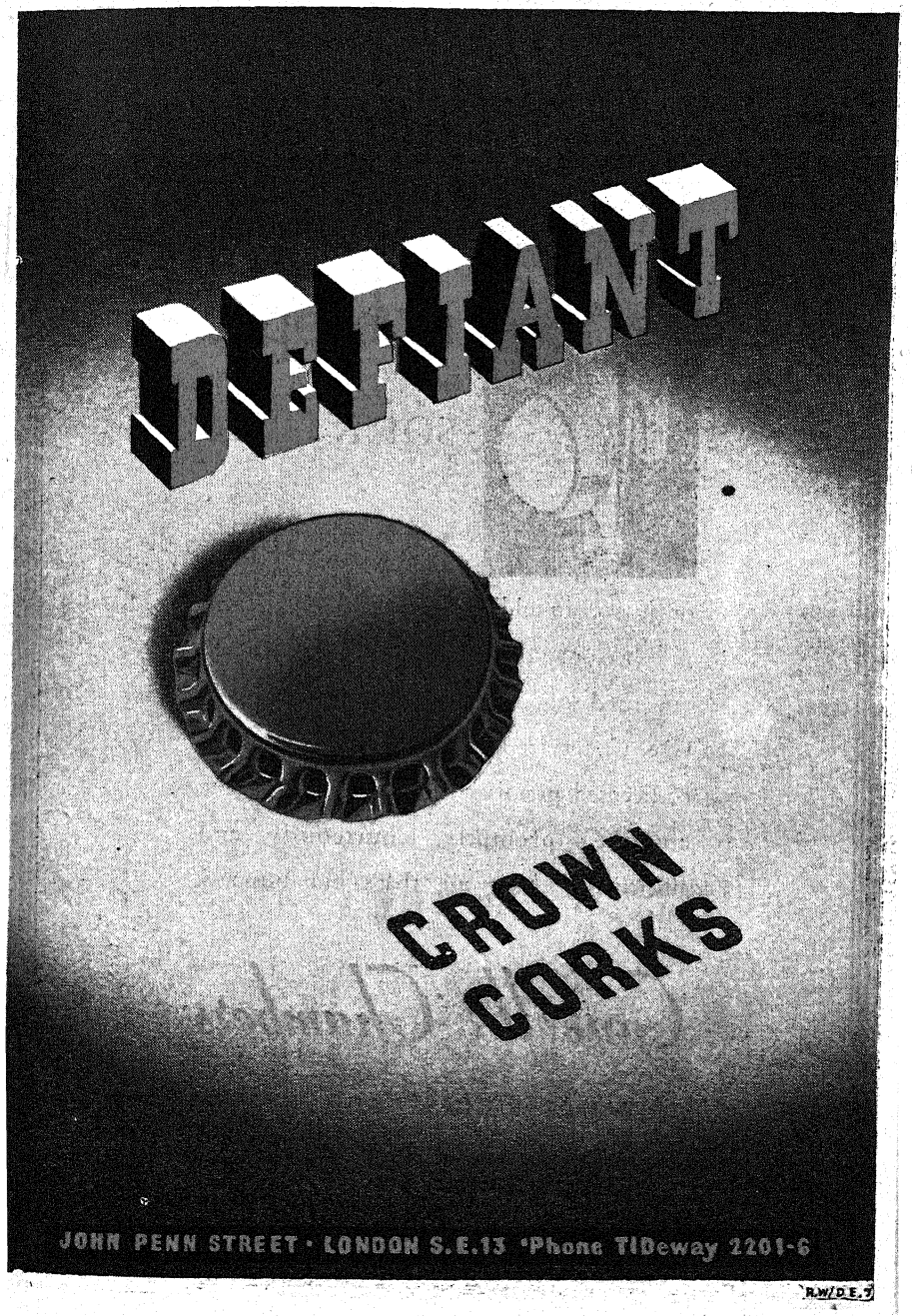
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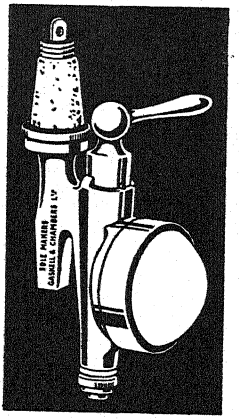

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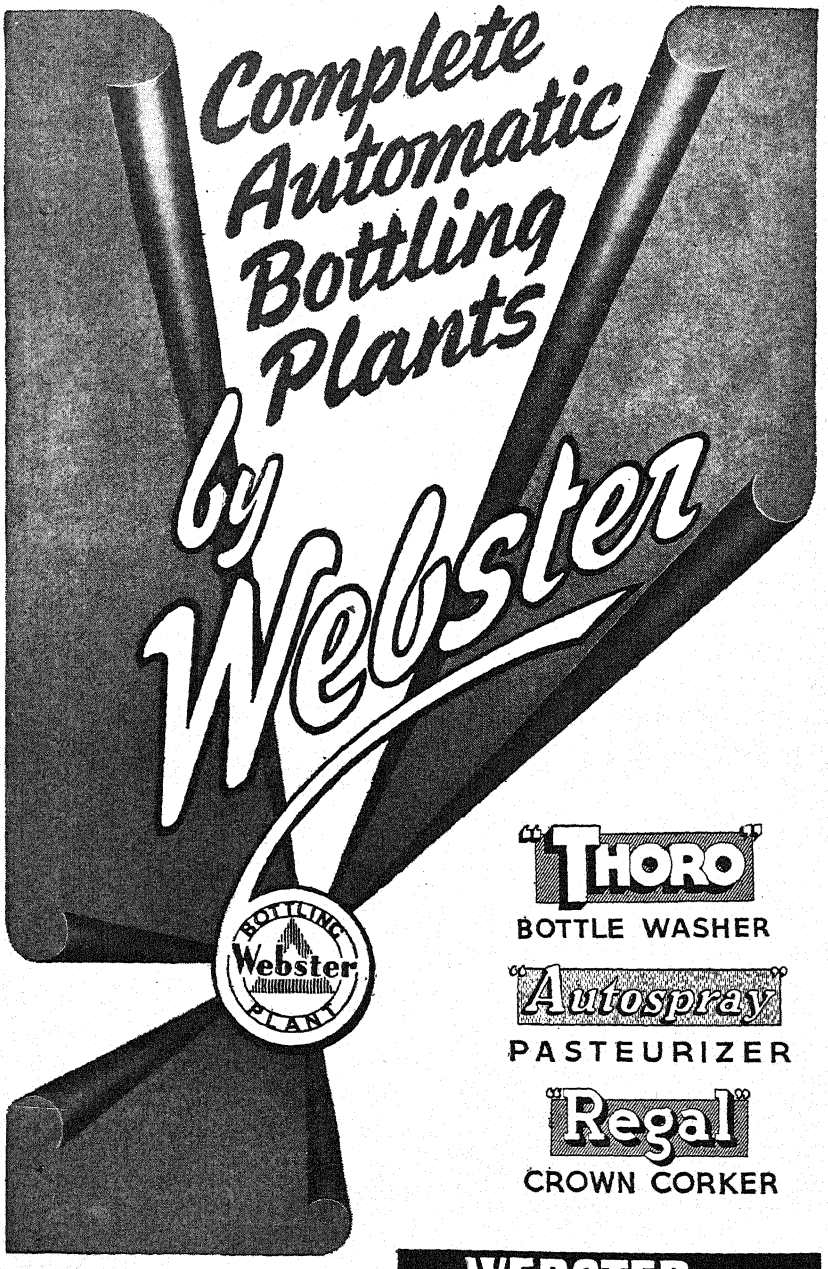
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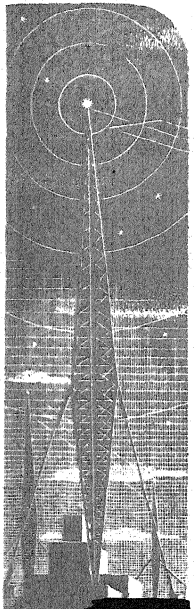

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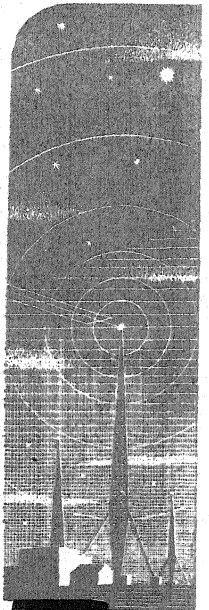

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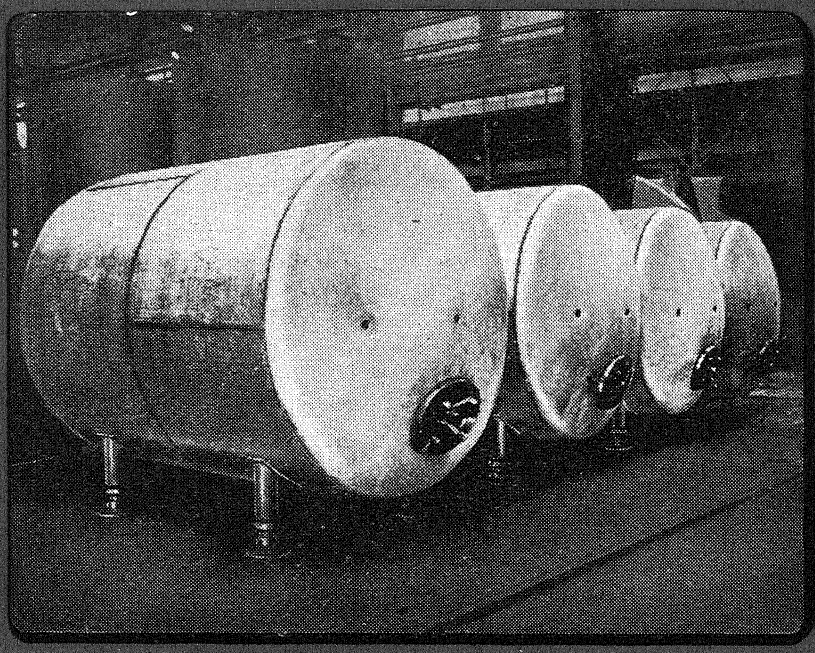

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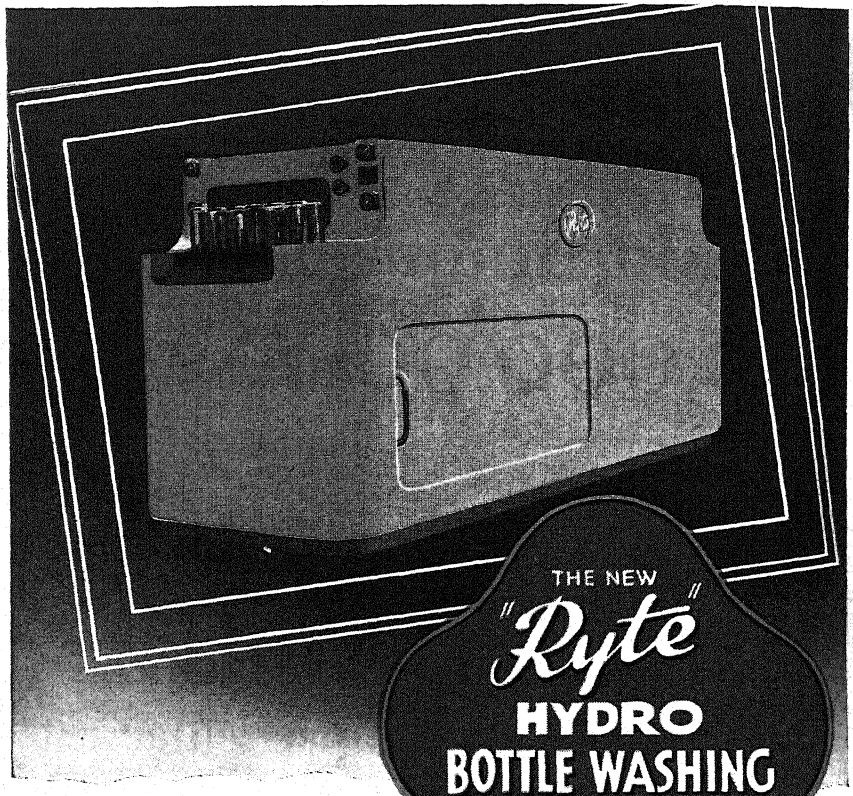

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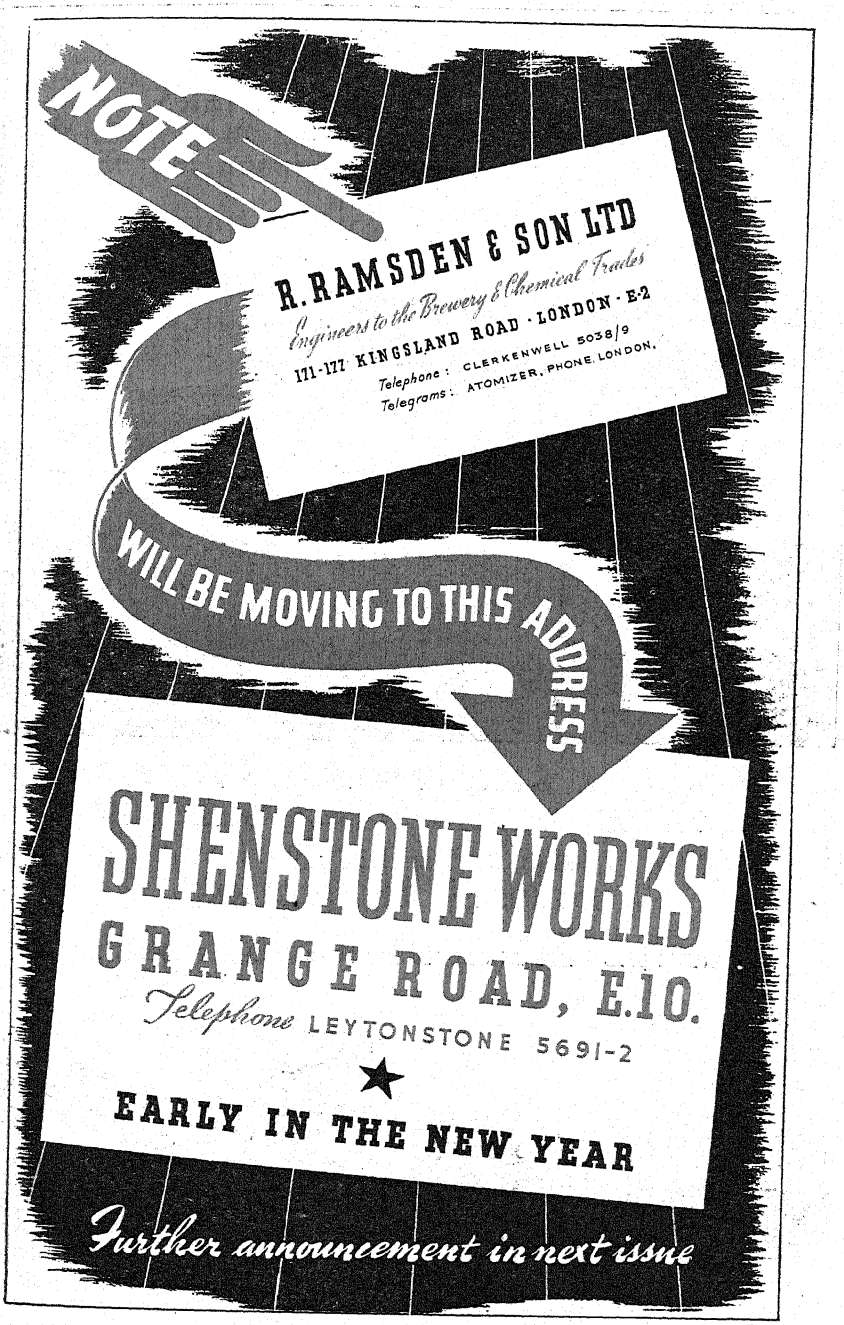
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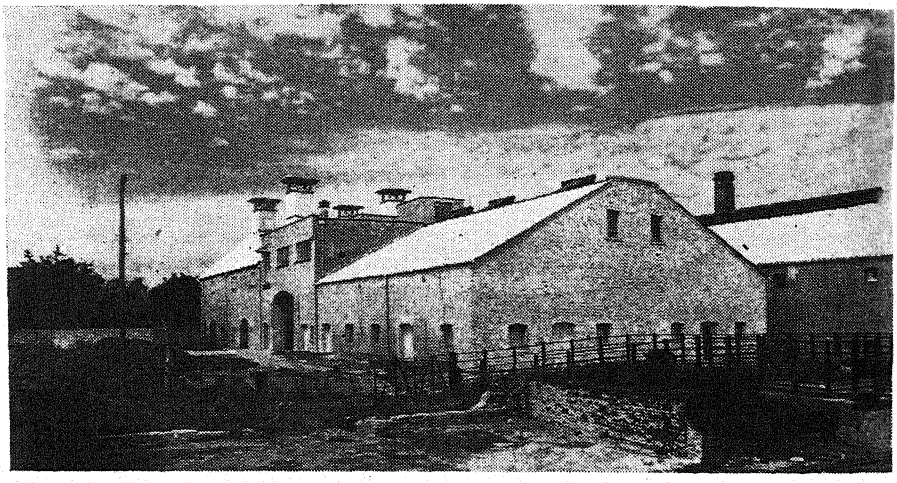

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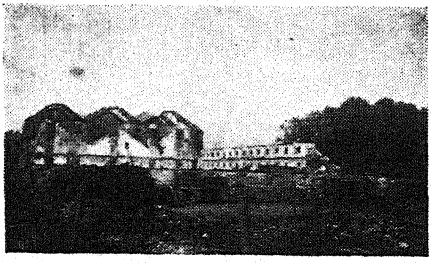

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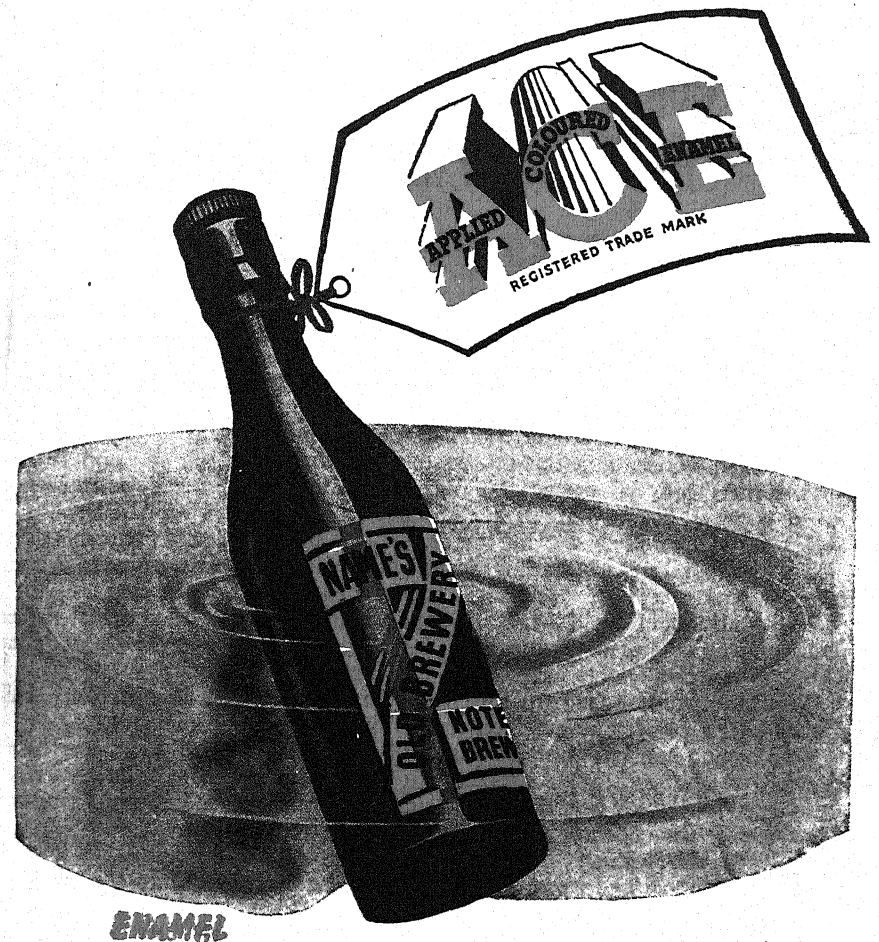

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The index of this issue will be found on page 1399.

THE

BREWERS' JOURNAL

AND

Hop and Malt Trades' Review.

Entered at Stationers' Hall] (ESTABLISHED 1865)

VOL. LXXXII. No. 978. LONDON, DECEMBER 18, 1946. Subscription 30s. Per Year Post Free

WAR DAMAGE TO DEFECTIVE PREMISES.

IN general, the matters that fall to be determined under the War Damage Act, 1943, are to be determined by the War Damage Commission itself, but there is a right of appeal in certain cases, and a person aggrieved by a determination of the Commission under Sections 6 to 8 of the Act, which relate to "cost of works" payments, may appeal therefrom on any question of law to the High Court under Section 31 (3) of the Act. Elsewhere in this issue we report a judgment of Mr. Justice Vaisey on such an appeal, which is made by way of originating motion. The appellants in the case in question were the owners of 36, 38, 40 and 42 Jamaica Street, in the much bombed borough of Stepney. The houses were structurally damaged by a bomb which affected the stability of the front walls to such an extent that three-quarters of two of them and the whole of the other two had to be pulled down and rebuilt. The houses were old, and it seems not to have been disputed that before the bombing the front walls were in bad condition. The determination of the Commission was that, as the walls were defective before the bombing, the proportion of the proper cost to be borne by the Commission was in each case 33⅓ per cent. The appellants contended that the Commission ought to bear the whole of the cost.

Section 8 (2) of the Act provides that if the war damage is made good by reinstating the hereditament in the form in which it existed immediately before the occurrence of the damage—which seems to have been done in the case of the Jamaica Street houses—the amount of the payment shall be an amount equal to the proper cost of the works executed for the making good thereof. The expression "proper cost" is defined (Section 123 (1)) to mean "in relation to any works such cost as is reasonable having regard to the prices of materials and rates of remuneration current . . . at the date when the works are executed, and to all other relevant

Linlithgow Library

circumstances . . ." In his judgment, as reported, Mr. Justice Vaisey did not discuss whether the condition of the wall before the bombing could be regarded as a relevant circumstance in determining the reasonableness of the cost of repair, but decided the issue by reference to the definition of "war damage" in Section 2 (1) (a) of the Act as "damage occurring (whether accidentally or not) as the direct result of action taken by the enemy."

The expression "direct result" was in the learned Judge's view very important, and on its true meaning the decision in the case before him might largely depend. The Commission contended that by reason of the unsoundness of the building, the damage was greater than it would have been if the building had been previously sound, and they should not be called upon to pay more towards its reinstatement than they would have had to pay to reinstate a sound building. Mr. Justice Vaisey did not see how it could be known whether the same or a less amount of work would have had to be done if the four walls had just previously to the explosion been free from structural defect. He thought that the damage necessitating the works was the direct result of the explosion, that the explosion was the proximate or immediate cause of the damage and not merely a contributory cause acting in conjunction with the structural defects as another contributory cause. Even if those defects constituted a *causa sine qua non*, the enemy action was the sole *causa proxima*, and that, in his mind, was only another way of saying that the damage occurred as the direct result of the enemy action. In the result, therefore, Mr. Justice Vaisey preferred the view of the appellants, and made a declaration that the payment to be made was the whole cost of the works in question. He did not make the order in general terms, though he appreciated that his decision might affect many other cases. The matter was one that, in his judgment, merited review by higher Courts, and possibly (if his decision was right) called for some amending legislation, retrospective or otherwise

Mr. Justice Vaisey, at the outset of his judgment, said that the principle of an apportionment of the cost of rebuilding the walls, based on and having regard to their condition before the occurrence of the damage, struck him as being in itself fair and reasonable. The apportionment seems, in fact, to be an application of the principle underlying contracts of indemnity, such as fire insurance, that the insured should not realise any profit by the occurrence of the event insured against. The War Damage Act, 1943, provides expressly in Section 8 (3) that if the war damage is made good by works which include alterations or additions to the hereditament, the amount of the payment shall exclude the cost of such alterations and additions. The case of a defective building replaced by a sound one appears not to have been provided for. If Mr. Justice Vaisey's judgment be upheld on appeal, it will be for Parliament to consider, in the light of information as to the material interests at stake, whether the case is so obviously a *casus omissus* that retrospective legislation declaratory of the correctness of the War Damage Commission's determinations is justified.

LIQUOR IN CIVIC RESTAURANTS.

In moving that the Civic Restaurants Bill be read a second time, Mr. Strachey, the Minister of Food, explained that the genesis of the measure was an approach to the Ministry in July, 1945, by the Association of Municipal Corporations, who had urged strongly that their war time powers of running British Restaurants should be made permanent. It is comprehensible, of course, that local authorities who

had established an organisation for this purpose and had been conducting British Restaurants with fair success should feel that the closing down of the restaurants when the Defence Regulations, under which they were set up, expired, would be wasteful, and would leave a real public need unsatisfied. If, therefore, the Bill had merely provided for the continuance of existing restaurants which were being conducted on an economic basis and for the establishment of new ones to meet a real consumer need, it is probable that even such mild opposition as the second reading of the actual Bill encountered would have been avoided, and still more so if the attitude of the Minister had been less provocative.

The Bill in Clause 1 empowers the London County Council and, elsewhere in England and Wales, the councils of county boroughs and county districts to establish and carry on restaurants and otherwise provide for the supply to the public of meals and refreshments. If it stopped there, all might be well, but the clause goes on to say that these authorities "... may carry on such activities incidental or ancillary to the activities aforesaid as they consider necessary or expedient." The Minister was vague as to what these words might cover, but at the end of his speech he referred in almost lyrical terms to a park in "Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark," where "under municipal enterprise is a wonderful series of public entertainments, orchestras and catering establishments," and added: "I believe that not only in our industrial cities but also in our pleasure resorts this Bill will enable great and attractive enterprises to be produced." We find it difficult to believe that this kind of expansive thrusting into the entertainment business is the sort of thing the Association of Municipal Corporations had in mind when they made their representations in 1945.

From the Trade point of view the most interesting feature of the Bill is that it enables civic restaurant authorities to engage in the sale of intoxicating liquor. The provision on this point is contained in Clause 1 (4), which says that "a civic restaurant authority shall in carrying on any activities under this Section be subject to all enactments and rules of law relating thereto, including the enactments relating to the sale of intoxicating or excisable liquor, in like manner as other persons carrying on the like activities." This seems a somewhat negative exhortation rather of the "Don't put him under the pump" order, but, of course, the provision in an enabling Act is designed to make it clear that Parliament contemplated the sale of liquor in Civic Restaurants. The strongest opposition to this particular provision came from Government supporters, one of whom, Mr. J. Hudson (Lab., Ealing West), thought that a terrible mistake was being made by the Government in assuming that there was any real desire on the part even of those people who drink in the evenings as a regular thing to have this facility for drinking with their midday meal, an observation which, omitting the epithet "terrible," we believe to be profoundly true.

Dr. Somerville Hastings (Lab., Barking) suggested, also with much point, that there was danger if the restaurants had a licence, and it was possible to get in them biscuits, bits of cake and some beer or spirits, that they would cease to be British Restaurants as we know them and become places to which people go mainly to get drink. He adverted to a further and more dangerous possibility. The restaurants under Clause 3 (2) must, broadly, be on a paying basis "on income account" within five years or be closed. "I can conceive very well," said Dr. Hastings, "that in an area where the need for these restaurants is felt to be great, they may not have been doing very well in four years, and may become very apprehensive that in the fifth year they may show an adverse balance and have to close down. Will there not be a very strong tendency then for the restaurants to apply for a licence, and so make up by the sale of drink in

the fifth year the adverse balance of the previous four years?"

It is easy to see how a zealous Civic Restaurant manager could persuade his authority to allow the use of the restaurant in the evenings for dances or other "incidental or ancillary activities" which would bring numbers of people together with liquor as an attraction.

The Bill is now referred to a Standing Committee, and in the Committee stage amendments may, and doubtless will, be proposed to provide that liquor shall be sold or supplied in Civic Restaurants only for consumption at meals served in the public restaurant at the ordinary meal-times, and that there shall be no open drinking bar. The Minister's reception of such amendments will be an indication of the good faith of the Government in this matter. Nor could it be urged that Civic Restaurant authorities were by their acceptance placed at a disadvantage as compared with other caterers, as such conditions are nowadays almost invariably imposed on the grant of new licences for restaurants.

INDIRECT TAXATION.

ADDRESSING the Fabian Society, the Chancellor of the Exchequer is reported to have said: "The chief advantage of direct taxation in a society where there is great inequality of wealth, is that it can be graduated so as to make each taxpayer contribute according to his means. In a society where there is a much closer approach to equality in incomes, there is less scope for steeply graduated taxes and there is more to be said for indirect taxes which can become a very important instrument in planning production."

Between wars, indirect taxation came in for considerable criticism, especially from present Government supporters. One can therefore appreciate Mr. Dalton's anxiety to explain why indirect taxation now has much in its favour. In the past, indirect taxation has always been characterised as being a hardship on those of the lower income groups and any indirect taxation imposed on the necessities of life has been strenuously opposed. In consequence successive Chancellors of Exchequer, when faced with the necessity of raising additional taxation, have confined their attention to beer and tobacco.

The Treasury have recently published the Finance Accounts of the United Kingdom for the financial year ended March 31st, 1946, and an examination of the Exchequer receipts clearly shows the considerable contribution made by consumers of alcohol in the form of indirect taxation. During the year the total ordinary revenue of the Exchequer amounted to £3,403,704,099. To obtain a clearer picture of the financial position during the last financial year, a sum of £204,500,000 can be deducted which is mainly self-balancing revenue. This leaves a total taxation revenue of £3,199,203,847.

The extent to which indirect taxation contributes in this total can be ascertained from the duties and taxes collected by the Customs and Excise. Customs duty amounted to £569,842,000, and Excise duty (which includes Purchase Tax) raised £540,800,000, a total of £1,110,642,000. The total direct taxation in the form of income tax during the same period was £1,362,599,000. It will therefore be seen that indirect taxation raised 35 per cent. of the total revenue of the country. Little wonder is it that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is not inclined to belittle indirect taxation.

The Financial Accounts are set

out in detail and it is possible to calculate the extent to which the duty on alcoholic liquor has contributed towards the total indirect taxation. The following figures are rather illuminating:—

Customs: Spirits, £17,022,468; Beer, £10,797,531; Wine, £4,991,557.
Excise: Spirits, £51,229,792; Beer, £295,305,368; British Wine, £2,160,929.

Total, £381,507,645.

The figures show that consumers of beer, wines and spirits contributed just under 35 per cent. of the total indirect taxation collected by means of Customs and Excise duty. As many consumers of alcoholic liquor are also smokers it might be interesting to point out that the Customs duty on tobacco during the same period amounted to £416,929,546. This means that the drinker and smoker handed over to the Chancellor of the Exchequer during the twelve months ended March 31st last, a total sum of £798,437,191 in the form of taxation. This huge sum represents 71 per cent. of the total revenue derived from indirect taxation.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS.

Siting of Public-Houses.

Not unnaturally, the restriction difficulties which have confronted brewers during the past year have been given prominence in the speeches of brewery company chairmen at recent annual meetings, a number of which are reported in this issue, while the siting of public-houses in war-damaged areas and in new towns and housing estates was dealt with as a major factor influencing the future of the industry.

Mr. R. H. Butler, chairman of Mitchells and Butlers, Ltd., in his address to shareholders, spoke of the principal problems before them at present as being occasioned by local authorities' schemes for the redevelopment of built-up areas and the development of new areas. These affect practically every one of the 68 licensing districts in which the company trades. On the question of the siting of licensed houses on new estates, their view was that each locality of these estates should have its "key" house, or social centre. This should afford many amenities necessary for the locality, such as accommodation for concerts, dances and social gatherings, a dining-room, lounge, car park, and in some cases a bowling green. In addition, an appropriate number of smaller licensed houses should be provided, designed to serve the immediate population surrounding them—in other words, "neighbourhood" houses, commonly known as the "local." Mr. Butler strongly urged upon local authorities the necessity, in the interests of the public generally, of developing these estates as a whole. By this he meant that shops, licensed houses and other special buildings necessary in the life of the community should be built at the same time as the dwelling-houses.

The Public and the Beer Shortage.

Because the public is always interested in that aspect of the brewing business that relates to beer supplies, Mr. A. E. Wiley, chairman and joint managing director of Ansell's Brewery, Ltd., rightly stressed the point that the restrictions on the quantity and quality of their products, coupled with the impossibility, under present conditions, of the rebuilding or repair of their licensed houses, were having a retrograde effect on the normal functions the public expected to receive from the public-house. The only real solution to the difficulties

is increased supplies, and that is beyond the power of brewers to provide while restrictions last. Naturally, brewers are doing their utmost by all legitimate means to give the best service possible under the conditions at their disposal.

Mr. Walter Scott, at the same meeting, made it clear that their business being intimately connected with the habits of the people, they were in a far better position to study the reactions of the public than people who only had idealistic ideas on the matter. They were in a position to gauge the amount of dissatisfaction and irritability the scarcity of beer was causing. It had already been stated by officials responsible for production in the coal-mining and building industries that the shortage of beer was a hindrance to output. When it is possible to allow the workers beer of good quality, so that houses can be kept open for their comfort, there is no doubt as to the effect on production which will be forthcoming.

Bristol Replanning.

Shareholders of the Bristol Brewery, Georges and Co., heard Mr. Christopher George, the chairman, refer to the proposed schemes for replanning nearly 800 acres in the middle of Bristol, affecting not only the site of the brewery but also some 90 of the company's houses. He was glad to be in a position to say that, although the result of the public inquiry into the schemes was not yet known, they understood that it was no longer intended to remove the brewery from its present site. The directors had promised the city authorities to spend a large amount of money on improving the façade on the river front in accordance with plans approved by the city authorities, on condition that they were allowed to continue to carry on the brewery on the present site. The company also hopes to be able to resume the policy, interrupted by the war, of reconditioning and improving as many of their houses as possible.

Property Maintenance.

Mr. H. W. Lake, at the meeting of the Cheltenham Original Brewery Co., also spoke of the effect of the shortage of supply. He could not, he said, forecast the day when sufficient materials would be made available, but if these restrictions were continued they would have an adverse effect on brewery accounts. Dealing with the need for proper maintenance of properties, he hoped that before long the position would improve so that they could undertake a full programme of repairs. It was not generally appreciated that public-houses suffered more from wear and tear than the majority of properties, and that tourist traffic would not be attracted unless more work was allowed on English hotels.

Public-Houses Where Most Needed.

The Rev. Sir Herbert Dunnico as chairman of a large licensing authority, can speak with authority on licensing matters, and his views on the planning of public-houses in war-damaged areas will be read with interest. In a letter to the *Daily Telegraph* he says that the governing consideration of licensing planning committees should be that the public-houses must be situated where they are most needed, and that they should cater for the true needs of the public.

The writer continues: "Set formulas, such as those based on the acreage of a district, on the consumption of beer in its licensed houses, or on the proportion of licensed houses to the population, are liable to be misleading. If public-houses are too few, or too large, or too small, or are of the wrong type or in the wrong place, the public will be driven to obtain their supplies through less desirable channels.

"It is not enough to apply to the sites of devastated houses the experience of architectural improvement gained in the past. The siting

of the houses is no less important than their appearance, design and the amenities they offer.

"The licensing planning committees are facing a big problem, and to perform their tasks effectively they will have to utilise the special knowledge and experience of the Trade in preparing their schemes for the sanction of the Minister. As chairman of a large licensing authority, I have found both the brewers and representatives of the retail trade most willing to place at our disposal their special knowledge and experience.

"Licensing committees will need to find out when the peak trade occurs in an area, what accommodation is required to cope with it, what is the demand for food, recreation and entertainment. The old rigid system must give place to one of greater flexibility, and if the new Licensing Planning Act is interpreted in the broad spirit of the Morris Report it will permit this."

Manchester's Public-House Scheme.

Following war-damaged Coventry's recommendation for the "small and intimate" type of public-house in its post-war reconstruction plans, proposals for the future of Manchester's "locals" have been submitted to the Manchester Licensing Planning Committee by the City Surveyor and by the Manchester and District Brewers' Society. The City Surveyor visualises a twenty-years general reconstruction plan, with four stages of five years each, the first stage dealing with the centre of the bomb-damaged city. For the heart of the city, because of space considerations, he wants public-houses that are taller in structure, with a smaller ground area, as opposed to the former squat Victorian type. The brewers, pointing out that fewer licences do not necessarily mean less beer consumed, see a danger if too many licences are "amalgamated" in the early stages. They advocate:—

A sufficient number of public-houses where the public can get refreshments under modern and congenial conditions.

A reasonable number of small-type houses rather than a few very large establishments.

Public-houses not more than half a mile apart, and a space allowance for each of not less than three-quarters of an acre.

Temporary premises, if they are necessitated by building conditions.

Modern off-licence houses with special "outdoor departments" which (they say) are "sufficient to satisfy the needs of the public."

"The average customer seeks that friendliness, comfort and gratifying informality between him and the publican which are not to be found in houses that are too large," the brewers are reported to have told the Licensing Planning Committee in a memorandum, while, on the question of clubs, they ask the committee to bear in mind that, as on-licences diminish, new clubs—sometimes of undesirable character—are registered, a danger which always arises when there are too few licences.

Rating Revaluation.

In the combined annual reports of the Central Valuation Committee for 1944-45 and 1945-46 the Committee state that under Section 1 (3) of the Rating and Valuation (Postponement of Valuations) Act, 1940, the Third Valuation Lists to be prepared under the Act of 1925 shall come into force on April 1st in the "prescribed year," which must be fixed by Order in Council not later than the second year after the end of the present "emergency." The "prescribed year" still remains to be determined. The Committee urge that the longest possible notice of the Government's intention to fix the date of the "prescribed year" should be given, so as to allow a proper and reasonable time for preparation of new lists.

The Minister of Health, in answer to a question in the House of

Commons on the 5th inst., said the Government intended to introduce, as soon as Parliamentary time permitted, a Bill with the object of securing greater uniformity of valuation for rating purposes.

Liquor Licensing in New Zealand.

The liquor licensing poll taken simultaneously with the General Election in New Zealand shows still less support for prohibition. Figures of the poll count—not fully completed—at the end of last month were: For continuance of the present liquor laws, 490,545; for State purchase and control, 186,916; for prohibition, 234,000. Compared with the 1943 poll, these represent a decline of approximately 38,000 in the vote for continuance of the liquor laws, a decline of 35,000 for prohibition, and a gain of 63,000 for State purchase and control. Prohibition is now regarded as a dying issue, states the Wellington (N.Z.) correspondent of *The Times*. The increased support for State control is significant, because a major recommendation in the majority report of the licensing commission was the State control of breweries. Also an experiment has recently been made in Invercargill with a trust control of hotels on lines resembling the Carlisle plan. But the increased vote is yet far short of a majority, and Parliament, when it considers the commission's report, as it is expected to do in the first session, will encounter the old problem of giving an acceptable form of reforms which are widely demanded but seldom agreed upon.

Tourist Trade and Hotels.

Major M. Gluckstein, chairman of the Strand Hotel, Ltd., is critical of the country's readiness to receive foreign visitors next year. Addressing the shareholders of the company recently, he said it did not seem prudent for the Government, as part of its drive to increase trade, to encourage large numbers of visitors to this country next year, without, at the same time, making some greater preparation than is apparently intended, to ensure the accommodation which will be needed and which everyone realises will be still very limited. "It is accepted also," he went on, "that the standard of feeding will be below what we should like to provide, and not up to that to which some of the visitors are accustomed in their own countries. Will these visitors, so long after the war, view these conditions with equanimity? I believe they are more likely to return to their own countries with unfavourable impressions of their experiences; giving very little thought to the causes of our austerity."

Major Gluckstein stressed the point that the comforts and amenities to which guests were accustomed could not be restored while furnishings and equipment were virtually unobtainable and arrears of decorative repair continued to accumulate.

"Welcome" on the Mat and "O.H.M.S." on the Door.

They did not doubt the sincerity of the assurance that the hotel industry was not to be nationalised, added Major Gluckstein, but "experience has taught us not to attach too great a reliance on such intentions. We remember that Civic Restaurants, a war time measure intended afterwards to be discontinued, are to be legalised. Now the Transport Nationalisation Bill provides for control of railway hotels and catering.

"There cannot be 'Welcome' on the step and 'O.H.M.S.' on the door.

"I am not, of course, unmindful of the many complex problems facing the Government at the present time, but some thought might profitably be given to the question whether less rigidity in controls would give a better balance to the country's economy."

B.I.O.S. Exhibition of German Industry.

The B.I.O.S. exhibition which was opened at the Board of Trade, London, by the President (Sir Stafford Cripps) on the 9th inst., illustrates how nearly 3,000 teams consisting of 10,768 British and American investigators went about preparing reports (1,390 of which have now been published) on Germany's technical discoveries. It also presents some notable exhibits —some of them for the first time— covering her war time advances in science, heavy industry, consumer goods and nutrition. The exhibition, which remains open from December 10th to 19th, inclusive, is limited to the Trade, and admission is by Trade card. It will later tour the following provincial centres during 1947: Birmingham (Civic Centre, January 20th-24th), Nottingham (Guildhall, February 3rd-7th), Cardiff, Manchester, Leeds, Newcastle, Glasgow, Belfast and Bristol.

Sir Stafford Cripps, in opening the London exhibition, appealed to the smaller firms who have not their own research departments to allow B.I.O.S. to help them to introduce the latest manufacturing methods and processes. The Information Section of B.I.O.S. is at 37, Bryanston Square, London, but any of the Regional Offices of the Board of Trade can tell manufacturers how best they can get the information they need.

Tavern Concerts.

After their successful inauguration of tavern concerts, Tennant Brothers have started a new series, recitals being given in the lounges of two of the company's Sheffield hotels by Miss Harriet Cohen, the celebrated pianist. The concerts were informal, tables and chairs being arranged as usual. The success of holding concerts of classical music has proved that there is deep appreciation among hotel customers, at any rate in the area of Tennant Brothers' houses, of music of high artistic merit. During the earlier series of concerts a recital by Moiseiwitsch was attended by 700 people, and some hundreds more had to be turned away owing to lack of further accommodation. The first concerts of the present series were given in The Sicey Hotel and Parson's Cross Hotel, Sheffield, both of which are on corporation estates.

Comradeship in Public-Houses.

It is not at all rare nowadays to find members of the clergy speaking in terms of approbation of the spirit of comradeship to be found in public-houses. For years the social usefulness of the tavern has been apparent to all willing to see, but there has been some hesitancy in high places to openly admit the fact. To the many, however, who have paid tribute to the pub may be added the Dean of Bristol. During his sermon to members of the local Social Welfare Committee he said: "What we really need in our churches and chapels is a comradeship which should be very real and very true, not unlike that which exists in a well-conducted licensed house. Churches need this atmosphere if they are to make a wider appeal to the people." But an atmosphere of cheerfulness and good will will never prevail in those circles where hidebound teetotal prejudice masquerades as temperance.

Drinks on Trains.

Railways were accused of selling drinks on trains out of hours by Mr. Cecil Heath at a London meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance for Total Suppression of Liquor Traffic. "When a train moves out of a station, touts often start taking orders and delivering them," he said.

"It is illegal for touts to go from compartment to compartment seeking orders for liquor and to deliver it. Within the past fort-

night this happened in a train on which I was travelling.

"Legally, drinking is allowed only in the restaurant cars, and not in the ordinary compartments."

After the meeting, adds *The Daily Express*, he said: "By touts I mean restaurant car attendants. I have often seen illegal drinking on trains. It happened a fortnight ago on an L.M.S. train."

An L.M.S. official said: "Mr. Heath is a barrister, and if there is any reply it will have to be made through our legal department."

Night Clubs.

"Every night, after licensing hours are over, a few thousand Londoners go on dancing and drinking wines and spirits until the early hours of the morning in so-called night clubs," stated a writer in the *Evening Standard*. "I have been inquiring how these clubs are faring in days of liquor shortage. The night haunts open after 10.30 p.m. The system under which many are run as private bottle-parties is familiar. Membership is free. The establishments are not licensed. Visitors are invited by the management to join the party, bringing their own liquor. For their convenience they can sign an order with a wine merchant who, by law, must have no connection with the establishment. The clubs must not make any money out of the sale of the bottles; they take their profits from the entrance fee charged, in exchange for which they provide the premises, music, service, minerals, glass and crockery."

Shocks in the School.

Beer, in the minds of the tee-totalers, being a deadly source of evil, it must have been a shock to one of their leaders to find that she was expected to handle such a terrible aid to man's damnation as a beer mug. And worse horror, to do this in a school—a school for girls. Yet this happened to Lady Astor. At a school prize-giving at Slough, Lady Astor, before handing a silver tankard to the head girl of Form IVA, held it up, saying, "I don't like this. It looks like a beer mug." But the head-mistress cannot be charged with being in conspiracy with brewers to put drinking out of beer mugs in the school curriculum, for, as she promptly pointed out, the cup, although a tankard, had never been used for the purpose for which it was made. Thus calm was restored.

In Edinburgh!

A famous old Edinburgh church, St. Stephen's, is to be reconstructed to provide a new and comfortable church, a hall equipped for stage and cinema performances, and a large community centre with restaurant facilities. A public appeal, states the *Morning Advertiser*, for the £27,000 which it is estimated that the proposed scheme will cost, was launched at a public meeting recently.

One is prepared for much in the way of new ventures these days, but such a departure from the traditional in Scotland makes one gasp.

Free Beer for 800 Years.

Eight hundred years ago the Bishop of Winchester Cathedral, Henry de Blois, built the Hospital of St. Cross at Winchester. Thirteen small almshouses were erected for "poor men, enfeebled and so reduced in strength that they could hardly, or with difficulty, support themselves without another's aid." The hospital became known to hundreds through its custom of giving away the Wayfarers' Dole, which consisted of a horn of ale and a piece of white bread, to any who asked for it. The "dole," which is distributed by the porter, was threatened on the introduction of bread rationing, but the Ministry of Food has allowed the hospital 112 B.U.s per month, which enables the distribution of a loaf per day. The beer has been cut down to a gallon a day, and for this the hospital pays £11 11s. 6d. a barrel, against £4 before the war.

THE BREWERS' SOCIETY.

At the annual general meeting of the Society held on November 21st, the Chairman, Commander R. W. McGrath, in moving the adoption of the annual report of the Council and the accounts for the past year, said:—

We have had to face an individual limitation of output such as was not brought down upon us during the most difficult years of the war. The basis originally laid down, and under which we worked for the first five months of the restriction, began to bear so hardly upon breweries in various parts of the country that we had to go to the Minister of Food and ask for some modification. The Minister appreciated our difficulties and he was able to alter the basic period in such a way that the great majority of breweries were put in a more favourable position to meet the pressing public demand for beer. No matter what basis had been adopted there would have been some who were adversely affected. There were some who were adversely affected by the new basis that the Minister allowed, but the Society had at its disposal a very small reserve of barrelage, and out of that, with the consent of the Ministry, has been able to compensate those brewers who otherwise would have been sacrificed for the good of the majority.

We have had good reason to feel anxious about our supplies of barley and malt, but although the harvest weather has been as bad as can be, we have good hope that the requirements of brewers will be fulfilled.

The weather has inflicted a great deal of damage, too, on the hop crop, but in quantity the crop is not so very far below what was expected. But our stocks were already substantially exhausted, and it was necessary for the Society to import foreign hops and undertake their distribution among brewers in order to prevent the position becoming very bad indeed. We are now awaiting with interest the report of the Hops Reorganisation Commission preparatory to the renewal of the Hops Marketing Scheme in 1948 for a further period of years. Thanks to the good work done at the inception of the scheme, and again when it was renewed in 1939, we may not have to face any radical change, for on the whole the scheme works well under the care of the Permanent Joint Hops Committee.

Your Council has given its blessing to the extended research scheme proposed by the Institute of Brewing, a scheme which, when it takes concrete shape, should be a credit to our great industry.

I would like to express our appreciation of the unfailing co-operation that we have enjoyed from the successive Ministers of Food since the beginning of the war to the present-day. Without that friendly co-operation our problems would have been very difficult ones. I should like to say that this has been very greatly helped through the work of Mr. Hugh Paul, who has been the Ministers' brewing adviser since the very beginning of the war.

The motion having been seconded by Lieut.-Colonel F. Eric Tetley, D.S.O., the report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

Commander R. W. McGrath was unanimously re-elected Chairman for the ensuing year

Lieut.-Colonel F. Eric Tetley, D.S.O., was unanimously re-elected Vice-Chairman for the ensuing year.

At the monthly meeting of the Council which followed, it was reported:—

Barley and Malt.—The Maltsters' Association also referred to negotiations which they had been carrying on with the Railway Clearing House with regard to trucks used for the carriage of malt by rail. It was necessary that closed vans should be employed, and weather damage had occurred through the use of ventilated vans in which the ventilators were not capable of being closed. The Railway Clearing House had been asked to make provision in new vans of the ventilated type that the ventilators should be capable of being closed, but beyond an assurance that so far as possible at stations where malt was regularly handled closed vans would be provided no satisfactory reply had been received. It was recommended that the Society should join with the

Maltsters' Association in pressing this matter with the railways.

A letter from a member had been considered, drawing attention to the very high moisture content of certain barley of the 1946 crop, which would result in a considerable loss of effective weight of barley which they could purchase under their licence. The Committee were of opinion that this difficulty might prove general, and it was recommended that representations be made to the Ministry of Food for an increase in the licensed quantity to cover such loss where it existed. It was asked that members who were affected in this way should send particulars at once to the Society in order that the case might be based on good evidence.

A letter had been received from the Ministry of Food, stating that buyers had returned barley sacks to the suppliers, whereas the order of the Ministry provided that these sacks, for which a charge of 10d. was made, were non-returnable. The Committee had been asked to draw the attention of members to this matter. The sacks were not regarded as of suitable quality for re-use for barley.

On the general barley position, the Committee had formed the opinion that the earlier portion of the crop had turned out well, and it might be that later in the season such would also be the case. The Committee recommended that brewer-maltsters should watch with special care the deliveries of barley which were now being made. It was known that some barley had suffered severely from the bad harvest weather, and where barley might have been dried on the farm, members should insist on the certificate required under the agreement with the National Farmers' Union of July, 1936. There was considerable risk that barley might be ruined for malting purposes if improperly dried.

Limitation of Standard Barrelage.—It had been reported that allocations from the reserve of standard barrelage had now been made to all brewers adversely affected by the change in the basic year to the 12 months ended March 31st, 1946. The position now was that no brewery's basic barrelage had been materially reduced by the change. The reserve was now practically exhausted. These arrangements had been approved by the Ministry of Food and put into effect by the Customs and Excise.

A letter from a member had been considered, drawing attention to the limitation of average gravity which made it necessary to brew so high a proportion of the total output in mild beer that the whole of this was not absorbed by public demand, and the total output of the brewery was thereby reduced. While expressing sympathy with the member, the Committee were of opinion that many brewers were in a similar position, but that at the present there was no action which could usefully be taken.

Imported Wines.—As reported last month, the deputation from the Society had been asked by the Minister of Food whether the industry could assist in the bottling and distribution of imported wines. A request had been circulated to members for information as to the quantity of such wines which they could receive in cask and distribute if available. The result of this inquiry, which showed that brewers could undertake to handle 7,149 casks of imported wines, had been submitted to the Ministry.

Hours and Wages.—The Committee recommended that a small sub-committee should be set up to consider this subject, and should be representative as far as possible of different parts of the country. The sub-committee should also confer with the British Employers' Confederation and report generally on the part which the Society should in future play in questions concerned with hours, wages, and the principle of the closed shop.

Travel Association.—The Committee regarded the latest information as to the support given by brewers to this Association as disappointing. Ninety-five breweries had so far joined the Association. The Committee would like to see this number, and the figure of financial support by breweries, increased considerably. They regarded the development of tourist facilities as of great importance, especially on the long-term view, and expressed the hope that breweries who had not done so should seriously consider joining the Association and making an adequate contribution to its funds, in respect of which the Association received from the Government £ for £.

Official Posters in Licensed Premises.—A letter from the Central Office of Information had been considered, and it was recommended that they should be given the assistance

they asked for in arranging for the distribution of official posters for display in licensed premises, provided that every brewer should retain the right to decide for every poster whether it should be exhibited in his houses or not.

Monopoly Value.—A letter from the London Brewers' Council had been considered, drawing attention to the cases, now arising in connection with reconstruction, where it was desired to utilise an existing beerhouse licence for rebuilt premises, but this could not be done except by way of surrender and the payment of full monopoly value for a new full licence. While the Committee agreed that it was an anomally that the beerhouse licence could be converted to a full licence by the payment of monopoly value only on the difference, after careful consideration they recommended that no action should be taken in the matter.

Civic Restaurants' Bill.—The Committee had had before them the text of this Bill which had just been published, and would empower local authorities to carry on the business of civic restaurants. The Bill provided, *inter alia*, that local authorities in so doing should be subject to all enactments including those relating to the sale of intoxicating liquor. The Bill had been referred to the Joint Emergency Committee on Legislation for consideration.

New Towns.—Consideration had been given to the questions arising out of the provision of licensed premises in areas designated under the New Towns Act. No adequate machinery was provided in that Act for carrying out the provision of licences by removal rather than by the grant of new licences. There were objections to designating these areas as overspill areas under the Licensing Planning Acts. It was recommended that an approach should be made to the Home Office for a discussion of these points with them.

HOPS

Quantitative Trade Restrictions and United Kingdom Tariff.—At a meeting of the Permanent Joint Hops Committee held on October 14th, the Hops Marketing Board had submitted memoranda which they proposed to submit to the Ministry of Agriculture in response to a request for the Board's views on questions arising out of the forthcoming International Conference on Trade and Employment. The first memorandum dealt with quantitative trade restrictions on export or import trade which might be prohibited if the proposals before the Conference were adopted. After hearing the Board's representatives and giving careful consideration to this matter, the Committee recommended that the Society should inform the Minister that they were generally in agreement with the views expressed in the Board's memorandum, and that they also felt that in the special circumstances of the hop industry a power to impose a quantitative regulation of imports was necessary to the success of the Hops Marketing Scheme.

With regard to the second memorandum, in which the Board expressed the view that the import duty on hops should be continued and that the present rate of £4 per cwt. which had been in force since 1925 was inadequate having regard to the great increase in the price of hops, the Committee recommended that the Society could not concur in this opinion. In the view of the Committee the quantitative restrictions which already subsisted under the agreement between the Board and the Society, with the cognisance of the Minister of Agriculture, rendered an import duty on hops unnecessary as a protection for English growers, and while the Committee did not recommend that any representation should be made at the present stage for the removal of the duty, the Society could not concur in any increase in the rate of duty.

1946 English Crop.—It had been reported that the English crop was expected to amount to 155,355 pockets, or 233,032 cwt. Taking into account the 1945 Continental hops which had been imported, and after allowing for the fulfilment of contracts to the extent of the 63½ per cent. which had been announced by the Board and the distribution of the Equalisation Pool of English hops, the Committee had come to the conclusion that the hop supply was sufficient to last until December 19th, 1947. If the present restriction on barrelage were removed an additional consumption of 800 cwt. of hops per week would be involved and the sufficiency of the hop supply reduced to that extent.

1946 Foreign Hops.—In the light of the foregoing estimate of the hop posi-

tion, the Committee had decided that it was desirable to ask for authority to purchase and import a quantity of foreign hops to supplement available supplies in this country. Steps had therefore been taken to do this and negotiations were in hand for the purchase of such suitable hops as were available. The Committee had specially in mind the needs of lager brewers for specific classes of hops. As soon as possible brewers would be informed of the hops obtainable and would be invited to state their requirements.

Free Hops of New Varieties.—A circular would be issued to brewers as soon as possible setting out the new varieties of hops which were available for distribution for trial by brewers this season. It was also hoped that brewers would soon send in their reports on the trials which they had made with new variety hops of the 1945 crop, in order that this information might be collated and analysed by the Institute for the guidance of growers.

Reconstruction. — An order had been made on November 11th by the Minister of Town and Country Planning for the development of Stevenage as a satellite town under the New Towns Act, 1946. The Committee had considered questions raised by the Essex and Herts Brewers' Association in this connection, to whom the Committees' views had been transmitted. Except on the point of the provision of an off-licence department in every new licensed house, the Committee were in agreement with the views as now put forward by the Association.

The Committee had considered the White Paper recently issued by the Ministry of Town and Country Planning, which appeared to represent the Minister's interpretation of the 1944 Act in conjunction with the New Towns Act.

Committees had been appointed by the Minister of Town and Country Planning to advise him on the designation of Harlow, Crawley-Three Bridges and Hemel Hempstead as new town areas. The functions of these committees were not quite clear, but it seemed likely that they were the forerunners of the development corporations to be set up in each area.

Consideration was given to advice received from the Society's legal adviser on the method of obtaining removal of licences into new town areas. Subject to the concurrence of the Parliamentary Committee, it was proposed to make an informal approach to the Home Office and possibly also the Ministry of Town and Country Planning with a view to clarifying the position.

The results of pilot surveys made at Ripon, Birkenhead and Wealdstone into the requirement of licensed premises in town planning areas had been reported. The surveys had been made at a time when the shortage of supplies was acute and many houses had been closed, and the results had, therefore, proved inconclusive. The Market Research Sub-committee would reconsider the position in view of the increased supplies of beer now available, and if they considered it desirable further pilot surveys would be made after consulting the local Brewers' Associations of the areas selected.

Reports had been received from certain local associations. The report from Devonshire had been particularly concerned with the inquiry held at Plymouth by an Inspector of the Ministry of Town and Country Planning. The Inspector had ruled that the question of cost of compulsory acquisition could not be considered at such an inquiry. The Committee regretted this ruling as they considered that the cost of acquisition was important and relevant at that stage. The difficulties of assessing compensation for licensed premises had also been mentioned by the Town Clerk at the hearing. This was a question which the Society had already submitted for the opinion of counsel, and when this was available it was proposed that it should be considered jointly by this Committee and the Law Committee.

In the report from Portsmouth, certain suggestions had been proposed on the tentative principles to guide brewers in the general design of their houses. This question would be further considered by the Committee at the next meeting.

Proposals had been made by the Home Office for the inclusion in overspill areas of a quarter-mile wide strip round L.C.C. estates, and this question would be further considered at the next meeting when the Committee would have before them a report from the Society's town planning adviser thereon.

GERMAN BREWING AND MALTING MACHINERY AND SEITZ FILTER MEDIA.

It will be remembered that the British Intelligence Objectives Sub-committee sent a Commission to Germany to report on matters interesting to the brewers of this country. The members of the Commission were Messrs. J. Carlson, A. J. C. Cosbie, G. Osgood, S. G. Thompson and H. C. Vickery, all well known in the brewing Trade.

In their report (No. 733), published by H. M. Stationery Office, the Commission deal first with the grain silos of Gebrüder Rank in Munich. The subject is one of increasing importance, not only nationally, in view of the food situation for years to come, but also to brewer and maltster now that agricultural methods are undergoing changes in respect of cropping and storage. The Rank system is especially concerned with the aeration of stored grain. In existing buildings where storage space is on floors with little head-room, they place on the floor a series of main and subsidiary air ducts in a herring-bone pattern, and the air is forced through by fan in the ordinary way. By using this method a much greater depth of grain is permissible which will keep sweet and free from heating. But it is the construction of new silos which is most interesting. Particulars are given of an installation of a block of 28 silos in four rows of seven each, made of reinforced concrete. On one side of each silo there is an air trunk reaching from the bottom to almost the top, and at suitable distances all the way up there are louvred openings for the admittance of air. On the opposite side there is a similar air trunk for exhausting the air from the silo with similar louvres, and it joins a main exhaust trunk at the top which runs along the whole row of silos. There is a contrivance for closing those air inlets and outlets which are not covered by grain when a silo is being emptied or only partially filled.

The next item in the report deals with a visit to the Loewenbrau in Munich, especially giving an account of maltings. The Germans have used mechanical methods of all sorts in their maltings to a far greater extent than we have, and this is here well exemplified. In the first place, apart from the aeration and washing of the barley in the steeping cistern, the steeped barley is discharged into a special wagon for distribution on the floors; then the turning of the pieces on the floors is also mechanical, as well as the loading on to the kiln. The "out-steep" wagon is carried on a pair of rails, one on each side of the malting floor, and carries its own power unit, the electric current being obtained from an overhead wire as with trams. It is hopper-bottomed, and the slide being opened it moves along distributing the grain on the floor; it carries a levelling device in the rear. On the front of the carriage, and running its whole length, are strong wooden fork tynes; this long fork is subsequently used for pushing the finished piece on to a conveyor for loading on to the kiln.

The turner consists of a carriage also complete with power unit and a variable speed drive. From this are suspended a series of steel forks which are driven by an eccentric arm which produces the lifting and throwing action of an ordinary manual worker. It runs on the same pair of rails as the out-steep wagon. It is obvious that the limiting factor in the use of such machinery is the safe width between the rails; this has been found to be 24 ft., which makes a very narrow floor. This is well seen in the illustrations included in the report. It should also be noted that both out-steep wagon and turner can be run into a lift at the end of the malting floor, and so be transferred to floors above and below.

Another malting at the Herford Brewery and Maltings was also inspected. Here all barley and malt

was shifted by pneumatic conveyors; even on the working floors it was used to move the growing pieces, thickening them up or thinning them as desired, and finally loading them on to the kiln. The floors are provided with conditioned air. The kiln (circular) has a standard type turner, but the drive consists of a vertical shaft with a crown and bevel drive on each floor.

The site of the Chemische Werke Marienfelde in Berlin was visited to find out something about tank linings, but the factory had been completely destroyed. An interview with some of the personnel was obtained and a certain amount of information was freely given. The lining, which was different from Ebon, could be applied to wood, metal or concrete, and the process of application carried out on the customer's premises.

Finally the report deals with the Seitz filter sheets. The Seitz works at Bad Kreunzach had been practically destroyed by aerial attack, but several members of the firm were interviewed and a variety of questions were freely answered. That the filter sheets were composed of asbestos and cellulose has long been known, but the actual method of incorporating these materials together could not be ascertained as all plant had been destroyed; there is, however, one hint that may be useful, and that is that the asbestos is finely ground before mixing. The sheets are made on a continuous process and are dried in a continuous tunnel drier, steam heating being used. As regards proportions of asbestos and cellulose, these vary from 5 per cent. of asbestos and 95 per cent. of cellulose for ordinary clarifying purposes, up to 33 per cent. of asbestos and 67 per cent. of cellulose for sheets with special sterilising efficiency, *i.e.*, filtration of bacteria. The EK sheets for normal filtration of micro-organisms as met with in the brewery contain 30 per cent. of asbestos.

Blue prints, tables and illustrations are reproduced in the report, for which the members of the Commission are to be congratulated.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

STEVENAGE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

Stevenage.—The Minister of Town and Country Planning, Mr. Lewis Silkin, M.P., has made an Order establishing a Development Corporation to build the new town at Stevenage. This is the first of the Development Corporations to be set up under the New Towns Act, 1946.

The Minister has appointed the following as members of the Corporation: Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis, M.C., J.P., A.R.I.B.A. (chairman), Dr. Monica Felton, Ph.D. (vice-chairman), Mr. J. D. Campbell Allen, B.A., Mr. Hinley Atkinson, Councillor Frank Corbett, J.P., Alderman W. J. Grimshaw, J.P., Councillor P. T. Ireton, J.P., and Mrs. Elizabeth McAllister, M.A.

Exeter.—The Minister of Town and Country Planning has made an Order under Section 1 of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1944, declaring an area of approximately 75 acres in the war-damaged centre of the City of Exeter to be subject to compulsory purchase for the purpose of redevelopment.

Cheshire.—The Minister of Town and Country Planning informed representatives of local authorities from the North-West of England that as a consequence of a report from Dr. R. C. B. Jones it would be ill-advised to build the proposed new town at Mobberley and Knutsford in Cheshire. Dr. Jones reported serious subsidence in the whole area.

The Minister said the urgent Manchester housing problem and the urgent problem of dealing with the Manchester overspill made it essential that now that the Knutsford-Mobberley scheme appeared to be ruled out, no time should be lost in considering alternative sites in co-operation with the local authorities.

ORDERS AND REGULATIONS.

Catering Wages.—The Licensed Non-Residential Establishment Wages Board, under the chairmanship of Lord Terrington, C.B.E., has now decided to submit its wages regulation proposals to the Minister of Labour and National Service with a request that he will make Orders giving legal effect to the proposals. The proposals affect employees in public-houses and similar premises and registered clubs, except men and women employed as managers, club secretaries or club stewards, for which classes of workers the Minister has appointed a committee under the Catering Wages Act, 1943. On receipt of a notification of the making of the Orders, the secretary of the Board will issue on its behalf notices containing details of the Orders, which will be sent to all employers in the Trade known to the Wages Board.

The Minister of Labour and National Service announces that he has made the Wages Regulation (Industrial and Staff Canteen Undertakings) Order, 1946, and the Wages Regulation (Industrial and Staff Canteen Undertakings) (Holidays) Order, 1946, giving effect as from November 30th, 1946, to proposals submitted to him by the Industrial and Staff Canteen Undertakings Wages Board.

These Orders (S.R. and O. 1946, Nos. 1818 and 1819), which replace the Wages Regulation (Industrial and Staff Canteen Undertakings Wages Board) Order, 1945, make no changes in the existing wage rates which came into force in December, 1945, but apply them for the first time to workers employed by N.A.A.F.I. and in canteens run by local authorities. The Orders also fix rates and holiday payments for resident workers.

Registration of Unlicensed Residential Establishments.—Regulations made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Catering Wages Act, 1943, which came into force on October 23rd, require all employers of workers covered by the Wages Board for Unlicensed Residential Establishments to register with a local office of the Ministry of Labour, giving certain prescribed particulars of their establishments and staffs. The purpose of the registration is to identify the employers concerned in any proposals for the regulation of wages or other conditions made by the Wages Board.

Containers and Closures.—The continuance of the restrictions on the marking of metal containers and closures, as laid down in the Control of Containers and Packaging (No. 4) (General) Order, has recently been under review. It has not been found possible, however, to modify the restrictions at present, owing to the continued shortage of materials and labour in the industries concerned, but the position will again be reviewed in the New Year. For the same reasons it has not been found possible to modify the restrictions as to types and sizes of metal containers for packing for the home market.

Under the existing Order, the printing of containers for packing for the home market is restricted to two passes through a marking machine; the printing of closures, other than crown corks, to one pass through the marking machine; the printing of crown corks is restricted to such marking of a single uniform colour not making any wording or pattern or device as can be made by coating at a single operation the whole of the external surface of the crown cork (or, alternatively, the whole of the external side of the material for the crown cork) with paint. In addition, for crown corks, closures and containers, it is permitted to coat with protective varnish (clear and/or pigmented) the whole of the external and internal surfaces (or either of them), or, alternatively, the whole of one or both sides of the material for the containers and closures.

Rum from West Indies.—The Minister of Food announces that authority has now been given for the import into the United Kingdom from Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad and Barbados of bulk rum distilled in 1943 under conditions similar to those which applied in previous years. Any holder of stocks of this rum who wishes to import should apply to the Wines and Spirits Branch, Ministry of Food, London Road, Stanmore, Middlesex. In cases where ownership has changed and the original supplier is acting on behalf of the present holder, application should be made by the former and not the latter.

Negotiations are taking place with regard to the shipment to the United Kingdom of Island-owned rum distilled in 1943, prepared and bottled in the British West Indies. A further notification will be issued concerning the Island-owned rum shortly.

Dominion Notes.

CANADA.

December 7th, 1946.

Revenues from alcoholic beverages sold in wet provinces should be withheld from dry provinces or counties, a revenue commissioner stated recently. The dry counties did not produce any of the $4,500,000 revenue collected in 1945, and therefore should not benefit from it, he added.

"The Ontario Liquor Control Board received the surprise of its life yesterday when Rev. M. D. Podilsky walked in and requested a beer licence for his parish hall in Hamilton. 'We are of the opinion that there is no sin in moderate drinking,' said the Yugoslav clergyman. 'We come from a wine-growing country, and are used to having drink when we see fit."

Montreal: A long-range programme for improving Canadian barley, making it as world-famous as Canadian wheat, was discussed at the Agricultural Institute of Canada here, to-day.

Outlining plans for co-ordinating and expanding present work on barley improvement, it was revealed that some of the subjects under active study were scholarships for agricultural students; research and plant-breeding work in laboratories; premium payments for farmers; establishment of a service laboratory; seed distribution; contests and general extension work.

It is sound economics for Canada to have its farmers secure top prices for their crops—in world markets in normal times, quality is the main factor involved. To be able to compete in the world market with Canadian barley, it is certainly necessary to produce the very best.

The barley improvement plan would be one of the first instances where the industry that used the completed, and manufactured, product went right back through the manufacturing steps to assist the primary producers in their work.

Canadian barley is used in three distinct industries. The milling industry used about 300,000 bushels annually, the malting companies—producers of malt for brewing, food and pharmaceuticals—used about 12,000,000 bushels a year, while the feed industry used as much as 180,000,000 bushels a year. In addition, the export market took from 2,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels annually.

During the war, in order to step up livestock production Canada concentrated on feed barley. Price ceilings on barley also made it much more advantageous for farmers to grow feed barley, because the same price was paid for the poorest feed variety as for top malting barley. The normal price spread was wiped out, and the overall results was a severe degradation of the barley crop.

It was in an effort to help Canada re-establish itself as a leading barley producing country that the proposed programme for improving barley generally was being developed by the brewing and malting industries. It was anticipated that the national barley contest this year, in which farmers in Ontario and Quebec competed against each other, and farmers in the three prairie provinces and the Peace River Belt formed the Western Division of the contest, would do much to supply a good seed for future use.

The National Barley Contest for malting barley did not conflict one iota with the federal government's programme for more barley for feed purposes, but, on the contrary, it was of definite assistance in that it encouraged more acres to be planted in barley, and as a large amount of barley grown for malting purposes does not come up to the standards required this all added to the feed picture.

Aside from assisting the agricultural industry by improving varieties of seed and methods of cultivation, the economic value of barley to the country was tremendous. In the fiscal year ended in April, 1946, for example, the federal excise duty on barley malt

alone used by the brewing industry was more than $41,000,000.

That cash return to the government was in addition to gallonage, sales and other taxes and duties levied by the federal government, as well as provincial government which, with normal selling operations absorbed over 60 per cent. of the gross selling price of all beer consumed by the Canadian public.

AUSTRALIA.

December 2nd, 1946.

Some States are again faced with a shortage of beer, and it is certain that the Christmas demand for bottled beer is likely to be considerably greater than the supply. Shortage of bottles is acute in Western Australia, and production in other States has been considerably hampered by industrial troubles. On top of this comes the severe cut in supplies of tinplate, resulting in a desperate shortage of crown seals.

Figures collated by *Newspaper News* show that in some capital cities very little advertising is being carried out for beers. August figures show that Brisbane, indeed, had no such advertising in either dailies or weeklies; Hobart had a similar record; Sydney had but 32 inches in the weeklies; Adelaide had 24 inches in weeklies and 108 inches in dailies; but Perth had 150 inches in weeklies and 298 inches in dailies; while Melbourne had 287 inches in weeklies and 732 inches in dailies.

However, the New South Wales Department of Agriculture reports that the total production of barley has been a record, malting grain amounting to 339,264 bushels. Total crop of all varieties in Victoria is estimated at 3,000,000 bushels; while South Australia anticipates a 12,000,000 bushel crop.

In Western Australia the Legislative Assembly has accepted an amendment to the Barley Bill, that the chairman of the Marketing Board be not financially interested in the growing or producing of the grain, nor interested in its selling, processing or malting.

Regarding the many recent suggestions that Australian breweries be nationalised, Mr. J. E. Liston, of Melbourne, on behalf of the brewing interests, states that so far as can be observed there has been no serious move towards this end, even in the Labour Party. In regard to the move for the introduction of community hotels, however (four of which have already been established in South Australia and one in Western Australia—while no fewer than eight are proposed for New South Wales, two more for Western Australia, eight for Tasmania, with rumours of the Queensland Liquor Reform Society extending itself in this direction), it is contended that this does constitute a serious threat to the independent existence of the retail section of the Trade, a threat which it may be disastrous to ignore as being a mere passing phase.

In respect to general brewery earnings, shortages of materials are likely to cause the greatest trouble in the coming year. Spending money is still plentiful, employment is likely to improve rather than drop, and demand is therefore likely to remain heavy. But there is little likelihood of any reduction in the cost of raw materials, of power, or of distribution, and when the supply of raw materials does improve it is likely that the outlay on advertising will be increased. In respect to the present-day price of beer, the managing director of the Swan Brewery Co., Perth, informs us that, despite the fact that the cost of materials and labour have more than doubled, no increase in the cost of beer has been made by the brewery since January, 1921.

A case of more than usual interest to hotelkeepers was recently heard in the Midland Junction (W.A.) Police Court when a hotelkeeper was charged with having had his premises open for the sale of liquor during prohibited hours on a Sunday. Such cases are by no means unusual, but in this case the prosecution sought to establish that drinkers at the hotel had made a road journey (thereby becoming bona-fide travellers) for the sole purpose of obtaining drinks. To this assertion the magistrate replied that it did not seem inconsistent to him that people desiring to go for a day's outing should decide to go to a place where there was a hotel, in order that they might obtain some refreshment. He ad-

journed the case *sine die*, in order to consult relevant decisions on such cases.

SOUTH AFRICA.

December 6th, 1946.

The Annual Liquor Licensing Meetings commenced throughout the country on December 4th, and in some of the larger centres the Liquor Licensing Boards are still in session. At the time of writing there do not appear to have been any major upsets, such as restriction of trading hours or curtailment of other privileges. A general tightening up of conditions now that the country is settling down to post-war circumstances is apparent. A number of Boards has made references to the dilapidated condition of some of the premises and of their equipment, and has expressed the view that a great improvement is expected between now and the time when the licences are due for renewal again. Some Boards have even made it a condition of the licence renewal that there shall be no more chipped crockery, bent cutlery or other damaged tableware used in hotels; other conditions are that fly-screening shall be provided wherever food is prepared or served and that kitchen tabletops shall be solid and metal-covered. Granted that these are all ideals which in normal times any reputable hotelier would attend to, it is still rather early to insist upon things which at the moment are almost as difficult to obtain as they were at the height of the war. Hotel crockery was in brief supply for a time, but is again virtually unprocurable, and it is not expected that any of this sort of equipment is likely to be in steady supply for many months yet.

The Boards have not taken quite such an inelastic attitude so far as hotel buildings are concerned. Realising that it will probably be more than a year before building materials are made available for hotels, they have contented themselves with indicating those cases where renovation or new buildings are considered necessary. The number is not inconsiderable, and the time will come when hotel construction will be going on on a large scale. British manufacturers of hotel installations and equipment no doubt already have their eyes on this promising market which will be ready for them when their production programme has got into full stride again.

Several new hotel licences have been granted, most of them being conditional upon the eventual erection of suitable premises, so that they do not afford any immediate competition with existing establishments nor do they help to relieve the acute accommodation problem which still persists right throughout the country. A number of new wholesale liquor licences and "bottle" (off-consumption) licences has also been granted. The latter grants are only a small fraction of the total applied for. This section of the liquor trade has come to be regarded as an easy road to a fortune; indeed, with the number of such licences being severely restricted by the authorities, the privilege of possessing one has considerable value. Officially the law allows one such licence for every 1,000 male parliamentary voters in the area, but in practice there is probably only one for every 1,500. The Government levies a premium of £5,000 on each new bottle licence granted in most of the bigger cities, and some of these businesses have changed hands at figures like £30,000.

Among the applications for new licences was one for a new brewery which it was proposed to establish on the outskirts of the Witwatersrand town of Springs. The applicants stated that they had an option on an 11-acre site, and proposed to spend £250,000 on buildings and plant. They would employ about 100 persons, and hoped to supply the trade and the public throughout the Union, South-West Africa and Rhodesia. It was put to the Board that three breweries held a virtual monopoly in the manufacture and distribution of beer. The applicants felt a licence was necessary to enable them to trade with the public as well as retailers as without it they could not hope to make headway.

The Trade is getting ready for a "bumper" Christmas. With money still plentiful and goods arriving from overseas in greater variety and quantities, the general public seems bent upon making this Christmas a good

one. Unfortunately, liquor supplies of all kinds, even minerals, are still very restricted—or rather they are not so much curtailed as that they do not come anywhere near meeting the enormously increased demand that has arisen since the war. Beer is reported to be in fairly good supply, though the recent heat-wave has made heavy inroads on stocks that were being built up for Christmas.

Further steps towards the revision of our liquor laws seem to be as far off as ever despite an increasing outcry not only from the Trade but from other parties with only an "academic" interest. Gradually the general public is becoming conscious that the ills of the industry are not all of its own making, and that if any improvement is to come it must be instigated by the Government.

The trade in South Africa therefore closes 1946 in a strong position, feeling that its many troubles are slowly but surely being put behind and that there is likely to be an easier and no less prosperous period yet ahead of it.

Letters to a Brewer.

SHUT—NO BEER—(continued).

My Dear Tony,

That I write again so soon on the same subject is entirely your own fault—at least, yours and those friends of yours who have apparently been looking over our shoulders.

First of all—yes, I am quite definitely maintaining that at this period we ought to insist on our houses being kept open all the hours laid down by statute. Further, I am just as definitely suggesting if any proved losses occur, we should be more than well advised to meet them ourselves in one form or another.

How this would work out I will discuss with you later in this letter. It's always as well to make clear exactly what we're aiming at, even though we may well have to vary our progress, and (being poor mortals) we may never quite reach our target.

I confess I wasn't quite prepared for your own reply—that you personally felt there was something in it; that your Chairman thought I was talking nonsense; that your elder statesman said it smelt very much like some of Sir Frederick's "Bolshie" stuff; that his son entirely agreed with every word I had written. All of which seemed fair enough, for it meant that at any rate you had given it consideration, and a long experience of breweries made me realise this was in itself a major triumph!

As I think I said before, the paramount thing is surely our standing with the public. For years brewers and advocates generally have been insisting—and insisting genuinely, I'm sure—that we want our houses to be a sort of community centre. We have literally spent millions of pounds building houses with this in view. Had our object only been to build drinking places, we could have achieved it at a fraction of the cost and trouble.

The authorities—goodness knows there are enough of them—first wondered, then gradually co-operated with us. The so-called "reformers"—often only another name for our enemies—first sneered, then perforce stood silent. Most important of all, our customers found we really meant what we said, and more and more the pub. was taking its rightful place with more and more people—to our mutual benefit.

Then came our present more stringent restrictions, and for some reason so far unexplained, the brewing trade as a whole is calmly standing by and seeing all this goodwill, obtained at such great expenditure of brain and money, simply thrown away. Thrown away, mark you, largely at the behest of those certain people who seem to be able to see no farther than the ends of their own very short noses!

Like you, I first of all thought the loss in profits through keeping open even without beer for sale would be enormous, but a few talks with our

mutual friends who run a number of managed houses, and thus have first-hand experience, soon put me right. After that, when once we got our accountants to face it squarely—no mean task in itself—it was obvious that the net cost to the Company of bearing this item was not at all the deadly blow that we had been led to believe.

In any case, I'm glad to hear you now agree it is our duty to stop these exasperating SHUT—NO BEER aggravations, even if the cost were enormous, which it certainly would not be. After all, by acquiescing we're standing much more than an outside chance of throwing away the work of a whole generation.

Apart from the " extra expense " cry, which is largely illusory, we found the chief excuse worth considering was that the only demand from the public, anyway, was for beer. " If you only have minerals, cups of tea, games, warmth, light, and company," said this school of thought, " or sometimes only games, warmth, light and company, people just stay at home. They'll only come out if there's beer for sale." Put like that, of course, such an attitude on the part of anyone professing to want to serve the public, as we brewers have so professed, seems foolish. Yet you and I and everyone else must know SHUT—NO BEER means just that, no more and no less.

You will remember that in pre-war days when making applications at Brewster Sessions one of our great difficulties was to prove that demand existed for a licensed house, but your SHUT—NO BEER boys need have no worry on that score. In every single centre of people, milk bars, sandwich bars, or the like, are springing up in every direction. The fact that the one thing you cannot get in a milk bar is milk matters not to us. What does matter is that, generally speaking, they are well and efficiently run, and that they do their business almost exactly during the hours our public-houses open—or don't! There's hardly a SHUT—NO BEER licensee who cannot be shown this proof within a short distance of his own house. For our part, let us remember that our opponents are noticing it, too.

Ever since I got your letter, I've been trying to decipher your postscript! Your writing confirms my feeling you would have made a good doctor. Only at this moment have I translated it into " What about Strachey's Civic Centres? " Precisely, what about them? They are a move to provide (subsidised) licensed community centres—the very thing we ourselves (without the subsidy) say we can and do provide. But do we? Many of us thought we were moving rapidly in that direction. Many of our customers thought so, too, until SHUT—NO BEER made them wonder.

It seems to me obvious that this Strachey Scheme, as you put it, only underlines the imperative necessity for us to make our pubs. once more into independent community centres by opening all licensed hours, beer or no beer. If in the process we have to shoulder a certain loss of profits—and this is highly doubtful to any great degree—what better proof could we give of our willingness and desire to serve the public? There would be here no virtue in hiding this particular light under a bushel, anyway!

Please, then, to be good enough to assure your doubting colleagues that I'm no more mad than usual, and that more discussion with enlightened brewers (there are more than your Chairman thinks!) confirms the opinion that SHUT—NO BEER is likely to be a most unpleasant disease for our trade. Luckily the disease can still be fairly easily eradicated, though time is now running short. Still more unusual, the cure is comparatively cheap, and in the long run can even show a profit.

If we want a slogan let it be the sturdy " WE — NEVER — CLOSED." Without something very like it, we cannot fairly cavil if gradually the notices turn from SHUT—NO BEER to SHUT—THOUGH BEER.

Well, here's a happy Christmas to you, and may all your houses be open all the time!

Yours sincerely,

J. K.

LATER.—As I go to post I've got your letter about that group of houses and the much-feared losses after the trial period. Nothing on earth will induce me to say " I told you so."

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

DECEMBER 10TH.

TOURIST SERVICES.

Lord Hacking had given notice that he would call the attention of the Government to the efforts now being made to attract tourists to the United Kingdom; ask whether the Government are yet in a position to announce full particulars of their new organisation to deal with tourism, home holidays and catering; and move for papers.

Lord Hacking said that the last time he introduced the subject of tourism into that House was on February 19th of this year—ten months ago. He then asked Lord Pakenham, who was then replying for the Board of Trade, what was the Government's long-term policy regarding tourism. He quoted from Lord Pakenham's reply and said: "I would like to ask the noble Viscount, Lord Hall, who, I understand, is going to reply to this debate to-day, whether there has, in fact, been any inquiry, any investigation at all, either at top or at second speed, into the existing laws or into the assessment of hotels for the purpose of rates and taxes.

Viscount Hall, First Lord of the Admiralty, said, *inter alia*: I should like the noble Lord, Lord Hacking, to know how much His Majesty's Government appreciate the services rendered by him to the tourist movement, a movement with which he has been very closely associated for so many years.

I thought the noble Lord was just a little critical in his reference to not receiving assurances that there would be some changes for the hotels in the Licensing Laws, and in their assessment and rating situation. I am sure he will know, as one who has had a very long experience of public life, that you cannot give preferential treatment to any body such as the Hotels Association without giving very serious consideration to the matter, and that you cannot single out an industry of this kind without causing very many anomalies among other industries. All I can say to him concerning this matter is that I have no doubt that, if the existing laws are a hindrance to the provision of the necessary accommodation for bringing visitors from overseas, the authorities responsible for this industry will take these matters into consideration.

The Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons on June 7th last that His Majesty's Government had decided to place with one Department—namely, the Board of Trade—the responsibility for co-ordinating Government action in this field. As a further measure of co-ordination, an Inter-Departmental Committee, representing the Departments mainly concerned, was set up under the Chairmanship of the Secretary of Overseas Trade. In July he announced that the Government had decided to bring into being a non-Government organisation to foster and develop the trades referred to.

In early August it was announced that Lord Inman had accepted the invitation of the Secretary for Overseas Trade to be his principal adviser in the establishment of this new organisation. He has made recommendations which His Majesty's Government are able to accept and His Majesty's Government will proceed forthwith to their full implementation. As a result of the recommendations of the Report it has been decided to set up, early in 1947, in the form of an unincorporated body, a Tourist, Catering and Holiday Board, consisting of twelve members, together with a Chairman and a chief administrative officer. It is intended to include on the Board representatives of the industries concerned.

Apart from the Chairman and the chief administrative officer, the members of the Board will not receive salaries. They will be appointed for a period of two years by His Majesty's Government, and after that time one-third will retire annually, and will be eligible for reappointment. The executive functions of the organisation will be carried out by four main divisions,

dealing respectively with tourist, catering, holiday and hotel services. Each division will be supported by a committee which will be appointed by the Board, and which will be representative of the appropriate service and of consumer interests.

It is essential that the existing Travel Association should play an important part in the new organisation, under the general authority of the new Board. It is important to maintain continuity, and, indeed, to preserve the valuable experience which the Travel Association has accumulated and the good will which it has increasingly built up with the interests concerned. I hope that the details can be worked out in friendly discussion, with the object of maintaining the support which the Association increasingly enjoys. All the industries covered by the Board are, or may reasonably expect to be, prosperous; that is our wish and our hope. Therefore there is every reason why they should bear the major part of the cost of the new organisation, the success of which will benefit them all. At the same time, His Majesty's Government recognise that financial assistance from the Exchequer will be necessary in the early stages, and they are considering what form this can best take.

The noble Lord asked—and the question was repeated—whether legislation will be necessary in the setting up of this new Board. Legislation will not be necessary, and there should be no delay in its setting up.

His Majesty's Government are fully seized of the urgency of these problems, and I desire to take this opportunity of appealing to all concerned in the tourist, catering and holiday services to give their support and co-operation to the new organisation. Its creation does not represent either in form or intention any endeavour to nationalise these great services. The industries will continue to administer the services, but it is confidently believed that, by being welded into a great co-operative national effort, and by being provided with an organisation which can ensure that full consideration will be given to the innumerable interrelated problems continually arising, they will be enabled, in ever-increasing measure, to improve and expand their services to the advantage and benefit of themselves and of the nation as a whole.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

NOVEMBER 18TH.

FOOD SUPPLIES—PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CONSUMPTION.

Mr. Hogg asked the Minister of Food what proportion, in quantity, of the food consumed in this country is consumed in catering establishments, works canteens and private houses, respectively.

Mr. Strachey: Of rationed foods 3½ per cent. is consumed in commercial catering establishments, 6 per cent. in canteens, plus school meals service, etc., 2½ per cent. in mainly residential institutions and 87½ per cent. in private houses.

ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR (SALE).

Commander Noble asked the Minister of Transport in how many cases in the past year the rule that requisitioned ships should be dry ships has been relaxed; and whether this rule will now be abandoned so that there is equal treatment for all sea-going passengers from and to this country.

Mr. Barnes: The continuation of the ban on the sale of alcoholic liquor in requisitioned passenger ships, whether carrying troops or civilians, is dictated by the liquor supply position. This is kept under constant review, with the object of removing the ban at the earliest date. The only cases in which the rule has been relaxed during the past year were the *Queen Mary*, in which, owing to the large number of civilian passengers carried eastbound from New York to this country, the sale of alcoholic liquor was permitted on her last few eastbound voyages prior to release from Government service; and the *Aquitania*, on her recent westbound voyage to U.S.A. when she carried a large number of foreign delegates to the Council of Foreign Ministers.

NEW TOWNS (REFRESHMENT PLACES).

Mr. Wyatt asked the Minister of Town and Country Planning whether he proposes to implement the view expressed in the Reith Report that no lease should be granted in new towns to public-houses that do not provide food.

Mr. Silkin: The question of the form and character of refreshment places in

new towns is under consideration, and in this connection the views expressed in the Report of the New Towns Committee will be borne in mind.

BEER DUTY.

Mr. Allighan asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what is the loss to the Exchequer of the duty on beer, up to date, and his estimate of such loss for the whole year due to the restriction in output.

Mr. Glenvil Hall: About £24 million and £45 million, respectively.

NOVEMBER 25TH.

HOTELS (TAXATION).

Sir R. Glyn asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he will consider a revision of the existing method of rating and taxing hotels under the Income Tax Act, 1945, having regard to the fact that hotels can only be kept up to date by constant improvements, including improved facilities for staff, which neither add in any way to the capital value of the hotel nor to its earning capacity, but which are in the nature of the overtaking of obsolescence; and whether he will agree to money spent in this way being allowed as revenue expenses.

Mr. Dalton: I have noted the hon. Member's suggestion, but he will not expect me to anticipate my next Budget statement, regarding a possible amendment of the Income Tax law.

NOVEMBER 28TH.

WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION (DECISIONS).

Mr. Boyd Carpenter asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether his attention has been called to the observations of the Honourable Mr. Justice Vaisey *in re* 36, 38, 40 and 42, Jamaica Street, Stepney; and whether, in view of the learned judge's statement that amending legislation would be necessary in order to correct previous wrong decisions of the War Damage Commission, it is the intention of the Government to introduce that legislation at an early date.

Mr. Dalton: Yes, Sir. I do not read the learned judge's remarks as the hon. Member does, but, since this case may be taken to a higher court, I should prefer not to make further comment.

EMPLOYMENT. CATERING INDUSTRY.

Mr. A. Lewis asked the Minister of Labour if he will give the number of workers engaged in the catering industry, at the last convenient date, in London, Torquay, Eastbourne, Hastings, Brighton, Bexhill and Folkestone; and the approximate total number throughout the country.

Mr. Isaacs: The table below gives the estimated numbers of insured persons employed in the hotel, boarding house, restaurant, club, catering, etc., services at July, 1946, in the areas in question. The figures exclude part-time women who are not insurable.

Greater London ...	115,550
Torquay	2,460
Eastbourne	1,770
Hastings	1,580
Brighton	4,520
Bexhill	460
Folkestone	1,020
Great Britain ...	407,130

DANISH BEER EXPORTS.

Lieut.-Colonel Kingsmill asked the Minister of Food whether he is aware that Denmark, in exporting 80 million Continental reputed pints of beer, has used 9,000 tons of barley; and whether, in view of the fact that the Combined Food Board allocated to Denmark 300 tons of grain, this amount had been returned to the Combined Food Board prior to Danish brewers being granted export facilities.

Mr. Strachey: I think the hon. and gallant Member is misinformed: my information is that Denmark exported some 8 million—not 80 million—pints of beer during the first nine months of this year. On the other hand, during the same period, Denmark had a net export of grain, including some 19,000 tons of barley; the hon. and gallant Member can rest assured that this has been, and will be taken into account by the International Emergency Food Council when dealing with Denmark's grain requirements.

CIVIC RESTAURANTS BILL.

The Minister of Food (Mr. Strachey): I beg to move, "That the Bill be now read a second time."

This Bill has a primary purpose which I might simply describe as the enabling of local authorities, if they so wish, to continue the services of public meals and other similar

activities which they are now undertaking under the general title of "British Restaurants." The House will recall the genesis of the British Restaurants. It is true to say that they were born of the general war time needs in the year 1940 and, in particular, of the needs of the cities during the time of the aerial bombardment of this country, and of the London blitz in particular.

I need only give the House the following figures to show how wide the British Restaurant scheme became. At the peak point during the war, in May, 1943, there were over 2,000 British Restaurants, and they were serving over 500,000 meals a day. To-day, three and a half years afterwards, there are still over 1,000 British Restaurants, and they are serving over 400,000 meals a day. The average price of those meals is 1s. 3d. each. The House will notice that the drop in the number of meals served is very much less than the drop in the number of restaurants, so that the service is still in operation on a very wide scale.

The first issue before this House is quite a simple one of whether all this activity shall end, as the Caterers' Association have asked us to decide, or whether it shall continue as, for example, an impartial inquiry into the matter undertaken by the National Council of Social Service concluded. I would like to read to the House a few words of that conclusion, because it is a notable one. The National Council of Social Service, after an exhaustive survey of the country, in a most interesting report which I recommend to the attention of hon. Members, concluded :

"The British Restaurant service, which has grown up as part of a national feeding policy in war time, should now be overhauled and made a better and more effective part of a national food policy which will help to keep the nation fit for the constructive tasks of peace."

The object of this small Measure is precisely to enable local authorities to do that. I doubt whether in any part of the House there is any division as to the desirability of achieving those objectives, but, of course, there may be division on the question of whether, on the one hand, local authorities are capable of doing that, and, on the other hand, whether private enterprise unaided is capable of doing so.

I think it would be admirable if private enterprise did attempt to cater on a greater scale for the working class of this country, and I do not despair that, under the spur of public enterprise which is now going to be applied in this field, private enterprise will also play a part, and a greater part than it has played up till now—a part not confined to the "pull-up" and "pull-in" and the small café—in this field.

I think we may find it argued—as there was a tendency to do just now, I noticed, when I was quoting some figures—that of course local authorities would prove most hopelessly inefficient instruments for carrying on restaurants, that they would be quite incapable of providing, at prices which would enable them to pay their way, anything like as good a service as private enterprise would do. Of course, as I need hardly point out to the House, that hon. Members cannot have it both ways. Either local authorities are inefficient people, cumbrous and bureaucratic organisations, in which case the private catering authorities have nothing whatever to fear from them; or, they are efficient organisations capable of providing a really useful public service, in which case the public have something very great to gain by that service being provided on a permanent basis, as this Bill is designed to secure.

That brings me to the provisions of the Bill, and it brings me particularly —and I will deal with the Bill in this connection—to the financial provisions of the Bill. It may be and I dare say will be argued that that dilemma is an unreal one, because local authorities will provide these services out of the rates. I notice that the Caterers' Association, in the resolution which they moved in opposition to this Measure, used these words:

"Rate-aided meals tend towards an unjustified pauperisation of the population."

If they turn to Clause 3 of the Bill, they will see that rate-aided meals are not what is provided for. On the contrary, it is carefully provided that local authorities must keep careful and meticulous accounts of these services, should they desire to undertake them, that those accounts must be kept in

the way prescribed by the Minister of Food, and that they must run their restaurants over a reasonable period so as to make both ends meet and not be a charge on the rates. They will see that by Clause 3 (2) any local authority which fails to make its restaurant pay over a period of three years, after an initial two years starting, simply loses the powers under this Bill to carry on any restaurant any further. That is a very drastic provision indeed. [HON. MEMBERS: "'Provided that.'"] I am just coming to that. Under certain circumstances the Minister of Food of the day can reprieve that local authority by giving it another chance to put its restaurant on a sound financial footing.

If the hon. Members look at the Clause they will see that the circumstances are set out. For example: "if the Minister of Food considers that a civic restaurant authority whose account shows such a deficit as aforesaid will, within a reasonable period, be able to defray their expenditure under this Act out of their income. . . ."

That is the type of provision set out quite clearly in the Bill. In general, turning back to Clause I of the Bill, the House will see that the Bill provides that the proposed civic restaurants shall have authority to provide the range of services which British Restaurants provide to-day. They will be able to provide a cafeteria service in the restaurant if they so desire; to provide meals for factories, as many of these restaurants have done in the past; to provide meals for persons who wish to take them home with them, and to provide meals for communal centres. I now come to the point raised by my hon. Friend the Member for West Fife (Mr. Gallacher). He raised a point dealt with in Clause I (4)—namely, the licensing of these authorities. We gave this matter very careful attention, and after that consideration we came to the conclusion—it is unquestionably a controversial matter—that the best thing to do was to leave the existing law in this matter completely unchanged. The effect of that is simply to apply, in this respect, the well-known principle of local option. Under this Bill any local authority which so wishes will be able to apply for a licence to sell alcoholic liquor in its restaurant.

Mr. R. S. Hudson, moving the rejection, said:

I believe that the catering trade of this country, if given a reasonable chance, and provided with the necessary facilities in the shape of kitchen equipment, linen, plates, cups and saucers, and so on, in the great majority of cases could provide meals as cheap and as nourishing as those provided in any of the existing British Restaurants. They have never been given a fair chance during the last five years, and they are suffering inevitably to-day from the results of the war. In many cases they have been exceptionally hard hit. In Coventry and Southampton, for example, establishments have been completely destroyed, and in other cases there is need for entire rehabilitation. They are faced with shortages of all kinds of equipment. But the British Restaurants do not suffer under these disabilities. The British Restaurants have always been given priority for the acquisition of all the equipment they require, and that is going to continue. There is nothing in the Bill to prevent it, or ensure that the private caterer will get an equal chance. No one, therefore, can describe these provisions as giving a fair field and no favour.

We should have very much less objection to this Bill—and every reasonable person would have much less objection—if it laid down, or the right hon. Gentleman was willing to include it later, on the Committee stage, that in specifying the accounts to be kept by local authorities, the restaurants should be self-supporting, not only *vis-à-vis* the Exchequer but also *vis-à-vis* the rates, and that in those accounts they should include reasonable sums for rates, taxes, overheads, and, above all, rent.

Finally, we believe that these local restaurants should be limited to the original conception of British Restaurants—namely, the provision of cheap, nourishing meals for workers, which would not otherwise be available. But it goes infinitely further. It enables local authorities to provide all sorts of ancillary services far beyond those which British Restaurants provide to-day. I am also concerned, as I am sure many hon. Members on the other side must be, by the proposal that a civic restaurant authority may also provide for the sale of alcoholic liquor. That is something quite new. I think that the right hon. Gentleman himself will admit that. So far as I know, no British Restaurant to-day sells alcoholic

liquor. One of the defences put forward for the British Restaurants, which I have often heard made by hon. Members opposite, is that they provide a place where mothers can take their children. That is not going to be possible if they sell alcoholic liquor.

DECEMBER 5TH.

RATING AND VALUATION (LEGISLATION).

Mr. Haydn Davies asked the Minister of Health whether, in view of the need for reform of the rating and valuation law, and for some guidance to local authorities, he will state the intentions of the Government in the matter.

Mr. Bevan: As local authorities are entitled to have some guidance in this matter, so as to know whether or not to build up the necessary technical staff, I wish to give some indication at this stage of the intentions of the Government. The Government intend to introduce, as soon as Parliamentary time permits, a Bill with the object of securing greater uniformity of valuation for rating purposes. The two main proposals are to create central machinery for the valuation of property for rating purposes, and to provide a new basis of valuation of small dwelling houses by reference to pre-war values.

Mr. Davies: Could my right hon. Friend give further guidance to local authorities by indicating when the Bill is likely to be published?

Mr. Bevan: The question of when Bills are likely to be introduced in the House is one for the Prime Minister or the Leader of the House.

Major Lloyd: Will what the right hon. Gentleman has said apply also to Scotland?

Mr. Bevan: I am not quite sure about that.

Mr. Alpass: Will my right hon. Friend give favourable consideration to the abolition of the present de-rating system, which is operating so unjustly throughout the whole country?

Mr. Bevan: I am afraid my hon. Friend must await the text of the Bill.

Mr. E. Fletcher: Is it intended to introduce this Bill this Session?

Mr. Bevan: No, Sir, it is not.

DECEMBER 9TH.

BARLEY EXPORTS.

Mr. Spence asked the President of the Board of Trade the tonnage of barley exported from Great Britain each month during 1946, showing the countries of destination.

Mr. Marquand: The total exports during the ten months amounted to 154,568 tons, the principal countries to which exports were sent being Germany, Netherlands and Eire.

Following are the figures:

1946	Tons.
January	5,055
February	22,033
March	12,476
April	13,075
May	4,261
June	15,402
July	52,778
August	16,362
September	1,361
October	11,765

DECEMBER 10TH.

LOW GRAVITY BEER.

Mr. Baird asked the Minister of Food in what areas of the country low gravity 10d. beer is still being sold; and when it is proposed to discontinue its sale.

Mr. Strachey: Without widespread inquiry of the brewing industry, I am unable to give an answer to the first part of the question. Each brewer may at his discretion decide or vary the proportion of beers of different strength which he produces. So far as I know, the brewers do not propose to discontinue the sale of low-gravity 10d. beer, and I do not propose to ask them to do so.

DECEMBER 11TH.

CEREAL IMPORTS.

Mr. Spence asked the President of the Board of Trade the tonnage of barley imported into Great Britain each month during 1946, showing the countries of origin.

Mr. Belcher: Imports of barley were almost entirely consigned from the Argentine, from which the following tonnage was received: 9,362 in January, 9,000 in March, 8,424 in April, 10,439 in May, 9,100 in June, 18,717 in July, 9,624 in August, 18,007 in September and 10,906 in October. In addition, 10 tons were received from Eire in February.

DECEMBER 13TH.

SCOTLAND (LICENSED PREMISES).

Mr. Goronwy Roberts asked the Secretary of State for Scotland the number of premises licensed to sell intoxicants in Scotland in 1925, 1935, 1938 and 1946, respectively, giving separate figures for hotels, public-houses, restaurants, British Restaurants and clubs.

Mr. Westwood: The following table shows the number of certificates in force under the Licensing (Scotland) Act, 1903, and the number of registered clubs for the years 1925, 1935, 1938 and 1945, which is the latest year for which figures are available. Separate figures are not furnished to my Department of the numbers of licensed restaurants. Holders of certificates for an inn and hotel or for a public-house may carry on such restaurants, subject to the approval of the premises by the licensing courts, without any additional certificate. I am informed that there are 58 British Restaurants in Scotland, none of which is licensed.

LICENSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1903.

Year	No. of Certificates in Force			
	Inns and Hotels	Public Houses	Grocers.*	Registered Clubs
1925	1,401	4,531	2,818	597
1935	1,460	4,257	2,534	687
1938	1,506	4,203	2,435	700
1945	1,486	4,080	2,188	681

* Licensed Grocers' Certificates permit only sales for off-consumption.

CIVIC RESTAURANTS BILL.

The following is the text of the Bill read a First Time in the House of Commons on the 19th ult., to "Empower local authorities to establish and carry on restaurants, and otherwise provide for the supply to the public of meals and refreshments, and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid."

Power of Local Authorities to Establish Restaurants.

1.—(1) The following authorities, that is to say—

(*a*) in the administrative County of London, the London County Council,

(*b*) elsewhere in England and Wales, the council of a county borough or county district,

(*c*) in Scotland, a county or town council,

may establish and carry on restaurants and otherwise provide for the supply to the public of meals and refreshments, and may carry on such activities incidental or ancillary to the activities aforesaid as they consider necessary or expedient.

(2) Any such authority may delegate their powers under the foregoing provisions of this section, in respect of the whole of their area or any part thereof, to any other local authority.

(3) An authority exercising powers under this section, including an authority exercising delegated powers, is hereafter in this Act referred to as a "civic restaurant authority."

(4) A civic restaurant authority shall, in carrying on any activities under this section, be subject to all enactments and rules of law relating thereto, including the enactments relating to the sale of intoxicating or excisable liquor, in like manner as other persons carrying on the like activities.

Compulsory Purchase Powers.

2.—(1) A civic restaurant authority may be authorised by the Minister of Health to purchase land compulsorily for the purposes of this Act, and the Acquisition of Land (Authorisation Procedure) Act, 1946, shall have effect as if this section had been in force immediately before the passing of that Act.

In the application of this sub-section to Scotland, for the reference to the Minister of Health there shall be substituted a reference to the Secretary of State.

(2) Section 26 of the Requisitioned Land and War Works Act, 1945 (which

empowers local authorities to acquire land which they have been authorised under Defence Regulations to use for purposes for which they can acquire land compulsorily under any Act), shall apply to any local authority, being a civic restaurant authority, as if this Act had been in force immediately before the passing of that Act, and the other provisions of the Requisitioned Land and War Works Act, 1945, relating to the acquisition of land under the said Section 26 shall have effect accordingly.

Financial Provisions.

3.—(1) Every civic restaurant authority shall keep an account of their income under this Act and their expenditure under this Act on income account, and the form of the account and the particulars to be included therein shall be prescribed by the Minister of Food, after consultation with such associations of local authorities as appear to him to be concerned.

(2) Every civic restaurant authority shall use their best endeavours to ensure that their income under this Act is sufficient to defray their expenditure thereunder, and if the account kept by any such authority under the last foregoing sub-section shows a deficit in respect of a period of three consecutive financial years, not including the first or second financial year after the authority commenced to exercise powers under this Act, the said powers shall cease to be exercisable by that authority at the expiration of six months from the end of the said period.

Provided that:—

(*a*) If the Minister of Food considers that a civic restaurant authority whose account shows such a deficit as aforesaid will, within a reasonable period, be able to defray their expenditure under this Act out of their income thereunder, he may, subject to such conditions as he thinks fit, postpone or exclude the operation of this sub-section as respects that deficit.

(*b*) If the Minister of Food considers that a civic restaurant authority whose powers have ceased to be exercisable by virtue of this sub-section would, by reason of any change of circumstances, be able to defray their expenditure under this Act out of their income thereunder, if the said powers were restored, he may direct that the said powers shall again become exercisable and that this sub-section shall have effect as if they had not previously been exercised.

(3) Any expenses incurred under this Act by the Common Council of the City of London shall, in so far as they cannot be defrayed out of the receipts of the authority under this Act, be defrayed out of the general rate.

(4) Any expenses incurred under this Act by a civic restaurant authority in Scotland shall, in so far as they cannot be defrayed out of the receipts of the authority under this Act, be defrayed out of such rate payable by owners and occupiers in equal proportions as the authority may determine.

Short Title, Extent, and Interpretation.

4.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Civic Restaurants Act, 1946.

(2) This Act shall not extend to Northern Ireland.

(3) In this Act the expression "local authority" means, in England and Wales, the council of a county, county borough or county district, the Common Council of the City of London and the council of a metropolitan borough, and, in Scotland, a county or town council.

COMPANIES BILL.

The text was published on the 6th inst. of a new Companies Bill, the provisions of which are in the main based on the recommendations made on July 18th, 1945, by the Committee on Company Law Amendment, of which Lord Justice Cohen was the chairman.

The committee itself recognised that its report did not cover the whole ground, and the Bill contains provisions not dealt with by the committee. A table is provided showing what clauses of the report are contained in the Bill.

The Bill is a complex document containing 109 sections, divided into nine parts and seven schedules. The scheme of the Bill is as follows: Part I is concerned with management and administration, and provides for such matters as meetings, minorities, accounts and audit, the appointment and payment of directors, disclosure of payments to and interests of directors, and the inspection of a company's affairs. Provisions relating to share capital and debentures, which come in Part II, concern applications and allotment of shares, prospectuses, nominee shareholdings, and special provisions with regard to debentures.

STATISTICS OF TRADE BILL.

The text of the Statistics of Trade Bill, which proposes to set up one census of production and another of distribution, and which was introduced in the Commons last month by Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, has been issued, together with a short financial memorandum.

Under Clause 2 the Board of Trade will, for the purpose of providing at intervals general surveys of the state of trade and business, take a census of production in the year 1948 and in every subsequent year, and a census of distribution and other services in any year that may be prescribed by order of the Board.

Matters about which people may be required to furnish estimates or returns are:—

The nature of the undertaking.

Date of acquisition and persons employed.

Nature of employment, remuneration, and hours worked.

Output, sales, deliveries, and services.

Articles acquired or used, orders, stocks, and work in progress.

Outgoings and costs and capital expenditure.

Receipts of and debts owed to the undertaking.

Power used or generated.

Fixed capital assets of the plant, including the acquisition and disposal of assets.

The plant and the premises occupied.

The Bill, apart from certain modifications concerning buildings by-laws, will apply to Scotland, and the Act would repeal the Census of Production Acts of 1906, 1917, and 1939.

TRANSPORT BILL.

The Government's proposals for bringing the country's inland transport services under public ownership were made known last month when the text was issued of the Transport Bill, which was formally introduced in the House of Commons.

With some exceptions this further measure of nationalisation will extend to railways and their ancillary undertakings, road transport and passenger services, inland waterways, and docks and harbours. These services employ nearly 1,000,000 people, directly engaged in transport, representing about 6 per cent. of the total working population. This figure does not include the drivers of 300,000 goods vehicles operated under "C" licences, or 146,000 employed in railway shops and ancillary businesses.

There is to be established a British Transport Commission, and railway and canal undertakings (including the L.P.T.B.) will be transferred to this new authority on January 1st, 1948. The number of railway undertakings to be transferred is 60.

The Commission will be under an obligation to acquire all road haulage undertakings which are predominantly engaged in ordinary long-distance carriage for hire or reward under "A" or "B" carriers' licences for distances of 40 miles or upwards. Certain classes of long-distance haulage traffic will be exempted. These will be ordinary furniture removals, the carriage of liquids in bulk in tanks, meat, livestock, and heavy indivisible loads.

Apart from these exempted traffics it will be a condition of every "A" and "B" licence after an appointed day that goods shall not be carried for hire or reward beyond 25 miles from the haulier's operating centre except under a permit from the Commission. If the Commission's decision on an application for such a permit involves a substantial interference with the carrying on of a haulier's business, he may require the Commission to acquire either his complete undertaking or specified vehicles and assets.

Even where goods are not carried for hire or reward it is to be a condition of every "B" and "C" licence, after an appointed day, that goods are not to be carried for distances of more than 40 miles from the operating centre of the vehicle except with a permit from the licensing authority. In determining an application for a permit the authority will be required to have special regard to the effect of its decision on the applicant's business. It must consider the extent to which it is necessary for him to employ his own vehicles for connecting two or more sets of premises so as to maintain a continuous process of production, and the extent to which additional costs in handling, packing, or additional risk of damage, are likely to be incurred if he is unable to use his own vehicles. Provision is made for appeals against decisions by licensing authorities.

This section of the Bill will affect nearly 200,000 licence holders, who operate nearly 450,000 vehicles. At the end of 1945 there were 17,637 "A" licence holders with 80,551 vehicles; 27,792 "B" licence holders with 53,992 vehicles; 149,192 "C" licence holders with 306,443 vehicles; and 2,312 "A" contract licence holders with 6,183 vehicles.

Law Intelligence.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

High Court Ruling on War Damage Repairs.

In the Chancery Division on the 22nd ult., Mr. Justice Vaisey gave judgment in a case on which Brigadier D. A. S. Browne, the owner of four houses in Jamaica Street, Stepney, which were damaged by enemy action, appealed against the decision of the War Damage Commission to pay only one-third of the cost of reinstating them.

The Commission contended that part of the work which was done remedied defects which existed before the bombing.

Holding that the explosion of the bomb was the immediate cause of the damage, and not merely a contributory cause in conjunction with the structural defects in the houses, Mr. Justice Vaisey decided that the Commission must pay the whole cost of reinstatement.

He said that the explosion seriously affected the stability of the front walls of the houses, which were old, and the front walls were in a bad condition, due mainly, it was said, to the inherent nature of the brickwork. The defects were so accentuated by blast effect that the front walls had to be rebuilt.

The appellant's contention was that the Commission should bear the whole cost of the works.

"I was invited by counsel for the Commission to dismiss this appeal on the ground that it involved no question of law, and that the determination sought to be appealed from was a finding of fact from which no appeal lies. In my judgment, no such easy way of disposing of the case is open to me. I think that it does turn on a question of law. This is, I believe, the first case of its kind, and there is no previous judicial pronouncement to guide me."

The contentions of the parties had been formulated in various ways, some of which were, in his lordship's judgment, untenable. The Commission wrote stating that their contention was that the rebuilding of the front walls of the houses was more than was necessary to reinstate the war damage, "particularly in view of the fact that the condition of the walls is not wholly the result of enemy action."

"To that way of putting it," said the judge, "I would point out that, according to Section 8 of the Act, the war damage has not to be reinstated, but has to be made good by the reinstatement of the hereditament in its previous form, though not necessarily in its previous state.

"In the same letter the Commission disclaim, I think rightly, the contention that the appellant should contribute to the cost because he will have obtained 'betterment,' and it is now admitted that the substitution of new work for old is inevitable in practically every case and does not in itself give rise to a case for apportionment of cost of works.

"Counsel put the Commission's case in this way: 'If the unsoundness of the building was of such a character that the war damage was greater than it would have been if the building had previously been perfectly sound, the Commission should not be called upon to pay more towards the cost of reinstatement than they would have had to pay to reinstate a hypothetically sound building.'

"My difficulty in accepting that is two-fold. First, I cannot find that the Commission has ever applied any such formula to the present case, and, secondly, that it would be impossible to apply it to any case without some sort of inquiry, which could rarely, if ever, be satisfactorily answered, for it is well known that a well-built, rigid structure may suffer greater damage from blast than an old building possessing qualities of suppleness, resilience and flexibility.

"In this case three-quarters of two of the walls and the whole of the other two have had to be pulled down and rebuilt, and I cannot see how it could ever be known whether the same or a less amount of work would have had to be done if the four walls had been

free from all structural defects just before the bomb exploded. There is no finding to the effect that the walls would have fallen down within any measurable distance of time if no enemy action had injured them.

"I think that the damage done to them, necessitating the works of reinstatement, was the direct result of the explosion; that the explosion was, in other words, the proximate or immediate cause of the damage, and not merely a contributory cause acting in conjunction with the structural defects as another contributory cause.

"It was said on behalf of the Commission that they could not accept the contention that they were bound to repay the full cost of rebuilding a structure which was, in fact, defective before it sustained war damage. It was a question of fact in each case, to be decided by the judgment and good sense of the surveyors on both sides to decide how far the property was defective before the occurrence of the war damage, and to reach a fair settlement.

"The appellant said: 'The fact is that all this work was necessitated by bomb damage.' How fine the line dividing the rival contentions is appears very clearly from the concluding sentence of the statement of the case, in which the Commission state that they have never denied that, if the whole of the works had been necessary to make good war damage, the amount of the payment of cost of works which can be claimed by the appellant would not be liable to be reduced either by reason of the condition or age, or instability or weakness of the front walls, or because the works had improved the hereditament, or because structural defects existing in the walls immediately before the occurrence of the war damage had incidentally been remedied by the execution of the works.

"I find it difficult to reconcile the expressions in that sentence with the determination of the Commission, from which this appeal is brought. My own understanding of the Act is that if there is war-damage, and if works are thereby made necessary in order to reinstate the building in its pre-existing form, the whole cost of such works must be borne by the Commission, and I can see no exception to, or qualification of, this proposition short of a case in which the building would, at the time of the war damage, have had to be reinstated—not repaired—in any case, as, for instance, where a chimney stack had, just previously to the occurrence of the war damage, been blown down (not merely weakened) by a gale.

"I propose to declare that the payment to be made by the Commission is the whole cost of the works. I am not disposed to make a declaratory order in any general terms, but the decision in this case will presumably affect many other cases. If leave to appeal is required, I very willingly give it, for the matter is, in my judgment, one well meriting review by higher courts, and possibly, if my decision is right, calling for some amending legislation, retrospective or otherwise."

The judge ordered the Commission to pay the costs of the appeal.

Licensing Law.

KING'S BENCH DIVISION.

Licensing Bench Instructed to Act.

A King's Bench Divisional Court, on the 10th inst., allowed with costs an appeal from a decision of the Licensing Justices of Somerset, sitting as a Conforming Authority, that an application by Percy John Fussell for a new licence for The Compton Inn, at Compton Dando, was not properly before them.

For Mr. Fussell, it was stated that when the application first came before the Licensing Justices, on March 1st, the Bench of six Justices was equally divided. The Chairman said no order was made and that the case would be reheard at the adjourned annual meeting. At that meeting, eleven Justices sat, and preliminary objection was taken that only the six Justices who had originally sat could consider the matter, and that the case had already

been decided on March 1st. The eleven Justices granted the application subject to certain conditions as to reconstruction. The same objection was raised on April 30th before the Confirming Authority, which decided that the matter was not properly before them.

It was now submitted that the decision was wrong, since the Licensing Justices had inherent power to adjourn the case for hearing before a reconstructed court.

The Lord Chief Justice (Lord Goddard) said that if the original Justices had said that as they were equally divided the application could not be granted because a majority had not been secured that would have amounted to a decision. But the true effect of what was said was to adjourn the matter to a larger and uneven number of Justices in order that a majority decision should be given. They had the inherent right to do that. The case would therefore go back to the Confirming Authority with an intimation that the case was properly before them and that they must adjudicate on it.

Court Order to Licensing Bench.

The question whether Licensing Justices for a borough not having a separate Court of Quarter Sessions have jurisdiction to remove a licence to the borough from a petty sessional district in the same county was raised on an application to the King's Bench Divisional Court on the 11th inst.

It was made by the licensee of The Bull and Butcher, at Knapton, Warwickshire, who sought an order directing the Licensing Justices for the Borough of Leamington to hear and determine his application for the removal of the licence to The Joiners' Arms in Shrubland Street, Leamington Spa, the Justices having decided that they had no jurisdiction to deal with the matter.

The matter turned on the construction of Section 24 of the Licensing Act, 1910, which, according to Mr. John Flowers, K.C. (for the Justices), meant that a county borough, having a separate Commission of the Peace but no separate Quarter Sessions, was not part of the county in which it was geographically situated for the purpose of administering the licensing laws.

The Lord Chief Justice, Lord Goddard, said that though the section was obscure the construction put upon it by the court was that a licence could be removed from premises situated in one licensing district to premises in another licensing district provided the two districts were in the same county. Where one found Leamington Spa was in the same county as Knapton it followed that an application could be heard by the Justices of Leamington Spa for an order to remove a licence into the borough from Knapton. The Justices had jurisdiction and the order sought was made with costs.

KILMARNOCK SHERIFF COURT.

Stamping of Measures: Important Judgment.

A judgment of importance to the licensed trade was given last month by Sheriff J. Lindsay Duncan, at Kilmarnock Sheriff Court, in a complaint by the Procurator-Fiscal against Edward McCrudden, licensee of The George Hotel, Largs, and William McClure, one of his staff, who were charged with two offences under the Weights and Measures Acts, 1878 to 1926.

The effect of the judgment, which was given after consideration of objections to the relevancy, is that receptacles containing less than a pint do not require to be marked to show their capacity.

So far as not disposed of in the Sheriff's judgment the case will come up for trial early next month.

The judgment given at this stage dismisses one of the charges and states:—

The accused is charged with two offences under the Weights and Measures Acts, 1878 to 1926. The first charge—as to which no question meantime arises—is one of selling by the hand of a servant less measure of an article than was purported to be sold. The second charge, objection to the relevancy of which is now taken, is that the accused by the hand of his servant used, when selling articles of food on the occasion libelled, and had in his possession for use for trade, a measure not stamped with a stamp of verification, contrary to Section 29 of the Weights and Measures Act, 1878. Objection to the relevancy of this charge was taken on three

grounds: viz., (1) It had not been specified what the articles of food referred to in this charge were or what quantity of them was sold, and that therefore the complaint was lacking in specification. An inference could not be drawn from the first charge that a particular quantity of excisable liquor had been sold on the occasion libelled. (2) Under Section 52 of the Licensing (Scotland) Act, 1903, it was to be inferred that excisable liquor sold by retail in quantity of less than a pint need not be sold in measures marked according to the imperial standards. If the complaint failed to specify that a quantity of excisable liquor of one pint or more had been sold, it was irrelevant, or, *esto*, that it could be inferred that less than one pint of excisable liquor had been sold, no offence was libelled in view of the statutory provision referred to. (3) Under Section 22 of the 1878 Act the sale of an article in any vessel not represented as containing any amount of imperial measure did not subject a person to any penalty under the Act. The charge was therefore bad in that the prosecutor had not averred that the accused had represented the vessel used to contain a particular amount of imperial measure.

So far as the first of these objections is concerned, I should have been disposed to hold that, had the second charge stood alone, it did not give the accused fair notice of what the prosecutor intended to prove. The second charge, however, does not stand in isolation. It expressly refers back to the first charge, and I am of opinion that the accused by reference to the first charge does receive adequate notice of what it is proposed to prove in the second charge. It was said that, so far as the terms of the second charge went, the sale of any article of food might be proved. But that is only so if the second charge is isolated. In my opinion it is not, and I should regard as inadmissible evidence relating to the sale of any articles other than the libelled in the first charge, and of which no notice has been given. In other words, I am of the opinion that, in the particular circumstances here, the second charge must be read in the light of what has gone before and that the specification given is sufficient.

The second objection, in my opinion, gives rise to a more formidable difficulty. I take the case on the basis that when the sale libelled took place what was sold was a quantity of excisable liquor of less than a pint. Under Section 52 of the Licensing (Scotland) Act, 1903, such a sale need not be in a measure marked according to the imperial standards. It is true that Section 19 of the Weights and Measures Act, 1878, enacts that all sales by measure are to be reckoned in imperial measure. I assume that the sale of excisable liquor comes within the ambit of that Section. If it does, the position would then seem to be that, while the sale of any quantity of excisable liquor by measure must be by imperial measure, the sale need not be effected in a vessel marked according to the imperial standard if the quantity is less than a pint. If, as I hold, the sale of excisable liquor of less than a pint need not be effected in a marked vessel, is there any offence at all libelled in the second charge of the complaint? The second charge, as I read it, is: "You did use when selling two quarter gills of gin to the Inspector, and have in your possession for use for trade, a measure not stamped with a stamp of verification." But the accused was entitled to sell, under the Licensing Act, two quarter gills of gin in an unmarked measure. I fail, therefore, to see how he could be guilty of an offence in doing what the prosecutor alleges he did. I think that Section 29 of the Weights and Measures Act, 1878, must be read as meaning that every measure used for trade, where the law requires such measure to be used, shall be verified and stamped. Similarly, the second part of the Section must, in my view, be read as follows: Every person who uses, or has in his possession for use for trade, an unstamped measure, where the law requires a stamped measure to be used, shall be liable to the penalties prescribed. In my opinion, the second objection to the relevancy of the charge under review should be sustained.

The foregoing conclusion renders it unnecessary to consider the third objection, but it may be desirable that I should indicate my views on it also. The objection is not one which I should have been prepared to sustain.

As I understood the matter, the accused's procurator desiderated that the charge, in order to be relevant, should have contained some such words as these: "You having represented to him that the vessel in which the sale was effected contained a particular amount of imperial measure," because unless such a representation is made Section 22 of the 1878 Act provides that there is no offence. It seems to me, however, that that is an unnecessary requirement. In my opinion the prosecutor is entitled to lay his charge on the footing that it must necessarily be implied, so far as relevancy is concerned, that there was no representation that the vessel used did not contain a particular quantity of imperial measure. If at a trial it were established that there was no representation that the vessel used contained a particular quantity of imperial measure, the accused would be entitled to an acquittal, but that could arise only after inquiry into the facts. On the whole matter I am of the opinion that the second charge of the complaint should be dismissed for the reasons which I have stated in dealing with the second objection to it.

Standardisation of "Nips."

A suggestion that the licensed Trade should drop the habit of selling spirits by "nip" was made by Sheriff J. Lindsay Duncan at Kilmarnock Sheriff Court on December 2nd, when William McClure, barman, 43, Gogo Street, Largs, pleaded not guilty to a charge that in the George Hotel, Largs, when selling by retail two quarter gills of gin to an Inspector of Weights and Measures, he delivered to him less measure than was purported to be sold by 2½ fluid drachms and 2 fluid drachms respectively, contrary to the Sale of Food (Weights and Measures) Act, 1926.

The defence denied that the Inspector had asked for two quarter gills of gin, and it was stated that he had been supplied with and charged for two nips. The proprietor of the hotel, Edward McCrudden, 3, Church Street, Largs, said that when the quotas of spirits came into operation they ceased to sell quarter gills, and sold nips instead, which in his hotel worked out at five to the gill. The quantity supplied for a nip varied in the Trade, and he understood that in some hotels the practice was to give a sixth of a gill for a nip.

Finding the charge not proven, the Sheriff said that he thought the Trade as a whole should consider carefully whether some system of standardising nips should not be introduced at least inside one particular locality, or, alternatively, whether they should reintroduce serving drink by imperial measure, which he understood was the prevalent practice before the war.

UNITY CLUB DINNER.

The Unity Club was founded in 1866, membership being confined to brokers and outdoor representatives of Brewers, Distillers and Wine Merchants. Originally limited to 50, the membership has been raised from time to time, and now stands at 84.

The Club Dinner was held at the Connaught Rooms on the 6th inst., when a distinguished company representing all sections of the Trade assembled under the chairmanship of Mr. P. Nixon Smith (Barclay, Perkins and Co., Ltd.).

In proposing the toast of "The Unity Club," Mr. Nixon Smith recalled the foundation of the club, and traced its successful career during the last 80 years. He also paid a warm tribute to his company's directors. Of Mr. F. H. Bowyer he said that he was probably the first man in the Trade to foresee the necessity of brewers setting up—as has now been done—machinery for dealing with licensing planning problems.

The attendance created a record in the long annals of the club, and the proceedings were enlivened by the appearance of the chairman's personal guest artist, Mr. Jack Train. Mr. W. O. C. Sewell proposed "The Guests," which was responded to by Mr. Charles E. Randell (Editor, THE BREWERS' JOURNAL) and Capt. J. R. Hemsted, C.B. The chairman's health was acclaimed with musical honours at the call of Mr. H. R. Faulkner.

Company Intelligence

ANSELLS BREWERY, LTD.

The Need for Increased Supplies.

Mr. A. E. Wiley's Speech.

The 46th ordinary general meeting, being the 45th annual meeting of the stockholders, of Ansells Brewery, Ltd., was held on the 4th inst. at The Farcroft Hotel, Rookery Road, Handsworth, Birmingham, Mr. A. E. Wiley, chairman and joint managing director, presiding.

The secretary, Mr. A. E. Norris, having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The chairman said: Ladies and gentlemen, the figures which are submitted to you to-day for your approval are, I think you will agree, quite satisfactory. The consolidated balance-sheet and profit and loss account which has been circulated with the directors' report and accounts of the parent company, shows the position of the undertaking when considered as one unit. I therefore think it is desirable that my remarks concerning the financial position of the group should be based on the consolidated statement.

Result of Year's Operations.

The balance of trading income of the group as a whole for the year to September 30th last was £1,529,359. This figure shows a decline of £102,830 as compared with the preceding year, the fall being attributable to the compulsory reduction in the barrelage of beer produced. The total provision for taxation, exclusive of beer and other duties, is £849,200, as compared with the sum of £1,042,563 provided in the previous year, so that after bringing to credit miscellaneous receipts and providing for interest and other charges, the retainable balance of profits is £552,163, showing an increase over last year of £95,807.

You will notice that the licensed properties, brewery, and other buildings, plant, etc., total £8,362,659. This figure shows an increase of £481,589 above the corresponding figure, which is attributable to acquisition of the business of William Jones and Son (Maltsters), Ltd., and the purchase of additional licensed properties, and other plant and machinery.

The excess of current assets over liabilities, including under the latter heading the amount of the proposed dividends, as shown by the consolidated balance-sheet at September 30th, was £1,256,162, which is £98,614 less than the figure of last year. This position is a reflection of the increase in capital expenditure, the net addition to the fixed assets during the year being £380,497 greater than that for the preceding year.

Reserves Exceed £3,300,000.

I will now draw your attention to the reserves of the group, which, together with the balance of profit and loss account and property reserves, total £3,348,110. This sum, with the subscribed capital, is invested in the business of the group. Regard should be had to this fact, and also to the excess value of the fixed assets over the book figures, when relating the profits shown and dividends paid, to the share capital, which, after all, only represents the nominal value of the shareholders' interests.

The general reserve account has this year been brought up to £1,000,000 by allocations from profit of £140,000, the release from taxation reserve of £60,000 which is not required for that purpose, and by transfer of the enhancement of beer quality reserve of £50,000. The sum of £120,000 also has been allocated from profits to properties reserve. After taking account of these allocations, and the sum required for the dividend to the preference stockholders, the balance of profits remaining is £531,682, out of which the directors recommend should be paid a dividend to the ordinary stockholders, which, with the interim dividends already paid, will represent a distribution of 22½ per cent. on the ordinary capital for the year to September 30th, 1946, leaving a sum of £283,635 to be carried forward in Ansell's accounts, and £728 in the accounts of a subsidiary company.

Justifiable Increase in Dividend.

The rate of dividends has been static for many years. There has been no increase since 1937, despite the expansion and development of the business of the group, and the greatly increased invest-

ment of the undertaking. Prior to that year the dividend was at a higher rate, but on a lower share capital. I am sure the stockholders will welcome this justifiable increment, but I must emphasise that the difficulties which beset business in these times are very numerous, and future prospects are therefore somewhat obscure.

During the year a few of the war time restrictions on our Trade have been removed; on the other hand, due to the world shortage of cereals, Government orders for the curtailment of our raw materials are now much more severe and less flexible than at any time during the war.

Controls Less Flexible.

The method of control throughout the war was to limit the aggregate amount of material used in brewing to that of 1939, and, so long as the quantity consumed by the Trade as a whole did not exceed that amount, each individual brewer could attempt to satisfy, as far as the capacity of his plant, etc., would allow, the varying requirements of his particular district. The material not required by one brewer, whose customers had been evacuated, was used in other areas where munition workers and troops required it. In May, however, this flexible scheme had to be superseded, as a further cut, equivalent to 15 per cent. of the amount brewed in 1944-45, resulted in each individual brewer being rigidly rationed to that period, no matter how conditions as to the requirements of the district had altered in the meantime, or might do so in the future. The Ministry of Food subsequently altered the datum period to 1945-46, with a view to removing some of the anomalies created by the former period, but it cannot be expected to materially alter the general position, although for some districts it is an advantage.

It is difficult for the public to understand these cuts when applied in practice, and it has consequently led to much criticism, and in some cases resulted in questions being asked in the House of Commons, suggesting that for political reasons brewers were withholding supplies from the public; this misconception was disposed of by the answers given by the Ministry of Food, and the subsequent publication of the official figures of output. Apart from this, it would ill become brewers, who have the administration of the public-house—the most democratic institution in the land —to fail in carrying out their legal obligations to the best advantage of the public, irrespective of any political considerations, nor would my board have cared to face their stockholders if they had not produced the maximum quantity they were permitted to do.

The Reduction in Gravity

Another drastic change took place in August, by an order to reduce the average gravity by a further 10 per cent. Each brewer was left free to implement this in the best way he could. We, along with most other brewers in the district, chose to retain all our usual types at the same quality and price, but less in quantity, and in order to do this we were obliged to put a minimum quantity of a weaker beer on the market at a correspondingly reduced price. All customers were then required to take their proportion of the cheaper beer along with the other qualities, and by so doing were able to obtain a slightly increased allotment.

Unfortunately, as the Trade had predicted, the cheaper beer did not meet with the approval of a section of the public, although of its kind it would compare favourably with beers sold at a higher price in other parts of the country. From the reports of our publicans, this cheaper beer has caused a great deal of resentment and consequent ill-feeling, which makes it very unpleasant for the licensee when he has to serve it, when "The Better Beer" has been exhausted. These restrictions on the quantity and quality of our products, coupled with the impossibility under present conditions of the rebuilding or repair of our licensed houses, are having a retrograde effect on the normal functions the public expects to receive from the public-house.

The only real solution to the difficulties is increased supplies, which it is beyond the power of brewers to provide, that being the concern of the Government in their wisdom. I should therefore like to take this opportunity of thanking our managers, their wives and staff, and also our tenants, not only for their help during this trying period but throughout the whole year; we are certainly under a great obligation to them all.

I have touched upon a few of our difficulties rather fully because I consider the stockholders should appreciate them, and also because the public is always interested in that aspect of our

business that relates to their beer supplies. I hope they will infer from my remarks that we understand their wants and are doing our utmost, by all legitimate means to give them the best service possible under the conditions at our disposal.

Recent Acquisitions.

The stockholders will no doubt be interested to hear of the further developments of the company. The share capital of Messrs. William Jones and Son (Maltsters), Ltd., of Shrewsbury, has been purchased, and Mr. Scott will give more details when he seconds the resolution. In March we acquired the licensed properties of Mr. T. B. Williams and family, which lie in the Dudley area, and consist of 13 houses, and I think this purchase will prove very beneficial to the company. I am pleased to say that Mr. Williams, although he has disposed of the properties, still shows keen interest in the welfare of the business, and is most anxious to give all the assistance he can to the company.

Torquay and Cockington.

Stockholders will no doubt remember that in 1935 we purchased The Three Queens, Weston-super-Mare, and rebuilt it on modern lines; this has turned out to be a successful venture, and it has been greatly appreciated by the Birmingham public to be able to enjoy "The Better Beer" when on holiday in that district.

In furtherance of this policy, we have recently agreed to purchase The Abbey Hotel, Torquay, which is adjacent to the front in a very prominent position. We also have obtained a long lease from the Prudential Assurance Co. of The Drum Inn, Cockington. This noted house was designed by that very eminent architect, the late Sir Edwin Lutyens, and forms part of the picturesque Cockington Estate of world-wide renown, as being one of the beauty spots in the South of England. Most visitors to Torquay make a point of going to Cockington, and it is gratifying to know that the large number of Midland public who spend their holiday in this district will now be able to obtain our products at these houses.

It must be understood, however, that under present conditions we are only able to supply a limited ration to these properties. This may be a disappointment to some of our customers, but the public may rely upon us meeting their full requirements so soon as supplies are available.

Bonus for Employees.

As an appreciation of the work of our employees during the past 12 months, the directors have once more decided to grant a bonus of an extra week's wages to all who have qualified, on the same terms as before.

Before concluding, I would like to take this opportunity of expressing the board's appreciation of the whole-hearted support we have received from our staff, and I must certainly include Mr. Wilson and his staff at the Holt Brewery, whose co-operation has helped so much towards our success; it is only because of the spirit of good fellowship which prevails that these results have been achieved.

Mr. Walter Scott's Views.

Mr. Walter Scott, J.P. (managing director), said: The main points of interest and the all-important matter of supply and demand which, after all, is the foundation of our business, has been dealt with by our chairman in an accurate and very moderate manner.

Our business is intimately connected with the habits of the people, and in its conduct we are in a much better position to study their reactions than people who only have idealistic ideas on the matter.

Many of these people imagine that the scarcity of beer caused by the necessity to save the raw material used in its manufacture is a good thing for the country, and would like to see further reductions. We, on the other hand, are in a position to gauge the amount of dissatisfaction and irritability it is causing.

Call for Further Supplies.

It has been stated in the Press by officials responsible for production in the coal-mining and building industries that the shortage of beer is a hindrance to the output. Even a learned Don, on the wireless, said that a little more beer at Oxford would do no harm, if the University were to serve the nation.

Apart from the unsatisfied demand through our licensed houses, every day our post-bag contains requests for supplies for all manner of private social functions in which the applicants invariably stress how indispensable they consider a supply of beer is to make the function a success, and lately we have been receiving some rather sarcastic comments upon the quality of the

cheaper beer we have been obliged to brew.

The form of the cut in reducing the average gravity which necessitated this weak beer was particularly disappointing to our brewing department, who had taken a great pride during the whole period of the war in maintaining that high standard of quality for which we have built up a reputation and which had been appreciated by the public.

The Institute of Brewing, whose president I have the honour to be, and whose function it is to deal with the scientific and practical side of the industry, has recently had the advantage of a large additional financial backing from the Brewers' Society to increase their efficiency. Unfortunately, however, the Institute is not inspired with divine power to turn water into wine so that no amount of science or research can make up for a lack of the proper material, when that is restricted.

Throughout the war there was more and better beer than is permissible now. The troops overseas had to be supplied with large quantities and the Admiralty equipped valuable vessels as "Floating Breweries."

At present it is obvious that the importance of a better spirit in industry cannot be overrated if the essential higher production has to be attained. Mr. Dalton is reported to have said, "Income tax was a greater discouragement to productive effort than taxes on goods." This is undoubtedly true, and when it is possible to allow the workers beer of good quality so that houses can be kept open for their comfort, there is no doubt as to the effect on production which will be forthcoming.

Barley Position.

All the barley used in brewing is grown in this country, and the position of other grain seems to have eased somewhat, as the main difficulty is stated to be in getting it transported to this country. If this is the case it would seem to be less difficult to overcome than an actual shortage of the grain itself.

No doubt when the Government can see their way to release more material it will prove not only popular but efficacious, and unlike subsidised commodities the money the public is prepared to spend on beer does not lead to inflation, as the major portion finds its way to the Treasury by way of the brewers' monthly "duty" cheque.

In fact, the comparatively small sacrifice needed to provide the proverbial sprat would be insignificant compared with the probable prize if timely advantage can be taken of the opportunity.

The chairman has asked me to give you some details of our recent purchase of Messrs. William Jones and Son (Maltsters), Ltd., of Shrewsbury. This firm has supplied us with some of our best malt during the last 50 years, and as two of our maltings in Birmingham have been destroyed by enemy action, your board considered it would be a good proposition to enlarge our malting capacity by this means. Mr. Tamplin, who has been running the business, will, I am pleased to say, stay with us as managing director of this new subsidiary.

I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

BENSKIN'S WATFORD BREWERY.

The 49th annual general meeting of Benskin's Watford Brewery, Ltd., was held on the 12th inst. at Watford. Colonel W. H. Briggs, D.L. (chairman), presided.

The following is an extract from the chairman's statement circulated with the report:—

Despite restrictions in output, the result of the year's trading has been satisfactory. The labour shortage and the lack of up-to-date plant keeps the output of beer in glass to a figure much lower than is desirable. In fact, trading during the year has been carried on under conditions of frustration at all points, due to circumstances beyond our control, and chiefly arising from world conditions and shortages.

In May, 1946, shortage of grain caused the Government to decrease the output of beer to 85 per cent. of that of the corresponding months of 1945. In Benskin's case the decrease was really greater, as our sales had risen considerably in 1946. In August there was a compulsory reduction of 10 per cent. in strength, with the intention of providing a larger quantity of beer, but it did not produce the desired increase, but simply prevented a further decrease.

BRISTOL BREWERY GEORGES AND COMPANY, LTD.

City Replanning and New Public-Houses.

The 59th annual meeting of the Bristol Brewery Georges and Co., Ltd., was held on November 28th in Bristol.

Mr. Christopher George (chairman of the company), in the course of his speech, said:—

The total output from the brewery and bottling stores was almost maintained for the 12 months ended September 30th, 1946, being only slightly less than in the corresponding year; until the early part of the summer, there was a substantial increase in our sales, but the 15 per cent. cut, which had then to be put into force, turned this increase into a slight decrease by September 30th last.

In my speech, sent out to all stockholders a year ago, I referred briefly to the proposed schemes for replanning nearly 800 acres in the middle of the City of Bristol; since then, most of you will have probably read in the Press of the public inquiry held in Bristol last June which lasted over a fortnight. Your directors, as these schemes affected not only the site of this old brewery but also some 90 of the company's licensed houses in the area involved, considered it their duty to engage the services of Mr. Arthur Capewell, K.C., and his junior, Mr. Ramsay-Willis —supported by the best legal and professional advice obtainable—who, at the inquiry, put our case strongly and efficiently. We are glad to be in a position to tell you that, although the result of this inquiry is not yet known, we understand that it is no longer intended to remove the brewery from its present site, part of which has been occupied since 1788.

Your directors have promised the city authorities to spend a large amount of money on improving the façade on the river front in accordance with the plans submitted by Mr. Watkins, and approved of by the city authorities, on condition that we are allowed to continue to carry on this brewery on the present site. Our negotiations with the city authorities concerned have been conducted in a most friendly manner throughout.

Your directors, as soon as better facilities are available and the necessary permits can be obtained from the authorities concerned, hope to resume the policy, interrupted by the last war, of reconditioning and improving as many of the company's licensed houses as possible; we realise that much is due to be done. We also hope that we shall be permitted by the licensing authorities to build new inns, not too large and so more easily capable of supervision, to take the place of those destroyed or partly damaged during the war; these houses would not necessarily be on the same sites, but might be built in the new areas which are contemplated by the authorities.

The bonus, based on the rate of dividend, which was approved by the stockholders at a general meeting many years ago, will be payable as usual at Christmas to all those employees qualified. Your directors are glad to report that owing to the increase in dividend, seven weeks' salary or wages, instead of six, will be paid. This bonus is surely a form of co-partnership in the prosperity of this company.

Mr. Arthur Hadley (Managing Director), in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts, said that owing to the difficult coal situation, they had had to proceed (on the advice of the Fuel Economy Committee) to convert their boiler plant from coal burning to oil burning. They were installing a pressure system capable of burning one ton of heavy oil fuel per hour. Oil storage for 120 tons would be in insulated heavy steel welded tanks underground. Oil fuel, being ashless, was an ideal fuel for boiler firing, and more easily handled than coal—it was also labour saving and gave rapid and increased steaming capacity of boiler plant.

The report and statement of accounts were adopted.

H. A. AND D. TAYLOR, LTD.

At the 45th annual ordinary general meeting of H. A. and D. Taylor, Ltd., at Sawbridgeworth, Mr. C. Tuke Taylor (the chairman of the company), said that increased barley storage was required, and progress had already been made in erecting stores, and further orders had been placed. They were continuing to give effect to their policy of modernising their buildings and machinery and installing up-to-date equipment. The new plant on order for the malt extract department would give them an appreciable increase in output.

THE CHELTENHAM ORIGINAL BREWERY CO., LTD.

Difficult Materials Position.

The annual general meeting of the Cheltenham Original Brewery Co., Ltd., was held on the 10th inst. at Cheltenham.

Mr. H. W. Lake (chairman of the company) said: During the year under review the company has suffered a very serious loss in the sudden death of the chairman, Mr. E. L. D. Lake. His outstanding ability and knowledge of all matters concerning the Trade have been recognised and acknowledged by all sections of the brewing industry, and the company owes much to him for the assistance he gave first as a director and then as chairman.

The directors paid me the compliment of asking me to succeed my brother as chairman of the company. I am proud to accept this post, and will do my best to study the interests of the company and maintain the high standards set by the chairman in the past.

As you have seen in the report, three directors of The Hereford and Tredegar Brewery, Ltd., which we acquired last year, have been appointed to the board, and they bring to the company knowledge of all matters connected with The Hereford and Tredegar Brewery which will materially help in the ultimate fusion of the two companies.

The past year has been a difficult one for the management. Owing to the delays and reluctance on the part of the Ministries concerned to grant building licences, it has been impossible to reconstruct The Hereford and Tredegar Brewery to enable all the brewing for the Hereford end of the business to be carried out in one brewery at Hereford instead of two. It is therefore not yet possible to obtain the full advantage gained by the acquisition of The Hereford and Tredegar Brewery. In order to centralise the business in a convenient area and to do away with long and uneconomical deliveries, certain of the Welsh houses have been sold, and negotiations are in progress to dispose of others.

Stockholders will notice an increase of net profit chiefly brought about by a smaller allocation to taxation due to a reduction in the rate of excess profits tax. The directors decided that they could only pass on to the ordinary stockholders a proportion of this increase by recommending an addition of 1 per cent. to the final dividend owing to the necessity of conserving our liquid resources for the very heavy programme of building and reconstruction work lying ahead.

Our auditors, too, have advised that it is prudent to create a taxation reserve to provide the tax on trading profits twelve months ahead, and a commencement has been made by the proposal to allocate out of this year's profits a sum of £32,000 for this purpose.

Our subsidiary company, The Hereford and Tredegar Brewery, Ltd., has had a good year's trading, and we are confident that when more normal times return this company will gain considerable advantages from the amalgamation as foreseen by our late chairman. I am also glad to report that the Gloucestershire Cider Co., in which your company is very materially interested, has again had a successful year, although their output has been limited by the amount of materials and containers available.

Our branches at Gloucester and Hereford have shown satisfactory results, and our thanks are due to the members of our staff responsible for these branches.

The output of breweries is still controlled by the Government. On May 1st it was further restricted owing to the shortage of grain reserves, and since then there has been a limitation of strength to procure a larger output. The company's beers are popular and we owe an apology to our customers that we are unable to satisfy their needs. This shortage of supply has the effect of causing our tenants innumerable difficulties. They, on their part, try to eke out the short supply and to serve the public to the best of their ability. We had hoped that with a large world harvest some of these restrictions might be removed, but so far the Government have not been able to see their way clear to do this. I cannot forecast the day when sufficient materials will be made available, but if these restrictions are continued they will have an adverse effect on brewery accounts.

The materials needed for manufacture for the coming year have given us cause for anxiety. The inclement weather prevented a good harvest in this country. Many barleys were spoilt and rendered useless for malting. Owing to the lack of sun, hops never properly developed and ripened, and thanks are due to the

farmers and pickers for what they achieved under such difficult harvest conditions.

Your directors regret that they are at present unable to complete the necessary maintenance requirements of the company's properties. House building has rightly the first priority, but the restrictions for essential maintenance work are now in their opinion too severe, with the result that in some cases properties are seriously deteriorating. It is well known that materials are in short supply, but we hope that before long the position will improve so that we shall be able to undertake a full programme of repairs. It is not generally appreciated that public-houses suffer more from wear and tear than the majority of properties, and that tourist traffic will not be attracted unless more work is allowed on English hotels.

At the present time it is of vital importance to the Trade that neighbouring breweries should co-operate in all matters of town and country planning, licensing, and other matters. Your company is in close touch with its neighbour the Stroud Brewery Co., Ltd., in discussing those matters which affect the interests of both companies.

MITCHELLS AND BUTLERS, LIMITED.

Reconstruction Schemes and Siting of Public-Houses.

Mr. R. H. Butler's Address.

The fifty-ninth annual general meeting of the ordinary stockholders of Mitchells and Butlers, Limited, was held at The White Horse Hotel, Birmingham, on December 5th, 1946, under the Presidency of Mr. R. H. Butler.

At the commencement of the proceedings a resolution of thanks to Mr. Arthur Mitchell for his valued services as a Managing Director and Chairman was carried unanimously.

Mr. T. E. Grant's Retirement.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said:—

Ladies and gentlemen,—I regret to inform you that Mr. T. E. Grant has retired from the position as head brewer owing to ill-health. Mr. Grant commenced his brewery career under the late Mr. Henry Mitchell 50 years ago. At an early age he headed the Honours list in the City and Guilds of London Institute Examination in Brewing, and was awarded a silver medal for this distinction. After gaining a first-class Diploma at the British School of Malting and Brewing, he continued as a brewer under the late Mr. John M. Lones for many years, upon whose death in 1928 he was appointed head brewer. He served on many important committees and occupied high offices, notably the Presidency of the Institute of Brewing in 1938, and Chairman of the Midland Counties Section of that body; he also acted as External Examiner at the Birmingham University. At the present time he is Chairman of the Board of Management of the British School of Malting and Brewing. His advice on brewing problems has been widely sought, and his retirement from the active list is a great loss to the company.

You will have noted in the directors' report that Mr. Greenaway has retired as secretary of the company, but I am happy to say he is willing to continue as a member of the board. Mr. Greenaway joined the company 58 years ago, was appointed secretary in 1931, and elected to a seat on the board in 1942. During his long service he has not only efficiently carried out the important duties connected with the secretarial department but has also handled and directed with sympathetic understanding the welfare and recreational work at the brewery. His genial personality has gained him friends in all walks of life, and his activities outside the company in the world of athletics, in which he held the highest offices, are an indication of his sterling worth and high principles. Now that he has decided to lay aside the daily burdens carried for so long, I am sure all will wish him every happiness in his greater and well-earned opportunities for leisure.

The Chairmanship.

Your board of directors has elected me chairman of this large and important company: a very great honour which I fully appreciate.

I realise only too well the responsibilities attached to this appointment. I have no easy task before me to uphold the dignity of this office, having regard to

the great abilities of former chairmen; but I feel, with the able support I am receiving from all at Cape Hill, particularly that of the deputy chairman, Mr. D. Davey Cole, I may enter upon my duties with pride and confidence.

Of Mr. Cole, I would like to say that for many years now his special care has been the properties side of the business, a very important side, and one calling for expert financial knowledge. As a chartered accountant of considerable experience, he possesses this knowledge in full measure, and I assure you that he has in every way fulfilled the promise shown as long ago as 1936, when Sir William Butler at the annual meeting of that year complimented him on the splendid way he had started on his work at the brewery.

I would add that Mr. Maynard Mitchell, having been back with us for nearly a year, is proving a very useful acquisition to the board, and is carrying out his duties with tremendous keenness. He shows a determination to learn for himself by personal experience the working conditions of those departments which come under his supervision. I look forward to him giving valuable assistance not only to the board but also to the managing directors in solving the daily problems of the business.

New Appointments.

The retirements I have mentioned have, of course, necessitated certain new appointments, and thanks to the foresight and planning of the management board over past years, we have trained competent members to fill these positions.

The post of secretary has been filled by Mr. H. A. R. Powell, who was elected in September. Mr. Powell, having done excellent war service, returned from the Army with the rank of Colonel attached to Lord Louis Mountbatten's staff in South East Asia, his Commander giving him high praise for his work and ability.

Our assistant secretary, Mr. S. H. Cutts, was appointed in August last year. He has been associated with the company on the commercial side for many years, and has served two former chairmen—as assistant secretary for 16 years to Sir William Butler, and later secretary to Mr. Arthur Mitchell. He is a most enthusiastic member of the company and has a wide knowledge of all trade association matters.

In succession to Mr. Grant as head brewer we have appointed Mr. H. J. Cox, who is a very energetic worker and keen on research. I have every confidence in his abilities and his technical knowledge. He joined the company when we took over Holders, and succeeded Mr. William C. Short last December as chief under-brewer. For many years he has had the advantage of Mr. Grant's expert tuition in all brewing matters. He is in close touch with the technical societies, has served on the committee of the Midland Counties Section of the Institute of Brewing, and is at present chairman of the Incorporated Brewers' Guild of this district.

I must mention those heads of various departments who are giving such competent and vigorous services to the company. I thank them for their past efforts and look forward to many happy and successful years with their guidance and support.

As to the future policy of the company, you will, I am sure, be glad to know there will be no change. We intend to maintain the high quality of our products—a condition hampered at present, unfortunately, by Government regulations—and to continue, when we are permitted to do so, the improvement of the public-house in the light of modern requirements.

Satisfactory Results.

I am pleased to say your directors consider the results of the year to be satisfactory, permitting the payment of a bonus of 2 per cent., less tax, on the ordinary stock in addition to the dividend of 21 per cent., less tax, which has been paid since 1938. I particularly wish to emphasise that this extra 2 per cent. which we recommend should be paid, is in the form of a bonus, because we wish to make it clear to stockholders that they must not look upon this as an annual increase in dividend. We cannot foretell what lies ahead, and each future financial year must be considered according to prevailing circumstances.

We recommend the setting aside of £300,000 to property reserve. This, with the transfer of the war contingencies reserve, makes the property reserve up to a total of £1,252,347. This may seem a very considerable figure, but I can assure you that all of it, and much more, will be required by the time our programme of modernising our breweries, maltings and licensed houses has been completed.

I think you will be interested to know that the new contributory pensions scheme, which was launched on September 30th last, met with an immediate and almost unanimous response from our staff and work-people. In fact, over 95 per cent. have joined. We considered the scheme to be fully justified, as the

old non-contributory scheme, which the company has had for many years, did not cover all our employees at the brewery and maltings. The new scheme not only provides adequate pensions for retiring employees but also life assurance benefits. The board are satisfied that surplus reserves accumulated during past years are sufficient to provide for the cost of past service pensions under the new scheme. The old scheme, with slight variations, will continue for benefit of those staff and workpeople who were too old to join the new one, and will include the managers of licensed houses.

In concluding my remarks on the finances, I would mention that later in the proceedings you will be asked to authorise an increase of the auditors' fees from £3,150 to £4,000. This is brought about by increasing costs and is fully justified at the present time.

Reconstruction and the Trade.

In the past two or three years your chairman has had some comments to make on the subject of reconstruction and the Trade.

The principal problems before us at the moment are occasioned by local authorities' schemes for the redevelopment of built-up areas and the development of new areas, and these affect practically every one of the 68 licensing districts in which we trade. In addition to the replanning of town centres and the clearing away of slum areas, new arterial by-pass and ring roads are planned, together with the building of dwelling-houses on new estates.

In all these cases the local authority proceeds by way of compulsory purchase. It will be readily understood that many of our properties and lands are affected, and we are taking all the necessary measures to safeguard the company's interests.

By far the largest of these schemes are the Birmingham Ring Road Scheme, the Redevelopment schemes for the Five Inner Areas of Birmingham, and the reconstruction scheme dealing with the centre of Coventry. Later in my remarks I propose to deal with these schemes in greater detail.

Licensing Planning Committees constituted under the Licensing Planning (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1945, consisting of equal numbers of Licensing Justices and members of the local town planning authority, have been elected in Birmingham and Coventry. In Birmingham the Home Secretary's recent announcement of the appointment of Sir Frank Wiltshire as chairman of the Licensing Planning Committee has been received with much satisfaction. Sir Frank, as you know, has already had a distinguished career in public service, having served the city in a most admirable way as Town Clerk for 27 years, and having held the very onerous post of Controller of Civil Defence of the city during the war years. I welcome most heartily his new appointment, where his great ability and wide knowledge of the city's requirements will be of immense value.

These committees are now considering the duties placed upon them under the Act, and in due course "negotiations" between them and the Trade will take place. The principle of "negotiations," now laid down by Statute, is a novel approach to licensing problems, and will be of great assistance to everyone concerned. These committees must ensure that the number, nature and distribution of licensed premises, together with the accommodation provided and facilities for obtaining meals, are in accordance with local requirements. The establishment of Licensing Planning Committees, combining the great experience and expert knowledge of the Licensing Justices and town planning authorities, is a great step forward in licensing administration. I cannot help feeling that these bodies are perfectly constructed for dealing with the varied and important problems brought about by the reconstruction of large cities under the present extraordinary circumstances of war damage and redevelopment.

Licensed Houses on New Estates.

The Trade, with its practical experience and knowledge of local requirements, is eager to assist planning authorities in every way, and we look forward to co-operation continuing during the coming years.

One of the matters the licensing planning authorities will have to consider is the siting of licensed houses on estates to be developed by the various Corporations. In our view, and we speak with some experience of these matters, each locality of these estates should have its "key" house, or social centre. This should afford many amenities necessary for the locality, such as accommodation for concerts, dances and social gatherings, a dining-room, lounge, car park, and in some cases a bowling green. In addition, an appropriate number of smaller licensed houses should be provided, designed to serve the immediate

population surrounding them—in other words "neighbourhood" houses, commonly known as the "local." In order to decide the number of licensed houses required in a given area, I am certain that the only trustworthy method is by practical survey, undertaken by experienced persons having full knowledge of local requirements. There are, of course, all sorts of tempting statistics and formulæ which can be invoked in order to solve this problem. I do not say these should be ignored, but I do say very definitely they are not of much practical assistance.

Here again I do most strongly urge upon local authorities the necessity, in the interests of the public generally, of developing these estates as a whole. By this I mean that shops, licensed houses and other special buildings necessary in the life of the community should be built at the same time as the dwelling-houses.

At our last annual meeting, Mr. Arthur Mitchell (replying to a stockholder) said that the proposed Ring Road scheme of the Birmingham Corporation was receiving our utmost attention. Since then the Birmingham Corporation Bill to acquire compulsorily all the properties required in connection with the Ring Road has been before the House of Commons and the House of Lords, the hearings lasting for some five weeks. In common with other brewers affected by the scheme, we opposed the Bill in both Houses. We made it abundantly clear that while we welcomed public improvements considered necessary by the Corporation, we most strongly objected to many clauses which were unjust to the company, including those giving power to the Corporation to acquire our licences, as distinct from the properties, to the lack of reinstatement proposals, and to the basis of compensation. I am very glad to say that the House of Lords considered our objections were fully justified, and the consequent Act of Parliament contains protective clauses in our favour dealing with nearly all our points.

I feel I should add that our Superintendent of Licensing, Mr. C. S. Best, gave evidence for all the brewers affected by the Bill, and by his grasp of the complexities of the Bill and his thorough knowledge of licensing procedure, contributed materially to the success of our action.

An Agreement with Birmingham Corporation.

A little later in the year the Birmingham Corporation applied for compulsory purchase powers under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1944, for practically the whole of the properties and land comprised in the five redevelopment areas of the city, Duddesdon and Nechells, Bath Row, Summer Lane, Gooch Street and Ladywood. These schemes involve the purchase by the Corporation of a large number of our licensed houses, and we therefore made strong representations to the Corporation at the subsequent public inquiry as to the exclusion of an appreciable number of our houses from the schemes, and with a view to our having the benefit of many of the protective clauses obtained by us in the Inner Ring Road opposition.

I am happy to state that once again an agreement which was satisfactory to us was reached with the Birmingham Corporation (subject to the approval of the Minister of Town and Country Planning). These terms were subsequently adopted by all other brewery companies trading in the five areas. If and when these proposals are approved by the Minister, and when the Corporation commence the redevelopment of the respective areas, there will be a number of licences not required in their present positions. We shall be prepared to submit to the Licensing Planning Committee proposals for the removal of these licences to other sites in the area or in the suburbs.

Also during the past year Coventry Corporation applied for compulsory purchase powers in respect of properties and land in the central area of the city. Here again we made adequate representations at the public inquiry, and we now await the Minister's decision.

Mr. Arthur Mitchell, in his address to you last year, discussed the possibility of resuming our policy of the improvement of public-houses. The demand for dwelling-houses, coupled with the shortage of materials and labour, I am afraid, will prevent us from making even a commencement in this important section of our activities.

Production Problems.

As to our production problems, we cannot look for much assistance this year from the English harvest. As you are fully aware, the conditions at harvesting time were little short of disastrous. We are fortunate to have purchased all our requirements of barley and malt, and while the quality of grain is not what we could have hoped for, we are satisfied that we have obtained the best quality available. This has not been an easy task, and credit is due to those respon-

sible. The labour problem in our maltings still remains very acute. Unless more labour is forthcoming we may be short of material, but we have gone very carefully into the position, and it is our intention to put all the modern labour-saving machines that are available into our maltings, thereby easing the labour situation considerably; although I fear, owing to general conditions of industry, it will take time for the work of reconversion to be completed. A party, headed by Mr. Maynard Mitchell, has just returned from a very instructive tour of Sweden and Denmark, where they have been studying malting and brewing conditions in those countries, and where, we are informed, the most up-to-date machinery and latest methods are used.

The supply of English hops is still inadequate, and the shortage has been further aggravated by the bad weather. Although a few foreign hops have been imported, these have been of inferior quality. I would strongly advise the Government and the Trade to encourage the English growers to cultivate more hops. Indeed, I am convinced that unless some encouragement is given to the growers, there is little chance of improvement in the future.

Insufficient Supplies.

During the year we have brewed up to the limit permitted by the Ministry of Food. Even so, we have not been able to satisfy our customers, as supplies have been insufficient to enable our houses to be open for sale during the whole of the licensing hours. Discontent has been loudly voiced by consumers, some blaming the brewer, some the licensee, so perhaps it would be as well to recall the conditions which govern the supply of beer at the present time. You will remember that in May, in consequence of the world shortage of materials, the Ministry of Food reduced the amount of barley and malt to the brewing trade by ordering a 15 per cent. cut in the standard barrelage at that time. The shortage of beer then became so acute that in August a 10 per cent. reduction in average gravity was ordered, so as to make more beer available without using more materials, and in the hope of allaying the public discontent. This reduction was only to be compulsory on brewers with an average gravity over a certain figure. Naturally, it affected your company as it did all Midland brewers. The members of the Birmingham and Midland Counties Wholesale Brewers' Association were very anxious to maintain some of their higher gravity beers so that the public could have a proportion at any rate of the beer they preferred. In order to maintain a supply of this higher gravity beer, and at the same time comply with the Order, it was necessary to introduce a beer which it was agreed should be sold at 10d. a pint.

A slight relaxation in the original Order has taken place, as the Ministry of Food has now changed the basic period, which is rather more favourable to the Trade as a whole, but the main burden of restriction remains. An indication of the effect on national finances of the diminished output and reduced gravity was given a few days ago by the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, who stated, in a written reply to a Member, that it was estimated there would be a loss of £45 million to the Exchequer in the whole year.

Brewers and retailers have an unenviable task in trying to meet public criticism while such limitations and shortages continue. And it is sincerely hoped that the time will not be too long delayed when we can brew all the beer that our customers want, and the kind of beer which we are proud to brew.

I now beg to move: "That the Report of the Directors and the Accounts annexed thereto be and the same are hereby adopted, and that the Dividends recommended by the Directors in their Report be and the same are hereby declared payable on December 11th, 1946."

I will call on Mr. D. Davey Cole kindly to second the Resolution.

Mr. D. Davey Cole seconded the adoption of the report and accounts, which was carried unanimously.

At the conclusion of the General Meeting a presentation was made to Mr. Robert H. Butler, on behalf of the stockholders, of his portrait in oils.

JOINT LICENSEES.

The St. Marylebone Justices on 18th ult. adjourned five applications by Spiers and Pond, Ltd., London, for the transfer of the licences of the Chiltern Court Restaurant and certain station restaurants from the retiring secretary of the company to the permanent accountant. The chairman (Sir Harold Bellman) said the Bench were averse to granting licences to the company's representative alone, and much preferred to join the local manager responsible for the premises as licensee. The chairman stated that the Bench would only deviate from the principle previously laid down if there were special circumstances.

Dividends and Reports.

Barclay, Perkins.—Interim, 1½%.

Bieckerts Brewery Investment.—Interim, 2%.

Blair and Co. (Alloa).—Dividend, 6%.

A. Boake, Roberts.—Interim, 1½%, tax free.

Andrew Buchan's Breweries.—Interim, 3%

Bullard and Sons.—Final 10% and bonus 2½%, making 17½%.

Chesters Brewery.—Interim, 7½%.

Duncan Gilmour and Co.—Interim, 25%.

Everards Brewery.—Dividend, 4%.

Fremlins, Ltd.—Final 8% and bonus 2%, making 14%

Fuller, Smith and Turner.—Interim, 1%.

Greene, King and Sons.—Interim, 6%.

Kenward and Court.—Dividend, 16%.

Marston, Thompson and Evershed.—Interim, 12½%.

Ohlsson's Cape Breweries.—Interim, 5%.

South African Breweries.—Interim, 5%, tax free.

Wenlock Brewery.—Final 8% and bonus 2½%, both tax free; making 12½%, tax free.

Ansells Brewery.—Net profit to September 30th, £525,987, after £578,000 for taxation. Brought in, £274,773. To properties reserve, £120,000; general reserve, £140,000. Final ordinary dividend, 17½%, making 22½%; forward, £283,635.

Atkinsons Brewery, Ltd.—Profit, year to September 30th, £156,216, after taxation. Brought in, £197,748. Final ordinary dividend 8%, making 12%; to deferred repairs, £32,000; reserve for rebuilding licensed houses, £150,000; forward, £100,572.

Hugh Baird and Sons.—Net profit to August 31st, £16,926, after £9,211 for depreciation and £52,000 for taxation. Brought in, £7,246. To general reserve, £5,000; pension reserve, £2,000; final ordinary dividend, 12½%, making 15%; forward, £9,115.

Barnsley Brewery Co.—Net profit to October 31st, £112,106, after £110,500 for taxation. Brought in, £35,676. Final ordinary dividend 12½% and bonus 7½%, making 27½%; to properties improvement, £43,000; reserve for current benevolent scheme, £5,000; forward, £31,181.

Bass, Ratcliff and Gretton.—Net profit, year to September 30th, £784,673. Brought in, £857,604. To contingencies, £150,000; final ordinary dividend, 15%; and bonus 5%, tax free, making 25%, tax free; forward, £865,367.

Benskin's Watford Brewery.—Net profit, year to September 30th, £290,891, after £252,765 for taxation. Brought in, £193,866. To reserve for contingencies and repairs, £45,000; improvements to properties reserve, £25,000; pension fund, £5,000. Final ordinary dividend, 14%, making 20%; forward, £207,857. The sum of £10,150 from improvements reserve has been utilised for writing down properties to be rebuilt. E.P.T. post-war refund to September 30th, 1944, less tax, £67,001, has been earmarked for improvement to plant in due course.

Bentley's Yorkshire Breweries.—Net profit to September 30th, £46,641, after £197,500 for taxation. Brought in, £40,393. Final ordinary dividend, 6½%, making 12½%, and bonus 7½%; forward, £42,873.

Birkenhead Brewery.—Net profit, year to September 30th, £61,759, after £99,301 for taxation. Brought in, £23,310. To general reserve, £3,190; renewals and alterations, £10,000; employees' pension fund, £5,000; debenture conversion expenses written off, £2,372. Final ordinary dividend, 11%, making 16%; forward, £31,398. The contingencies reserve account, licences insurance account and sinking fund for 4½% debenture redemption have been transferred to general reserve, making that account £200,000.

Brickwood and Co.—Final dividend 10% and bonus 7½%, making 22½% for year to September 30th. Net profit, after taxation, £236,011.

Bristol Brewery Georges and Co.—Net profit, year to September 30th, £277,943, after £368,188 for taxation other than beer duty. Brought in, £150,052. To contingencies reserve, £52,000; pensions and benevolent fund, £8,000. Final ordinary dividend, 16%, making 22%, tax free; forward, £160,747.

Bristol United Breweries.—Net profit, year to September 30th, £128,371, after £75,632 for taxation. Brought in, £48,766. To reserve for property improvements, £25,000. Final ordinary dividend, 10%, and bonus 6½%, making 21½%; forward, £49,955.

Matthew Brown and Co.—Net profit, year to September 30th, £127,421, after providing £175,000 for all taxation to date of balance sheet. Brought in (after settlement of E.P.T. for 1945), £20,547. To reserve, £10,000. Final dividend, 9%, making 15%; forward, £31,587.

W. Butler and Co.—Net profit, year to September 30th, £166,078, after £220,000 for taxation. Brought in, £116,503. Final ordinary dividend, 11%, making 16%, tax free. To income tax, £71,350; forward, £85,163.

J. W. Cameron and Co.—Net profit to September 30th, £97,134, after £165,342 for taxation and £5,000 for deferred repairs and contingencies. Brought in, £15,439. Final ordinary dividend, 5%, making 7½%, and bonus 2%; to improvement to properties account, £10,866; staff benevolent account, £4,000; dividend equalisation, £10,000; forward, £27,400.

Archibald Campbell, Hope and King.—Net profit, year to September 30th, £33,903, after £67,000 for taxation.

Brought in, £17,835. To reserve, £7,500; reserve for replacement of plant, etc., £12,500. Dividend for year, 25%, and jubilee bonus of 5%; forward, £19,720.

Cheltenham Original Brewery.—Trading profit, year to September 30th, after Government duties and £100,000 for E.P.T. and for deferred repairs, £195,407. Brought in, £55,802. To income tax, £81,532. Final dividend on ordinary, 11%, making 16%; to general reserve, £11,234; taxation reserve, £32,000; forward, £61,806.

Cornbrook Brewery.—Net profit, year to September 30th, £28,198, after providing for taxation on all profits to date. Final ordinary dividend, 6¼%, making 10%, and jubilee bonus 2% without deduction of tax out of non-taxable surpluses included in general reserve. To general reserve, £5,002; forward, £48,225.

Robert Deuchar, Ltd.—Net profit to September 30th, subject to E.P.T., £300,656. Brought in, £96,515. To E.P.T., £205,000. Ordinary dividend 10% and bonus 10%, both tax free; to general reserve, £20,000; property reserve, £20,000; forward, £123,422.

J. W. Green, Ltd.—Net profit to September 30th, £64,995, after E.P.T., £26,000 for deferred repairs and £104,958 for income tax (including £30,000 towards future tax). Brought in, £48,158. To general reserve, £5,000; final ordinary dividend, 16%, making 20%; forward, £52,273.

Hammonds Bradford Brewery.—On ordinary capital as increased by acquisition of Tadcaster Tower Brewery, final dividend of 11%, making 15% for year to September 30th. Profits of the group before taxation, £400,190, which includes £113,660 from Tadcaster Tower company. Taxation requires £113,719, and reserves £29,000; forward, £32,327.

Hewitt Brothers, Ltd.—Net profit, year to September 30th, after taxation, £92,722. Brought in, £27,305. Final ordinary dividend 10% and bonus 2½%, making 17½% for year. To general reserve, £18,000; properties improvement, £30,000; forward, £31,970.

J. Hey and Co.—Net profit to September 30th, £24,405. Final ordinary dividend, 8%, making 12%. To general reserve, £3,000; properties fund, £7,000; forward, £20,691.

Holt Brewery.—Net profit, year to September 30th, £79,106, after £236,102 for taxation. After payment of preference dividend there is £55,613 for dividend on ordinary shares.

Huggins and Co.—Net profit, year to September 30th, £65,601, after £18,000 to property improvements and contingencies reserve. Brought in, £44,962. Final ordinary dividend, 14%, making 20%; forward, £45,313.

Ind Coope and Allsopps.—Final ordinary dividend, 20%, making 27½% for year to September 30th. Net profit, £568,317, after providing £166,000 for deferred repairs and £100,000 for advertising. Transfer to reserves, public-house improvements and contingencies, £146,703; forward, £477,862.

Mackeson and Co.—Profit to September 30th, after depreciation and tax, £38,531. Brought in, £32,816. To future taxation, £13,000; ordinary dividend, £13,750; forward, £33,022.

Manbré and Garton, Ltd.—Net trading profit to September 30th, £504,043. Brought in, £166,189. Transfer to debenture stock sinking fund, £16,007; deferred repairs, £2,413; reserve for taxation, £215,000. Final dividends, 14% on ordinary, making 19%, and similar amount (£88,550) to holders of deferred stock. Sundry allocations, £15,000; forward, £172,891.

Manchester Brewery.—Net profit, year to September 30th, £45,180, after £154,607 for taxation. Dividend on ordinary, 12%; balance to reserve, £10,517.

Mann, Crossman and Paulin.—Trading profit to September 30th, £465,085, plus dividend from subsidiary, £50,000, and other income, £74,041. Brought in, £250,449. To taxation, £216,483. Final dividend, 10% on ordinary and A ordinary, making 20%, less tax; to general reserve, £10,396; reserve for improvement of properties, £40,000; war contingencies, £150,000; forward, £220,135.

Mappin's Masbro' Old Brewery.—Net profit, year to September 30th, £29,413, after £59,815 for taxation. Brought in, £33,200. Final ordinary dividend, 11¼%, making 13¾%; to contingencies, £10,000; forward, £34,369.

Mitchells and Butlers, Ltd.—Net profit, year to September 30th, after making all provisions, including £843,000 for taxation, £738,847. Brought in, £616,735. Final dividend on ordinary stock, 13% (making 21% for year) and bonus 2%, and 3¼% on maximum ordinary stock (making 7% for year); to property reserve, £300,000; forward, £615,650. The board recommend that the war contingencies reserve (£308,516) be transferred and added to the property reserve which, with the above appropriation of £300,000, will then amount to £1,252,347.

Moors' and Robson's Breweries.—Net profits, year to September 30th, £84,612, after £118,000 for taxation, £2,000 to reconstruction and improvements, £15,678 repairs to properties, and £1,000 to leasehold redemption reserve. Brought in, £49,707. Final ordinary dividend, 10%, and bonus 5%, making 25%. Further £40,000 to reconstruction and improvements reserve and £1,500 to employees' fund. Forward, £50,079.

William Murray and Co.—Net profit, year to October 31st, £29,502, after £105,000 for taxation. Brought in, £25,865. Final ordinary dividend, 15%, making 20%; to reserve, £5,000; special reserve for deferred repairs, etc., £5,000; forward, £28,773.

Newcastle Breweries.—Trading profit to October 31st, after depreciation, £424,885. Brought in, £131,889. To E.P.T. and deferred repairs, £130,000; reserve for income tax, £72,000; pensions, £20,000; contingencies reserve, £60,000. Final ordinary dividend 12½% and bonus 3%, making 18%; forward, £162,274.

Nuttall's Breweries.—Net profit, year to September 30th, £75,380, after £136,605 for taxation. Brought in, £14,454. To depreciation, £1,500. Final ordinary dividend, 6%, making 9%; forward, £26,534.

Offilers' Brewery.—Net profit, year to September 30th, after taxation, £77,335. Brought in, £86,277. To general reserve, £20,000. Final ordinary dividend, 20%, making 35%; forward, £93,212.

P. Phipps and Co.—Net profit, year to September 30th, £147,818, after taxation. Brought in, £89,367. Final ordinary dividend 1s. 6d. per £1 unit and bonus 6d. per unit, both free of tax, making 2s. 9d. free of tax. To contingencies reserve, £40,000; forward, £85,872.

Thomas Ramsden and Son.—Final dividend, 7½%, making 22½% for year to September 30th. Net profit, £90,567.

H. and G. Simonds, Ltd.—Net profit to September 30th, £319,319, after £413,900 for taxation. Brought in, £107,493. Final ordinary dividend, 20%, making 25%; to property improvement, £104,544; general reserve, £75,552; forward, £105,216.

Simson and McPherson.—Net profit to September 30th, £17,738. Brought in, £7,183. To E.P.T., £11,000; deferred repairs, £2,000; general reserve, £2,000; forward, £9,921.

John Smith's Tadcaster Brewery.—Net profit to September 30th, £356,301, after £590,000 for taxation. Brought in, £249,040. Final ordinary dividend, 15%, making 25%. To general reserve, £160,000; forward, £247,666.

Starkey, Knight and Ford.—Net profit to September 30th, £213,954. Brought in, £49,266. To taxation, £146,481. Final ordinary dividend 22½% and Victory bonus 2½%, making 32½%. To rebuilding and deferred repairs, £15,000; future income tax provision, £10,000; pensions, £2,982; forward, £49,707.

Strong and Co. of Romsey.—Profits, year to September 30th, £556,261. To income tax, £155,681; E.P.T., £200,000; future taxation reserve, £30,000; general reserve, £37,915. Final dividend on deferred ordinary 25% and bonus 10%, making 75%; forward, £40,000.

Stroud Brewery Co.—Net profit, year to September 30th, £98,576, after £134,423 for taxation and deferred repairs. Brought in, £15,464. To employees' profit sharing scheme, £8,925; general reserve, £10,000; contingencies, £20,000; taxation reserve, £30,000. Final ordinary dividend, 12½%, making 20%; forward, £15,547.

Tadcaster Tower Brewery.—Net profit to September 30th, £51,709, after taxation. Brought in, £45,013. To deferred repairs and contingencies, £25,000. Final ordinary dividend 8% and bonus 1%, making 14%; forward, £45,102.

H. A. and D. Taylor, Ltd.—Net profit, year to September 30th, £21,231, after £57,000 for taxation and £4,500 for depreciation. Brought in, £19,300, and transfer from war contingencies reserve of £5,000 no longer required (making total of £45,531). Final dividend on ordinary, 5%, making 10%, and bonus 5%. To sick fund, £500; general reserve, £5,000; forward, £28,919. From war contingencies reserve £5,850 has been transferred to obsolescence and replacements reserve. Sum of £21,944, provisionally agreed as net post-war refund of E.P.T. for period to September 30th, 1945, has been brought into balance sheet as debt owing to company.

Usher's Wiltshire Brewery.—Net profit to September 30th, £74,948, after £174,593 for taxation, £12,000 written off freehold properties and £2,242 to staff pension fund. Brought in, £16,889. Final ordinary dividend, 7½%, making 10%, and bonus 5%; to properties improvement reserve, £28,000; dividend equalisation account, £10,000; forward, £16,879.

Walker and Homfrays, Ltd.—Net profit, year to September 30th, £92,884, after £69,852 for taxation. Brought in, £102,734. Final ordinary dividend, 7½%, and bonus 2½%, making total for year 15%. To reserve for future taxation, £20,000; pension fund, £4,000; forward, £116,870.

Peter Walker (Warrington), Ltd.—Net profit to September 30th, £445,776, after £700,272 for taxation and deferred repairs. Brought in, £253,011. To property improvement reserve, £60,000; towards extinguishment of goodwill, £90,000; final ordinary dividend on ordinary, less tax, £170,500; forward, £256,099. The item of goodwill £500,000 has been extinguished by appropriations from war contingencies reserve, £114,255; reserve against investments in subsidiaries no longer required, £215,745; general reserve, £80,000; and profit and loss account, £90,000.

Wolverhampton and Dudley Breweries.—Net profit to September 30th, £172,539. Brought in, £186,836. To additional provision for taxation, £30,000; improvement reserve, £30,000; final ordinary dividend, 10%, making 15%, and bonus 5%; forward, £186,487. Directors recommend cash payment of 5s. per share, representing surplus arising on realisations of capital assets.

Worthington and Co.—Net profit, year to September 30th, after taxation, £533,370, and £48,650 taxation provided in previous years not now required. To contingencies, £100,000. Forward, £995,252 subject to ordinary dividend.

Company Notices.

Hammond's Bradford Brewery.—A provisional agreement has been entered into for the purchase by Hammond's Bradford Brewery of the whole of the issued shares of Seth Senior and Sons, brewers, near Huddersfield, which will necessitate the issue of further Hammond's capital. The agreement is conditional upon the offer being accepted by holders of not less than 90 per cent. of the shares to be purchased and is subject to C.I.C. consent to the issue involved. The company has over £500,000 of unissued share capital.

Marston, Thompson and Evershed, Ltd., have given notice of the company's intention to redeem the 4½ per cent. redeemable debenture stock at 102½ per cent. on March 1st, 1947.

Reviews.

"Directory of Independent Consultants in Chemistry and Related Subjects." Published by the Royal Institute of Chemistry of Gt. Britain and Ireland.

The directory contains particulars of independent consulting practices which are concerned with any of the various branches and applications of chemistry or with certain closely related subjects, and in which Fellows or Associates of the Royal Institute of Chemistry are principals. These particulars have been supplied entirely by the consultants themselves, and the first edition is limited to practices in the British Isles. It is realised that this edition is probably incomplete, and it is proposed, therefore, to issue a second edition within a year, thus providing opportunity for revision and extension. This is a directory which, when complete, should be a valuable book of reference.

"The Management of a Public-House." By Harry Dugdale, A.L.A.A., A.C.W.A. Published by Hutchinson's Scientific and Technical Publications. Price 15s. net.

From the outset of his career a licensee must realise that licensed victualling demands a sound knowledge of many matters apart from the mere dispensation of his trade goods.

Thus, licensing and other legislation must be strictly observed; the publican must have something of the psychologist in his make-up to draw and retain a desirable clientele; tactful staff control is essential; catering ability must evidence itself if maximum profit is to be made, and the whole must be permeated by a strong strain of business ability.

All these—and more—are facets of the publican's life; and it is with the object of assisting the publican—actual or prospective—in the full discharge of his duties, that this book has been written.

The author, drawing on his executive experience with several brewery companies, has endeavoured to present a concise picture of the many-sided aspects of public-house management. He has described, *inter alia*, how a public-house is obtained; how compliance with the law is effected; staff control; aspects of catering; accounting; taxation; tenancy agreements; stocktaking and stock control; financial control, and many other matters.

On the subject of public-house catering, Mr. Dugdale says that one has often read that foreigners visiting England complain about the poor catering service provided by the English inns. Hints are dropped about the complete lack of imagination, in the matter of menus, as compared with those found in Continental hostelries. There can be no doubt, adds Mr. Dugdale, that such criticism is justified in certain instances; for to compare the English inn—in its catering aspect—with its Continental counterpart is to set the former a rigorous standard.

The book, written from a practical standpoint, has aimed to present the subject-matter in a clear and readily-understood manner appealing alike to the experienced publican and the newcomer to the Trade, and is a text-book for the licensee which few, if any, will read without profit to themselves.

"The Licence-Holder's Handy Guide." By A. J. Harris. Revised by Fred Little and E. T. Norman. Published by St. Stephen's Bristol Press, Ltd., Bristol. Post free, 1s. 9d.

We have just received a copy of the Thirtieth Edition of this Handy Guide, which has proved a good friend to many licence-holders. It does not pretend to be all-embracing, nor to offer legal advice in specific cases, but arranged alphabetically for easy reference, it is intended to assist licensees to avoid some of the many pitfalls which surround them.

"Infestation Control: Rats and Mice." Issued for the Ministry of Food. H.M. Stationery Office. Price 1s. 6d. net.

During the war period the Ministry of Food developed a comprehensive scheme for the systematic destruction of rodent pests in urban areas which, in view of the world shortage of food, is to-day a matter of first importance. This handbook brings up to date the methods found most effective, and which makes generally available to all concerned in pest control details of methods based on rigorous scientific research and tested in large-scale practice.

The scope of the handbook, which is illustrated by photographs and diagrams, is so wide as to suggest that its study would be of great value. It includes detailed descriptions of the various species of rats and mice; specifies the best means of search; classifies infestations, and deals at length with control methods, baits and poisons, use of cyanide powders, trapping and action called for after treatment. A special section is devoted to equipment.

Obituary.

Mr. Thomas Edward Grant, head brewer and a director of Mitchells and Butlers, Ltd., suddenly on the 8th inst., aged 67 years. Mr. Grant was one of the foremost brewers in the country, and served for many years on important committees and occupied high offices in connection with the industry. He was chairman of the Midland Counties Section of the Institute of Brewing in 1935 and in 1938 became president of the Institute. He was for many years an external examiner in brewing at Birmingham University, finally attaining the chairmanship of the board of management of the British School of Malting and Brewing, an office he held up to the time of his death. He was also a member of the Council of the University of Birmingham.

Mr. Grant commenced his brewery career under the late Mr. Henry Mitchell 50 years ago. As a young man he headed the honours list in the City and Guilds of London Institute examination in brewing. After gaining a first-class diploma of malting and brewing at the British School of Malting and Brewing at Birmingham University, he continued as a brewer under the late Mr. John M. Lones for many years, upon whose death in 1928 he was appointed head brewer to Mitchells and Butlers, Ltd., and a few years later a director of the company. He took great interest in the education of the young brewer, and was a member of the Scholarships Committee of the Brewers' Society.

In May last Mr. Grant had completed his fiftieth year of service with Mitchells and Butlers. He retired only a short while ago owing to ill-health, and at the annual meeting of Mitchells and Butlers (*vide* p. 1387). Mr. R. H. Butler, the chairman, referring to Mr. Grant's retirement, paid tribute to his valued services to the brewing industry.

Mr. Ernest Bullard, a director of Bullard and Sons, Ltd., Norwich, on the 23rd ult., aged 77 years.

Dr. James Younger, a member of Alloa firm of George Younger and Son, Ltd., aged 90 years. Dr. Younger took a keen interest in St. Andrews and district, particularly in educational and church matters. He and his wife will be long remembered for their numerous benefactions, and especially as the donors of the Graduation Hall of the University of St. Andrews, which was opened in 1930 by Her Majesty the Queen when she was Duchess of York. Dr. Younger acted for many years as Chancellor Assessor on the University Court.

Mr. Charles Gerald Eve, a past-president of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors and a well-known authority on rating of licensed premises, on October 29th.

Viscount Younger of Leckie, chairman of George Younger and Son, Ltd., Alloa, on the 4th inst., aged 66 years. He was a son of the first Viscount, who died in 1929, and who was chairman of the Conservative Party organisation from 1916 to 1923. He had many other business interests besides the family firm, and held, among others, directorates of the National Bank of Scotland and the North British Mercantile Insurance Company.

Mr. Charles George Matthews, F.R.I.C., an original member of the Laboratory Club, founded in 1886, which later became the Institute of Brewing, on the 10th ult., aged 90 years. Mr. Matthews was chairman of the Burton section of the Institute of Brewing in 1924-25.

Mrs. Elma Amy Yerburgh, chairman of Daniel Thwaites and Co., Ltd., Blackburn, on the 6th inst., aged 82 years. She was the only child of Mr. Daniel Thwaites, who founded the Eanam Brewery at Blackburn.

Wills.

Mr. Neale Dudley Thompson, vice-chairman of Ind, Coope and Allsopp, Ltd., chairman of Colchester Brewery Co., and All Saints Brewery Co., and a director of several other companies, who died on March 15th last, left £145,966 gross, with net personalty £133,499.

Mr. Philip Wyndham Cobbold, chairman of Cobbold and Co., Ltd., who died on December 28th last, left £170,512 gross, with net personalty £115,861.

Mr. John Thomas Fell, late manager and secretary of Bristol United Breweries, Ltd., who died on March 25th last, left £25,130 gross, with net personalty £23,218

Odd Items.

Mr. L. Nidditch has been appointed to the board of Ely Brewery Co., Ltd.

Admiral W. J. C. Lake has been co-opted a member of the board of Greene, King and Sons, Ltd.

Mr. Edward P. Hallowes has been elected Master of the Distillers Company for the ensuing year.

Friary, Holroyd and Healy's Breweries, Ltd., have opened a recreation club in Guildford for their employees.

Mr. D. A. O. Baker and Mr. W. A. Thomson have been appointed directors of Bullard and Sons, Norwich.

Mr. F. J. Walker, of Reffells Bexley Brewery, Ltd., has been appointed as second brewer to the Hull Brewery Co.

Mr. P. H. de Berner Stephens, of Wrexham, has been appointed to the brewing staff of the East African Breweries, Ltd., Nairobi.

Mr. George Blandford has retired from the managership of the North London branch of Whitbread and Co., Ltd., after 48 years' service with the company.

Mr. James Johnston, of Robert Younger, Ltd., St. Ann's Brewery, Edinburgh, has been admitted to membership of Edinburgh Merchant Company.

Mr. H. D. Price has been elected a director and chairman of the Brewery and Commercial Investment Trust, Ltd., in place of the late Mr. H. S. Holden.

Mr. Arthur Beach has received presentations on his retirement from Ashby's Staines Brewery of H. and G. Simonds, Ltd., after 60 years' service with the company.

Dr. E. C. Barton-Wright, F.R.I.C., has been appointed microbiologist to Whitbread and Co., Ltd., and has taken up his duties in the laboratories at Chiswell Street, London.

Major Keith Grimble Groves, M.A., LL.M., J.P., has been appointed chairman of Groves and Whitnall, Ltd., Salford, in succession to his brother, the late Major William Peer Groves.

Carter's Knottingley Brewery Co.—Mr. J. C. Scot and Mr. H. Watkin have been elected directors of the company. Both are also directors of Bentley's Yorkshire Breweries, Ltd., Woodlesford, Leeds.

Mr. A. J. Curtin Cosbie, B.Sc., delivered an address to a meeting of the American Society of Brewing Chemists at St. Louis, Missouri, on the 19th ult., and replied to a number of questions after the lecture.

Mr. Vivian Hunt has completed 50 years as outside representative to the Charlton Brewery Co., Ltd., Shepton Mallet, and has received a presentation from the directors in recognition of his services.

Mr. T. G. S. King, A.C.R.A., secretary, and **Lt.-Col. J. B. Hamilton-Meikle, D.S.O., T.D.,** head brewer, of Ballingall and Son, Ltd., Park and Pleasance Breweries, Dundee, have been appointed directors of the company.

Mr. Robert H. Butler, chairman of Mitchells and Butlers, Ltd., at the conclusion of the company's annual meeting, was presented on behalf of the stockholders with his portrait in oils. Mr. Arthur Mitchell presented the portrait.

Mr. Julian L. Baker, F.C.G.I., F.R.I.C., has been awarded the Horace Brown Medal, which will be presented to him in due course at a general meeting of members of the Institute of Brewing, when the Horace Brown Memorial Lecture will be delivered by him.

Mr. Arthur Mitchell, of Mitchells and Butlers, Ltd., and a Freeman of the Borough of Smethwick, has purchased Hill Crest, one of the borough's most commodious and best-known residences, and presented the freehold of it to the Smethwick Council for use as a home for aged and infirm people.

Col. P. H. Warwick, D.S.O., J.P., chairman of Warwicks and Richardsons, Ltd, Newark-on-Trent, a director of the Brampton Brewery Co., Ltd., Chesterfield, and a delegate member on the Council of the Brewers' Society, has been nominated High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire.

Hyde's Anvil Brewery, Ltd.—Mr. John Hampson, A.C.A., formerly a director and secretary, has been appointed managing director of the company; Mr. T. R. Davies, head brewer, and Mr. G. S. Arnold, outside manager, have been appointed directors; and Mr. D. Hooley, A.C.A., formerly assistant secretary, has been appointed a director and secretary.

OUTPUT OF BEER.

A monthly return showing the number of standard and bulk barrels of home-made beer charged with duty in Great Britain and Northern Ireland:—

	STANDARD.			BULK.		
	England, Wales & N. Ireland.	Scotland.	Total.	England, Wales & N. Ireland.	Scotland.	Total.
Oct. 1946 ...	1,428,161	139,611	1,567,772	2,469,257	242,603	2,711,860
Oct. 1945 ...	1,658,124	164,061	1,822,185	2,623,707	262,204	2,885,911
Sept. 1946 ...	1,313,289	128,062	1,441,351	2,276,292	224,170	2,500,462
Sept. 1945 ...	1,579,104	153,201	1,732,305	2,519,638	247,685	2,767,323
Aug. 1946 ...	1,475,886	137,730	1,613,616	2,563,966	243,036	2,807,002
Aug. 1945 ...	1,785,988	171,791	1,957,779	2,865,313	272,579	3,137,892
July, 1946 ...	1,488,944	142,182	1,631,126	2,440,124	237,384	2,677,508
June, 1946 ...	1,322,193	129,002	1,451,195	2,150,475	213,019	2,363,494
May, 1946 ...	1,433,489	129,793	1,563,282	2,314,246	213,728	2,527,974
April, 1946 ...	1,618,059	148,533	1,766,592	2,571,183	235,209	2,806,392
March, 1946 ...	1,350,159	128,457	1,478,616	2,101,735	201,413	2,303,148
Feb. 1946 ...	1,263,628	117,268	1,380,896	1,970,952	182,838	2,153,790
Jan. 1946 ...	1,598,706	153,464	1,752,170	2,496,003	241,805	2,737,808
Dec. 1945 ...	1,513,474	146,689	1,660,163	2,371,752	232,910	2,604,662
Nov. 1945 ...	1,565,878	155,573	1,721,451	2,452,858	245,955	2,698,813

Markets.

HOPS.

English.—Sampling, weighing, examination and distribution of the 1946 crop continues, but it is estimated that at least another five weeks will be necessary to complete this task. Further examination of the samples available confirm the opinion that the crop is, in the main, not of good quality, although there are a few choice samples, particularly from the East Kent district. A preliminary investigation of preservative value indicates that it is lower generally than in 1945, and Goldings again show up best in this respect.

Continentals. — The Czechoslovakian Government have now issued export licences totalling 54,000 cwt. The largest proportion of this has gone to the U.S.A., and other countries which are receiving these hops include most of the European countries, and some overseas. An offer has been made of a small quantity to this country, and Brewers' Society has circularised all brewers to this effect. These hops are in three grades, at prices from £35 to £37 per cwt., duty paid. The Brewers' Society Hop Committee states that the special needs of lager beer brewers in regard to imported hops will be taken into consideration. The remainder of the Czechoslovakian crop for export, up to 92,000 cwt., will be released shortly.

The Yugoslavian crop is almost completely sold out, and here again a very small quantity has been offered to Great Britain at between £35 and £38 per cwt., duty paid, according to quality.

The quantity of Bavarian hops available in total is over 90,000 cwt. The U.S.A. have only purchased a matter of 10,000 cwt. to date. Offers have been received for Great Britain, and the approximate price, duty paid, is £33 per cwt. These are offered as one grade, and although the quality, from samples seen, will be slightly variable, it is in the main good. The importation of German hops is not yet certain,

Americans.—The bulk of the 1946 crop is reported as sold to consumers. Brewers' Society has advised offers, at a price which will be approximately £28 per cwt., duty paid. No samples have been made available for inspection so far. The quality generally of the crop is reported to be better than in 1945.

Any importations of these hops will require Treasury sanction, as they must be paid for in dollars.

MALT.

The market in malt during the past month has been a difficult one chiefly owing to the limited supply of barley coming forward of malting quality.

The following are the latest quotations:—

Pale ale	...	152s. to 160s. per qr.
Mild ale	...	144s. to 151s. ,,
Brown	...	136s. to 140s. ,,
Crystal	...	132s. to 137s. ,,
Black	...	143s. to 148s. ,,

BARLEY.

There has been no material change in the general conditions governing the barley market during the past month. As a whole the market has lacked firmness. There has been a good demand for the best qualities, but as these do not form the bulk of offerings coming forward, the tendency of the average price for barley has again been downwards, though there has been rather more steadiness for the cheaper grades latterly. The demand for the best sorts is not likely to abate throughout the season. The price for the best English malting barley is firm at 101s. per 448 lb., with other sound lots from 90s. upwards per 448 lb. Second-grade malting barleys from 82s. 6d. upwards per 448 lb. Good millable barleys fetch 81s. per 448 lb. without difficulty, and potentially millable sorts range from 71s. upwards per 448 lb.

Sales of home-grown barley (in cwt.) during the 14 weeks of the agricultural year have been:—

Sales to—	1946.	1945.
November 9th	7,849,252	6,296,058
Week ended—		
November 16th	513,313	535,038
November 23rd	443,820	495,009
November 30th	546,922	566,793
December 7th	430,905	600,224
	9,784,212	8,493,122

Average prices (per cwt.):—

Average to—	1946. s. d.	1945. s. d.
November 9th ...	24 5	24 8
Week ended—		
November 16th ...	24 2	24 8
November 23rd ...	24 1	24 6
November 30th ...	24 1	24 7
December 7th ...	24 2	24 8
	24 4	24 8

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BREWING AND MALTING NOTES.

By Brettanomyces.

Long versus Short Boiling.

Old beliefs, it is said, die hard, and apparently none harder than the time-honoured fallacy that spore-forming bacteria are common beer-spoilage organisms. Perhaps it is slowly beginning to dawn, but even so, there is a reluctance to relinquish the conception of a long boil as necessary to ensure sterilisation.

As far as the writer is aware, there have never been any experiments carried out in order to determine whether, say, two hours' boiling does or does not completely sterilise the wort. But if such experiments *were* performed they would be merely of academic interest, since all bacteria capable of spoiling beer are readily killed at temperatures far below boiling point. From the practical point of view, therefore, a one minute's boil in the brewery is more than ample for sterility purposes. And if a beer produced from a short boiled wort should subsequently develop bacterial instability, the infecting responsible organisms must have gained access to the wort or beer after the boiling period.

Checking Attenuation.

One has become so accustomed to talk in terms of high degrees of attenuation that one is perhaps liable to overlook the fact that a high degree of attenuation is not only sometimes not wanted at all but that the reverse effect is sometimes wished for. In the case where a draught beer in high condition is the aim, it may even be necessary to check the fermentation deliberately in order to ensure that it does not run too far and produce a beer difficult to condition. One of the ways by means of which this can be achieved is to put on the attemperating liquor when the desired gravity is approaching. This is popularly supposed to cause yeast bite, and in some breweries perhaps it does, but in the writer's experience, at any rate, with a flocculating type of yeast no noticeable trouble was experienced in this direction. A point that must always be borne in mind when thinking in terms of final gravity, is that the figure itself is no indication of the percentage of residual fermentable matter, unless the composition of the wort as regards the carbohydrate balance is the same in each case. A dextrinous wort can produce a flat beer, even if it is of a high final gravity, whilst a sugary wort can produce a fretting beer, even if a low final gravity has been attained, if that gravity has not exhausted the residual fermentable carbohydrate.

The Treatment of Brewers' Yeast by Antibiotics.

In the bacteriological world, the most striking outcome of the war has been the development of antibiotic substances produced by moulds as distinct from chemical antibiotics such as sulphanilamide. Penicillin has received the most publicity, and rightly so, since it has proved up to now the most generally useful and effective therapeutic bacteriostatic and bactericidal agent. Many other antibiotic substances, however, exist, and are produced by a wide number of equally widely diverse micro-organisms. Penicillin, for example, is produced by *Penicillium notatum* and *P. chrysogenum*, whilst Tyrothricin is another antibiotic substance, but is produced not by a mould but by a bacterium. It was discovered in 1939 by Dubos. Tyrothricin was later found to consist of two separate and distinct

antibiotic substances—namely, Tyrocidin and Gramicidin.

At first, these antibiotic substances were, by their very nature, scarce and expensive, since large quantities of medium had to be employed to produce any considerable quantity of the active agent itself, since, although intensely powerful, antibiotics are secreted in relatively small proportion by the appropriate micro-organism. More recently, however, the production of Tyrothricin has been greatly extended, and sufficient has become available to consider, at any rate, its possibilities as a means of combating the bacterial infection in brewers' yeast.

As pointed out by Shimwell in 1944, however, there is a similarity in the action of Tyrothricin with that of hop antiseptic, for both are very nearly specific towards Gram-positive bacteria. At any rate, concentrations many hundreds, or even thousands, of times greater are needed to effectively suppress the Gram-negative bacteria than would completely prevent the growth of Gram-positive species.

Messrs. Wallersteins have now published the results of some very interesting experiments on the use of Tyrothricin to purify brewers' yeast; that is to say, to kill or remove the bacteria from yeast without harming the latter.

Yeast Washing.

Pasteur was among the first to recommend the washing of yeast with dilute acid solutions for the purpose of removing the bacteria. Horace Brown recommended tartaric acid for acidifying wort, in which the yeast to be purified was subsequently grown. Phosphoric acid is also sometimes used for yeast washing purposes, whilst bisulphites and ammonium persulphate have been occasionally employed. In Wallerstein's investigation, liquid yeast was treated with an equal volume of a 1 per cent. tartaric solution on the one hand, and 1.5 per cent. ammonium persulphate solution on the other.

Their experiments with Tyrothricin included:

(1) The effect on pure yeast cultures;

(2) The effect on several bacterial types of interest to brewers; and

(3) The effect of Tyrothricin on samples of infected yeast.

The latter were of two types; first, experimentally prepared by adding bacteria to the yeast, and, secondly, as received from various breweries.

Effect of Tyrothricin on Yeast.

Tyrothricin is very insoluble in water, and solutions for use in antibiotic experiments have to be made in 95 per cent. alcohol. In order to obtain a concentration of Tyrothricin of 500 ppm., 2.5 per cent. of alcohol was unavoidably added to the yeast; it was necessary, therefore, to have an alcohol control in addition to an aqueous control, so that the effect of alcohol, if any, should not be mistaken for the true action due to the Tyrothricin. The result may be briefly summarised by saying that concentrations of Tyrothricin up to 500 ppm. do not affect either the growth or the fermenting power of the yeast so treated.

Action of Tyrothricin on Bacteria.

Pure cultures of a number of bacterial species commonly encountered in brewing were submitted to the treatment of Tyrothricin in varying concentrations. Alongside these experiments the bacteria were treated with corresponding solutions of tartaric acid and ammonium persulphate. Two periods were employed—namely, three hours and over-night; the temperature employed being 6 deg. Cent.

The results can be summarised by saying that the Gram-positive organisms including the beer cocci were killed by concentrations of Tyrothricin as low as 10 and 20 ppm. The Gram-negative bacteria, however, as might have been expected, were completely unaffected by such treatment. The tartaric acid and ammonium persulphate treatment also killed the Gram-positive strains, but only the ammonium persulphate treatment had an effect on the Gram-negative.

Treatment of Infected Yeasts.

The effect of the different washes was then extended to two experimental infected yeasts; a so-called "Sarcina" (presumably not a true Sarcina, but

an organism of *Streptococcus* type) and *Lactobacillus pastorianus* were mixed with the yeast to give an infection corresponding to approximately 20 per cent. of each of the above organisms as compared with the yeast cells. These infected yeasts were then treated with Tyrothricin at a concentration of 500 ppm. for three hours at 6 deg. Cent.—at which figure, it will be recalled, the yeast itself was not affected.

Two photomicrographs used as illustration to the articles showed the two yeasts before and after treatment, the one containing and the other devoid of bacteria. It is interesting to note in this connection, that the so-called "Sarcina" (which Wallersteins themselves put in inverted commas) do not include amongst them any tetrads, let alone packets, all the cocci present being in the form of pairs—an unintentional illustration of the fact that the so-called beer "Sarcina" bear no resemblance to true sarcinæ.

Conclusions.

The results of the above experiments can be summarised as follows:—

At a concentration of 500 ppm. Tyrothricin was about as effective in removing bacteria from yeast as was tartaric acid and ammonium persulphate, but at concentrations below that figure its effectiveness was diminished. The authors state that it is not likely that an antibiotic substance can ever be depended upon to act universally against all types of micro-organisms likely to be encountered in yeast. A specific antibiotic, however, may be useful towards some specific organism; other antibiotics, of course, would have to be used for some other organism (if, say, a Gram-negative species was the one concerned). This is, of course, characteristic of antibiotic substances so far discovered, as witness the stress recently laid on *Streptomycin* because it is effective towards some bacteria which Penicillin does not inhibit.

BOTTLING NOTES.

Bottles.

Material saving and reduction in cost are questions applied to most articles to-day, and bottles are no exception. The Americans have produced a lightweight stubby bottle of 12 oz. capacity weighing from 6½ oz. to 7⅜ oz. This has been used entirely for export to troops abroad, during the war, but will, when freed, be used for the domestic consumer. It is used once only, as grave doubts are expressed by the manufacturers as to its resistance if used more than once through bottling units and pasteurising plants. For home trade its use would appear to be for the distant consumer, saving space, weight, and reducing freight charges to compete with the can and, of course, non-returnable.

When we remember that our present 10-oz. bottle weighs 15 oz. there would appear to be considerable scope for lightening, but one must remember that the American returnable bottle weighs between 9½ oz. to 14 oz. and is adjudged to have approximately 18 trips. We expect 25 at least from our own.

Owing to the fact that it would appear impossible to scrap all present weight bottles and replace with a lightweight, cases will still have to budget for the larger bottle, and the lightweight must be of the same height as at present, in order that fillers and crowners may work satisfactorily. The labellers and washers, tracks, etc., would seem generally capable of manipulation. Again, any reduction in trip number or increased breakage would defeat a change as we have paid duty on our beer, whereas loss is not felt to the same extent by our American friends since they pay duty ex-brewery. However, it would appear that a saving can be made, but how much is a question for practice to show.

Washers.

It is interesting to note that the advertisements of a large American manufacturer of soakers now state that their washers are to be brushless. There have been and are still many arguments raised both for and against the use of brushes in soakers and rinsing cabinets of washing machines, and this latest departure seems to be a herald of their final elimination in mechanical plants. Those who had machines incorporating brushes found great difficulty throughout the war in obtaining spares, and even when obtained their quality did not seem to be of the pre-war order. Many reluctantly used their machines without brushes, and in most cases were pleasantly surprised by results.

It is an old argument against the use of brushes that an oily, etc., bottle, will impregnate a brush, and following bottles become contaminated. Some time may elapse before the offending brush is noticed and replaced. To-day, when the public are bringing out all sorts of bottles for replenishment of their supply, the danger of the contaminated bottle has grown, and one feels that the entire elimination of brushes—in washers especially—is a decided step in the direction of controlled bottle cleanliness.

Water Consumption.

From an article in the *Canadian Beverage Review* of July, their experience seems to indicate that in certain circumstances it is quite economical to filter their rinsing water for further use. We ourselves realise that our final rinsing water must be a very heavy item of expenditure even though in certain bottle washers it is used as a pre-rinse before final discharge. Wherever a softening process has had to be used a considerable expense has been involved, and there certainly seems room for a considerable amount of thought to be given to their idea. The water must, of course, be made physically and bacteriologically satisfactory. All suspended matter removed and then the water sterilised. Considerable expense in flocculating agents, filter beds, would appear to be involved, but as mentioned it would seem worth while.

At times, wells seem to have a tendency to dry up when so many industries other than brewing are also using large quantities and many stores have had and are having to use more town supply. In years of drought, which we have had for some years—but not this—it might be the means of reducing considerably the large quantity of water necessary for bottling and also, at the present time, saving of fuel by the water companies.

Adhesives.

There seem to be three forms of adhesives presented to bottlers for labelling purposes: 1, A powdered gum; 2, A concentrated gum; 3, Ready for use gum. The first should be made up some few hours before use. The concentrated has to be broken down.

The main base of adhesives for labelling purposes is either starch itself or dextrin. Probably mainly the latter. Apparently the best quality dextrin is derived from Cassava starch, a product of the Dutch East Indies. Throughout most of the period of the war—when Holland, where it was normally refined, was occupied—manufacturers had to use dextrins derived from other starchy compounds, and on the whole little have users to complain of their product.

The following comments might be noticed. The powdered variety does not seem to like standing too long after being made up. Dilution.—Stir well before diluting, use tepid rather than cold water. Use a round pail. Stir all the time. See that if diluting is done, a competent person does the work for the sake of consistency. Should the glue in the pot need diluting, use a thin solution of gum rather than water, and see that the level is kept about ⅔ up. Ten minutes' running before the day's operations start is a great help for smooth running. Never pour used glue back into original container. Use all glue in order rotation as dextrin glues have a tendency —if allowed to stand too long—of further thickening; and also store at moderate temperatures. A ready-prepared gum allows the consistency to be regulated by the manufacturers. Benefit has been found from the use of a slightly thicker consistency in gum for strap labelling.

A higher priced gum may be more efficient and economical in the long run.

ENGINEERING NOTES.

ENGINEERING IN THE BREWERY.

(*Continued from page* 1141 *October issue*).

Similarly, the type, number and capacity of the economisers requires mature consideration in conjunction with the expected cost of maintenance (including brickwork) and the quality of feed water supply to the boilers. Installations are in use in which, owing to badly designed economiser settings, unsuitably treated feed water, and incorrect boiler-house procedure, it is doubtful whether the capital charges, plus the total cost of maintenance, do not equal, or even outweigh, the cost of the fuel saved by these items; whereas in a properly designed and operated plant there should be a definite net gain in cost as well as in fuel. Induced draught fans, often in conjunction with a simple system of forced draught at the grates, are usually advantageous with installations of medium and large size, but here again complicated and costly mechanisms can greatly reduce the saving in working costs obtained by their use. The keynote of boiler plant design, therefore, should be efficiency combined with such simplicity as is consonant with the magnitude of the installation concerned.

Detail Design.

The component parts of plant required to work in the presence of hot flue gases, moisture and grit, cannot be too simple and robust; providing that the highest working efficiency is attained. Consequently, multi-fan blades which are unduly thin or easily choked, metal ducts and casings of very light gauge, economiser headers and tubes easily broken, stoker mechanisms of too intricate a pattern, firebars and dampers of unsuitable metal, brick settings with inferior arches and supports, steam ranges with insufficient provision for anchorage and expansion; and all similar defects, should be absent from a good design. In many installations, an appreciable loss of heat arises from the poor layout and insufficient trapping of the steam mains, and from the process machinery itself. The cost and maintenance of piping of all sorts, particularly in breweries, are items which, if costed, would come as a surprise to many managements. When the piping conveys steam, the loss is increased by the value of the heat units wasted by unnecessary deviations in the pipework and by leaks, inefficient lagging and non-return of condensate. Unfortunately, loss of heat is not generally regarded in the same light as, say, wort or beer, in which the valuable nature of the product is self-evident. Similarly, an adequate control of waste heat is often hindered by the lack of recording apparatus for the boilers and for the measurement of the steam consumption under actual working conditions. Without such apparatus, it is difficult to see how any but the most elementary control over wastage of heat and fuel can be established.

High Pressure Boilers.

Where the system is such as to permit the use of high-pressure steam, substantial gains in economy are possible. This usually involves the combined generation of power and process steam to which reference has already been made. Where such a system exists the foregoing considerations apply with special force, and where new plant is under consideration, additional care is necessary in the selection of the boilers and auxiliaries. In this connection, great developments have occurred, particularly in the utilisation of steam at exceptionally high pressure. It is, therefore, necessary to take a forward view and to consider the extent to which these developments may be incorporated. While there would probably be reluctance in breweries, to-day, to instal boilers and power plant

utilising steam at 1,500 to 2,000 lb. per square in. pressure, such installations are fairly widespread abroad and are beginning to find favour in this country. Theoretically, the efficiency of conversion of heat into mechanical energy is given by $\frac{T_1 - T_2}{T_1}$ where T_1 and T_2 are the absolute values of the highest and lowest temperatures in the cycle. With the lower limit fixed by the working process in the brewery, it will be seen that increased efficiency follows an increase in the initial temperature T_1; and one way of increasing this temperature is to raise the initial pressure (and superheat). Whilst water-tube boilers of the usual types, but with thickened steam and water drums, have been adapted for high pressure, alternative types of boilers built wholly from tube have been applied in practice at home and abroad. These boilers avoid the necessity for massive and expensive drums and provide in a neat and practicable way for the requirements of high-pressure steam generation. In wholly tubular boilers, the sides of the combustion chamber are lined by tubes and the boilers may accommodate mechanical stokers, air preheaters and the usual types of induced and forced draught plant. Boiler pressures exceeding 1,500 lb. per sq. in. and temperatures up to 800 deg. Fahr. are now available for industrial use, and experience so far shows them to be reliable and flexible units with efficiencies ranging up to 90 per cent. The boilers are automatically controlled and the attendance thereby reduced to a minimum.

Summary.

Breweries and other factories requiring new plant are, therefore, in a position to select modern units which bear little relation to the low-pressure plant still prevalent throughout industry. Such machinery has the effect of reducing greatly the consumption of fuel, the space occupied and the ease of attendance and maintenance. Should the stringency of coal supplies continue, or increase, plant of this kind may be essential, even though the existing installations are still usable. In the brewing industry, the possibility exists first to adjust the brewing processes to the extent possible on the lines summarised in our previous issue, thus leading to some saving of fuel. Such steam as is then raised may be utilised to the greatest advantage by the combined generation of power and process steam. Finally, the initial pressure and temperature of the steam may be raised to the highest limit practicable with high-pressure automatically controlled boilers. The resultant effect of these methods, coupled with adequate attention to the points enumerated, will yield the highest overall economy, and the lowest specific consumption of fuel, yet visualised in industrial practice.—T. A.

(*To be continued*)

TRANSPORT NOTES.

Resumption of Driving Tests.

A Bill to exempt from the driving tests those persons who at the date when the Bill becomes law have held a provisional driving licence for 12 months, has been presented to the House of Commons. The Bill, entitled the Road Traffic (Driving Licences) Bill, provides that in order to qualify for exemption a person who has held a war time provisional licence for the stated period must also apply for an ordinary driving licence within a further period of 12 months from the same date. Exemption will not be granted to holders of provisional driving licences who have been convicted of manslaughter or culpable homicide in connection with the driving of a motor vehicle; causing any bodily harm to any person in connection with the driving of a motor vehicle; or any offence under Sections 11, 12 and 15 of the Road Traffic Act, 1930, which relate to reckless or dangerous driving, careless driving and driving under the influence of drink or drugs. The licence granted without test will be a licence to drive a vehicle of the class or

description which the applicant was accustomed to drive under his provisional driving licence. The Bill does not affect the position of persons suffering from diseases or disabilities likely to make them a danger to the public as drivers. These persons will still have to undergo tests.

The effect of the Bill, therefore, is that persons who hold or have held provisional driving licences at the operative date, and can comply with the above requirements, will, if they apply for a driving licence within 12 months of that date, be granted a licence without test to drive the class of vehicle they have been accustomed to drive. Other persons who at the operative date hold, or have held, a provisional driving licence valid for 12 months, will be able to continue to drive under such a licence until it expires. After that time, on applying for a new driving licence, they will be granted a provisional licence valid for three months and will be required to display "L" plates on their vehicles and to be accompanied by an experienced licence holder in the same way as if they were new applicants.

As from November 1st, the fee for a driving test on vehicles other than invalid carriages, moving machines, agricultural tractors or pedestrian-controlled vehicles was increased from 5s to 7s. 6d.

The Tyre Shortage.

Questions were asked by Major Legge-Bourke, Mr. Touche and Commander Maitland regarding the shortage of tyres for commercial vehicles of various types, and Sir Stafford Cripps replied that the production of certain sizes of tyres for commercial vehicles for which there had been a large increase in demand, was limited by mould capacity, and by the availability of trained labour. Every effort was being made to increase output. Although tyres could not yet be supplied for stocking, steps had been taken to ensure that no vehicle need be immobilised for lack of such tyres. If there was serious risk of this happening, the owner should bring the facts to the notice of the tyre manufacturer through his supplier. Tyre manufacturers had been reminded by the Tyre Manufacturers' Conference early in September of the special seasonal needs of the sugar-beet areas.

The Dazzle Problem.

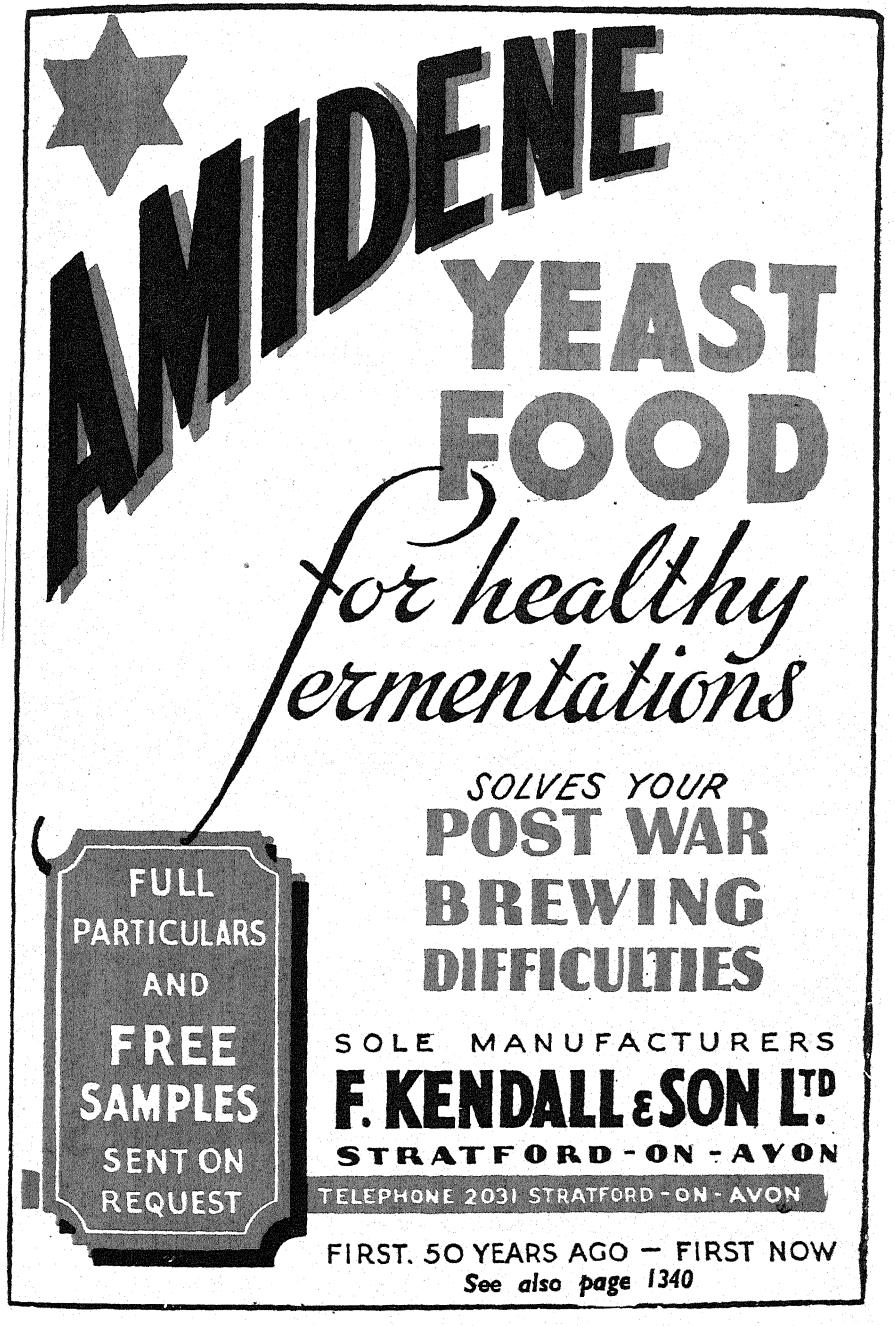
Mr. William Shepherd asked the Minister of Transport what progress had been made with arrangements for dealing with the headlight dazzle problem, and Mr. Barnes replied that arrangements had recently been made for the technical aspects of this matter to be re-examined by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in consultation with the technical officers of his Department, and added that the problems were such that it might be some time before results could be achieved.

In a supplementary question, Lt.-Cmdr. Joynson-Hicks asked whether the Minister would expedite the planning of central paths in dual carriageways to provide an anti-dazzle screen, and received the reply that this was a development with which it was hoped it would be possible to proceed.

The Steel Shortage.

A deputation from the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders recently saw Mr. Wilmot, Minister of Supply, regarding the sheet steel shortage. They pointed out that before the war nearly 40 per cent. of sheet steel output was used by the industry, whereas the proposed allocation was only about 15 per cent. This would permit about half the production planned for 1947. Mr. Wilmot said the Government were fully alive to the implications of the situation, which arose partly from the loss of imports, and partly from the enormously increased consumption. Demand outstripped even the enhanced rolling capacity of the steel industry. He assured the deputation that their representations would receive full and immediate attention.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. Wilmot said that though he was unable to guarantee priority to the motor industry over all other users, the position was being reviewed with a view to making the best use of the supplies which we could get, and that full consideration would be given to its claim.



See also page 1340

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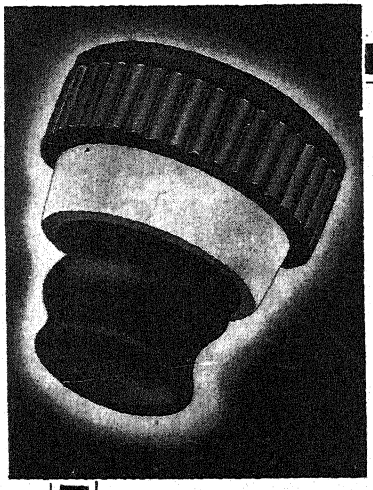

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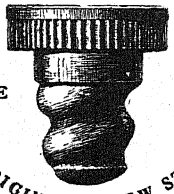

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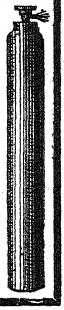

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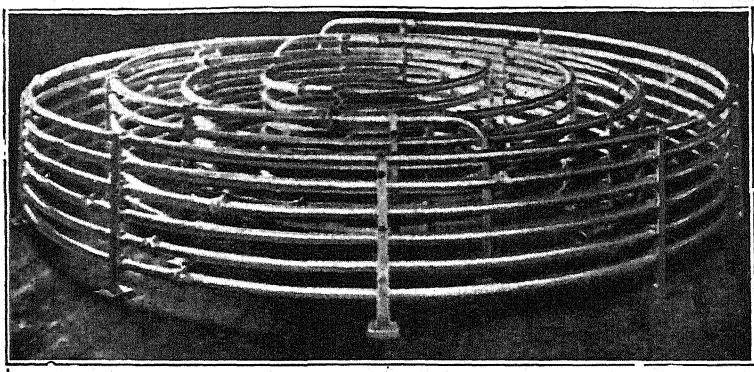

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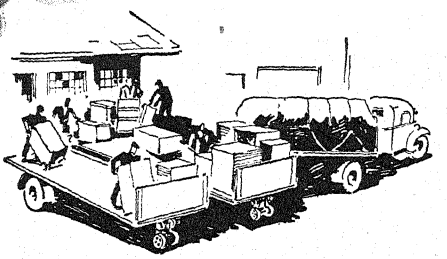

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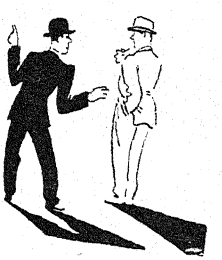

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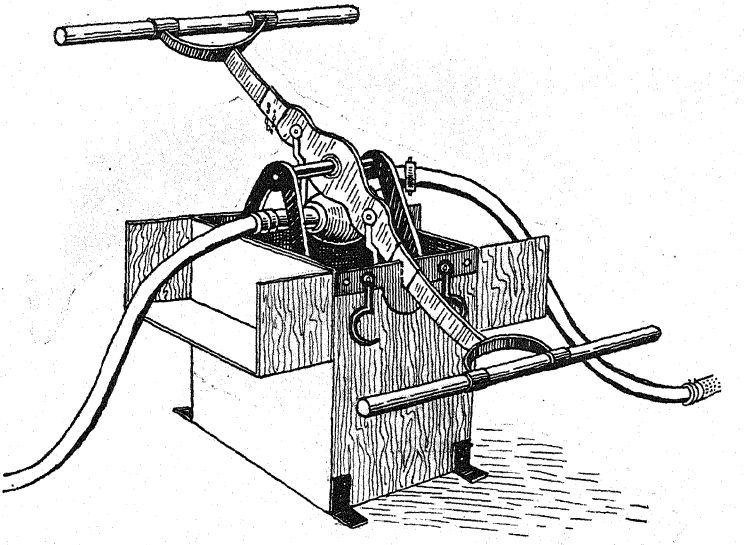

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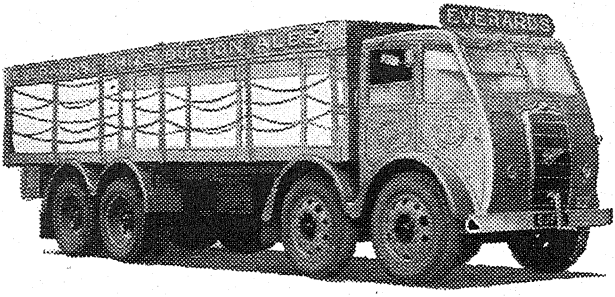

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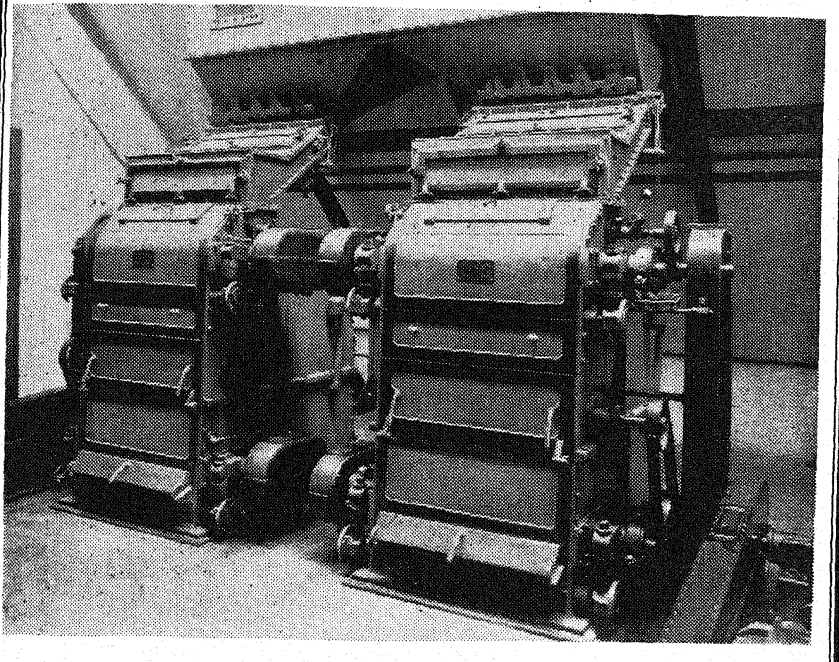

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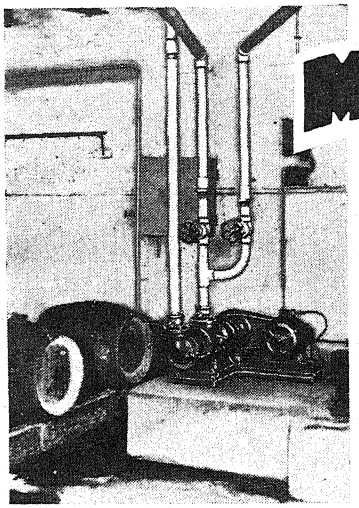

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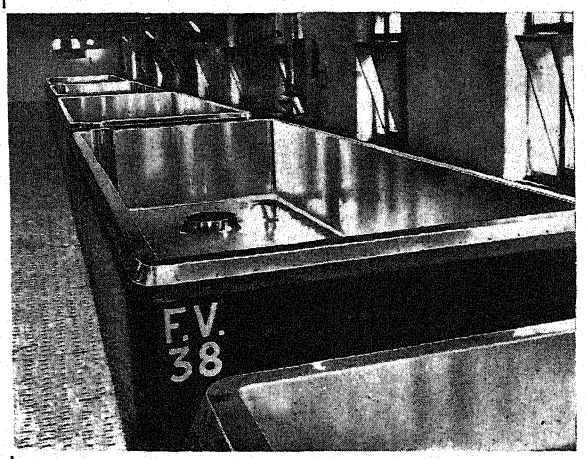

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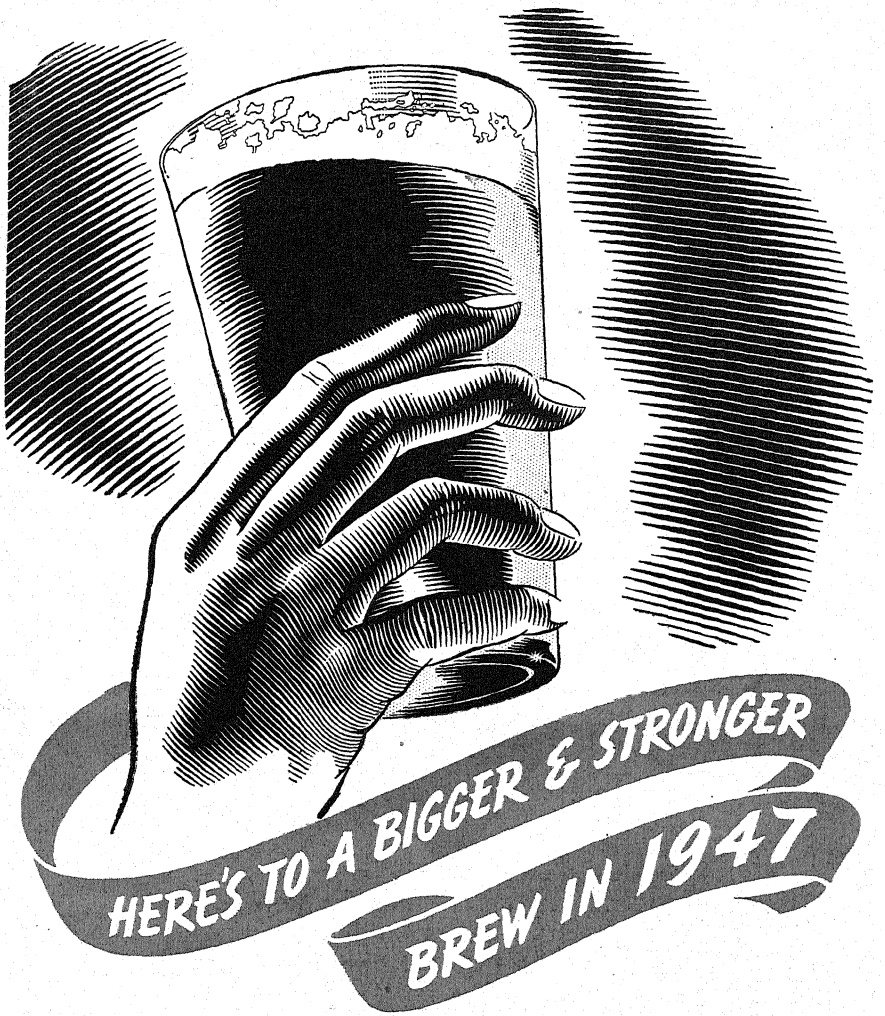

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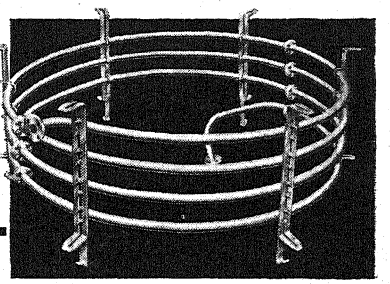

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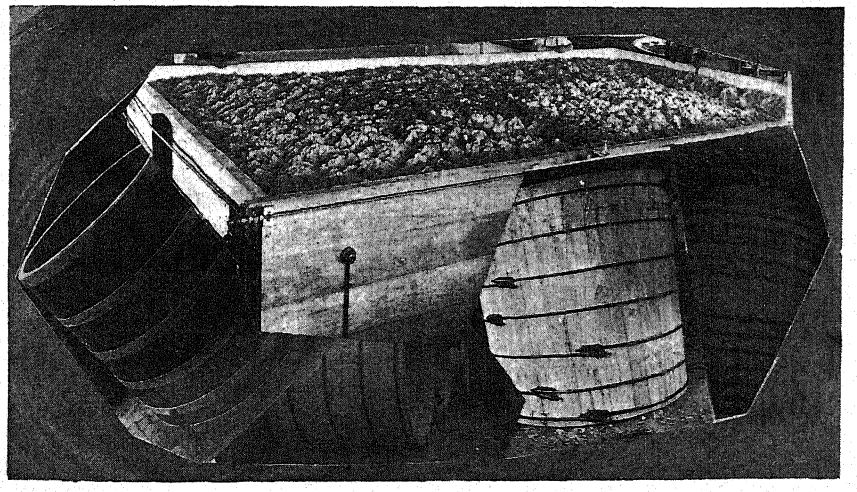

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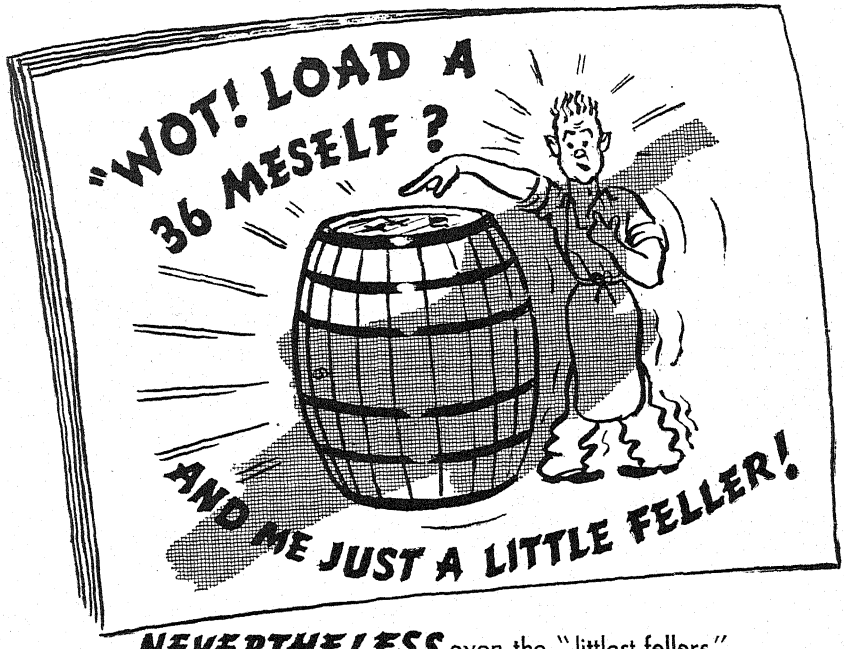

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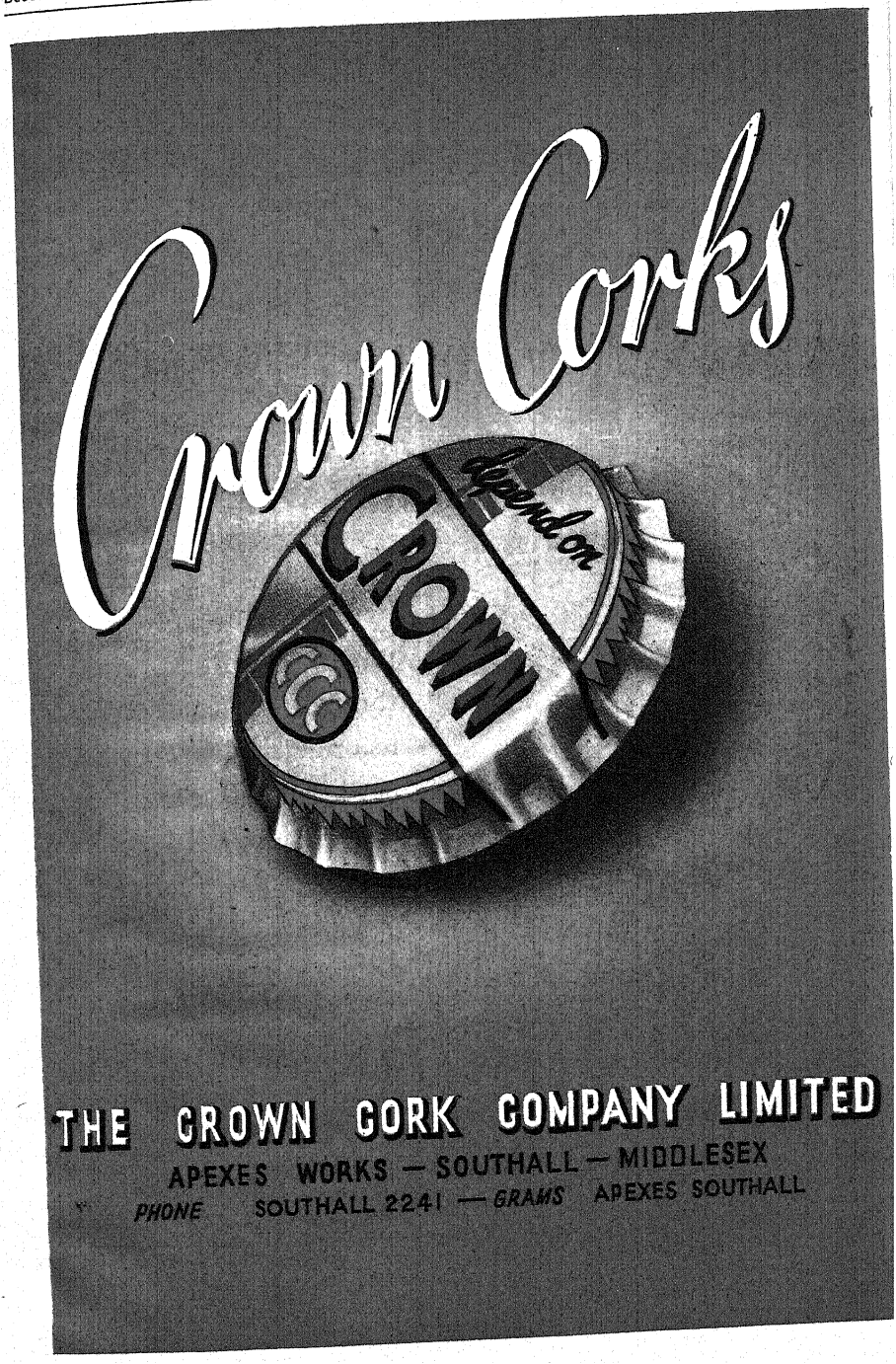
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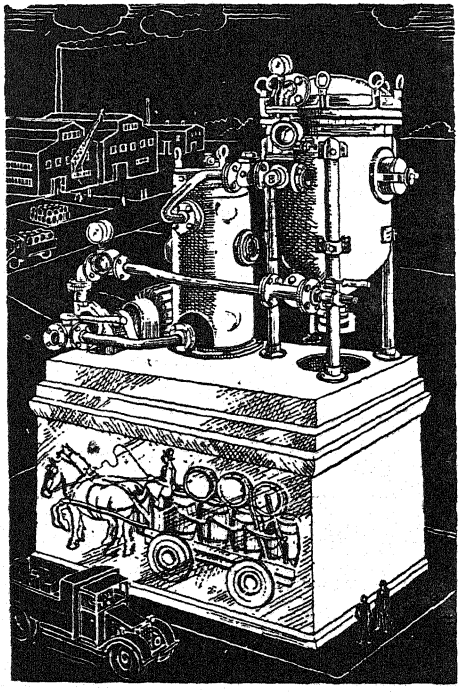

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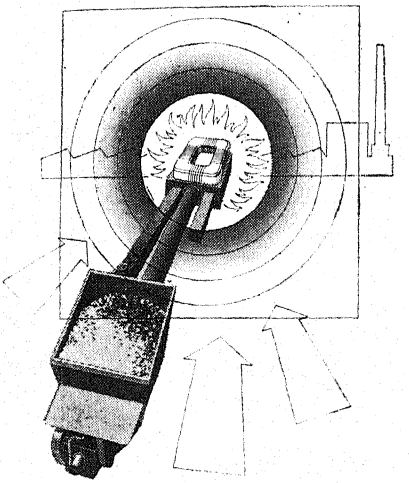

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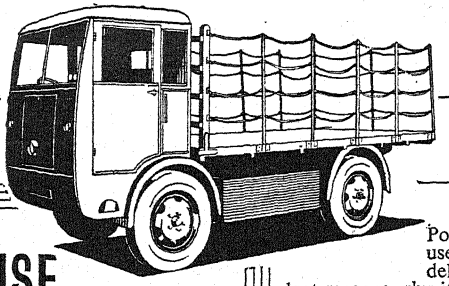

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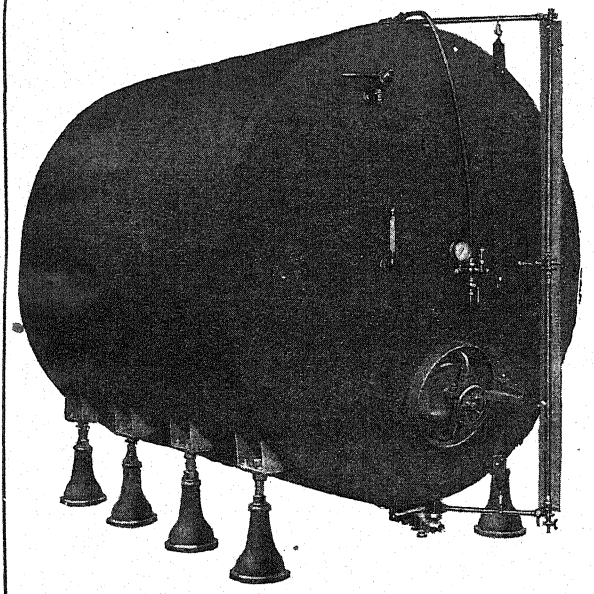

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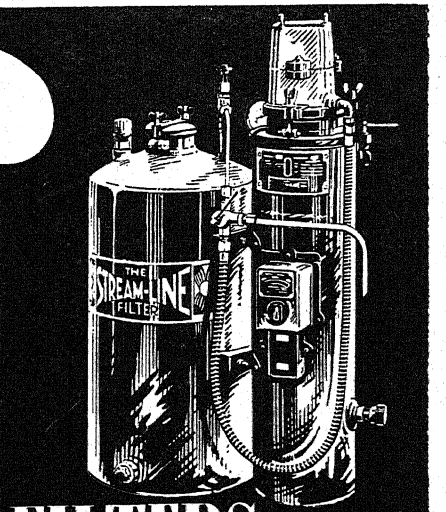

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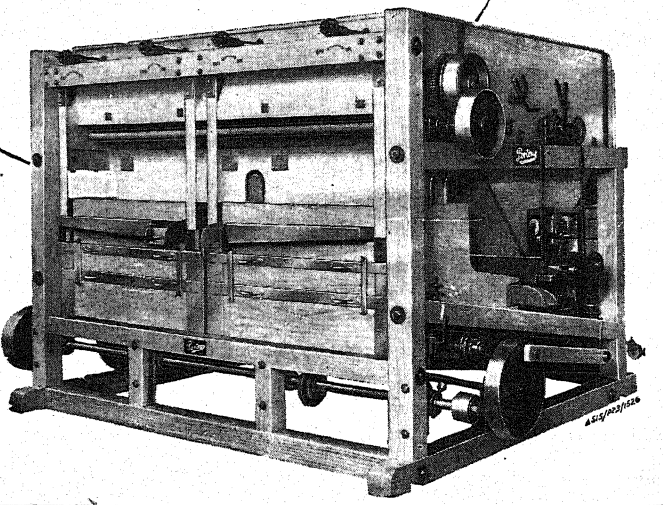

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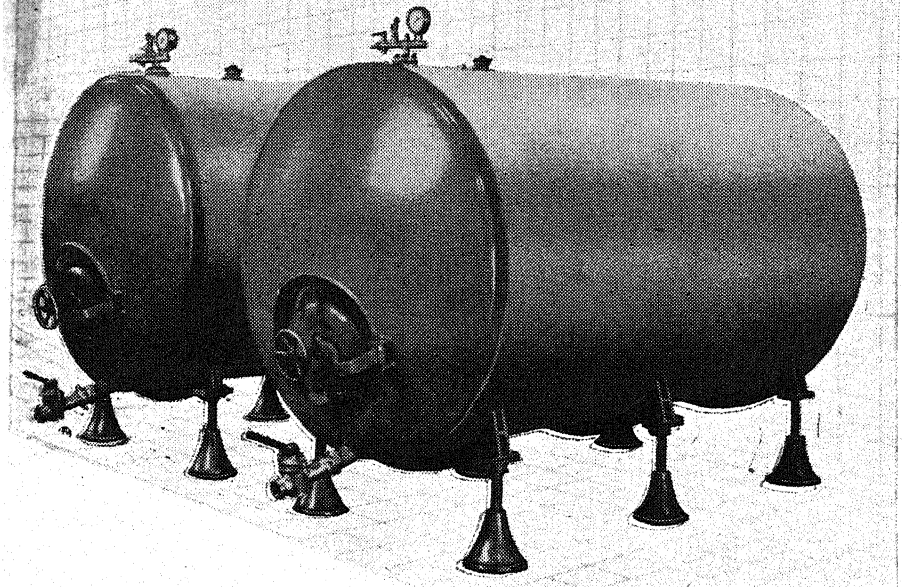

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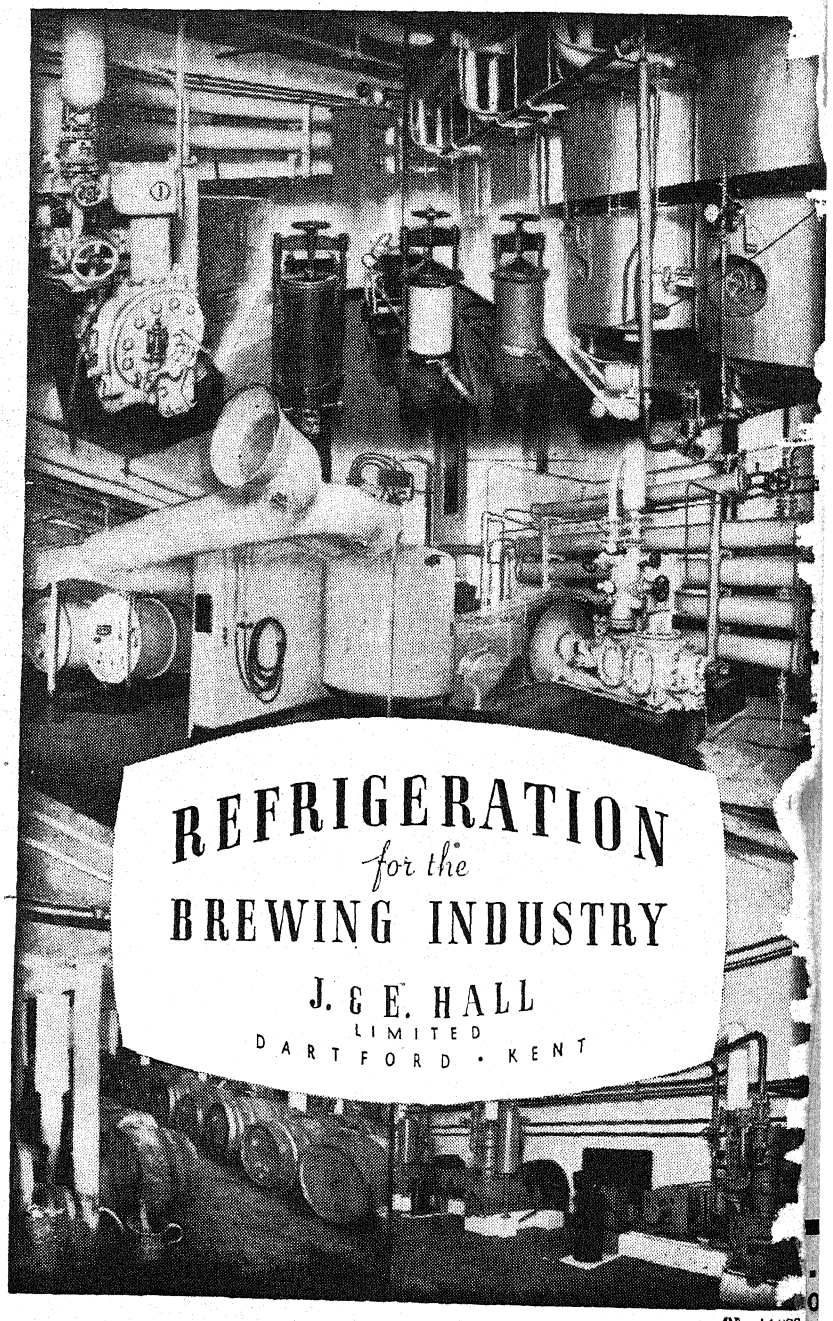
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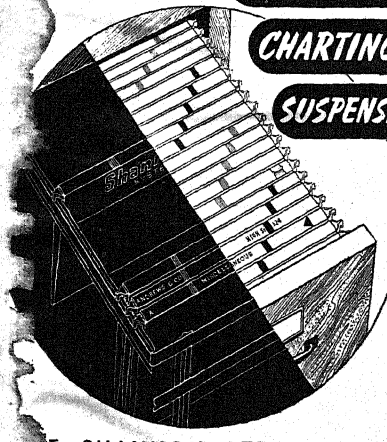

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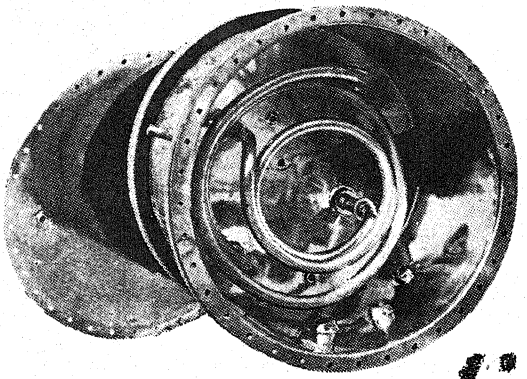

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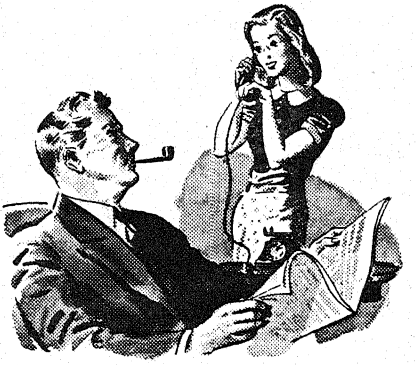

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